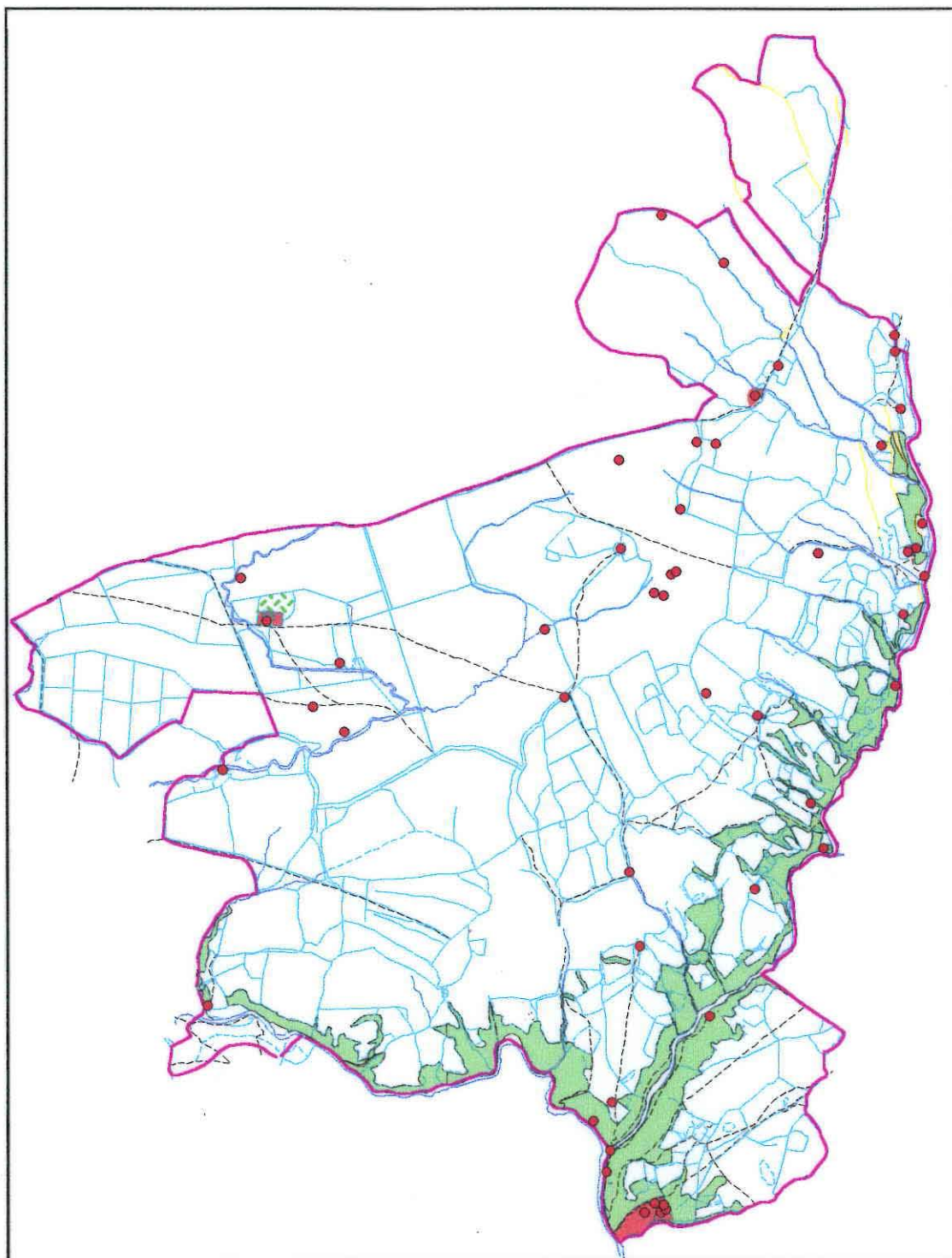


Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey

PHASE 2



CPAT Report No 229

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David Thomas
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Report prepared for Forest Enterprise (Wales)

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL
tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179
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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Phase 2 of the survey of archaeological sites on the Forest Enterprise estate follows on from the Phase 1 completed in July 1996 by the Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) (Thomas and Earwood, 1996a). Together Phases 1 and 2 have formed a pilot project, commissioned by Forest Enterprise (Wales), to test the most appropriate methods for the collection of data and provision of management advice on archaeological sites on their estate. It is understood that Forest Enterprise wish to extend this survey process to cover the whole of Wales using the methodology tested in this pilot.

Analysis of the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for Clwyd and Powys, by the Clwyd - Powys Archaeological Trust, had indicated a serious deficiency in archaeological knowledge within the forest areas. This is a legacy of extensive tree planting in the post-war period before the advent of systematic archaeological survey or the creation of SMRs. A similar situation exists throughout Wales. Large-scale mechanised forestry methods are making the provision of archaeological advice essential for good management. Lack of sound archaeological data considerably hampers the ability of CPAT and other archaeological curators within Wales, to offer this advice.

Phase 1 demonstrated that there were a great many unrecorded or badly recorded archaeological sites on the Forest Enterprise estate in Wales. Moreover the survival of much of this archaeology was good, as ploughing carried out during afforestation had in many cases avoided such features. In some respects the effect of the forestry planting was to fossilise features of the landscape as they were when the forest was first planted. Modern forestry practice does however have the potential to cause great damage to archaeological features and the importance of an archaeological survey across the whole of the estate in Wales has been recognised so that sites can be identified and effective management advice can be given prior to any forestry operations.

Phase 2 was intended to extend the geographical range of the pilot survey to include a variety of landscape types, including former industrial areas and open moorland, to test whether the methodology established for Phase 1 was applicable in these areas. The methodology was also revised in response to suggestions arising from the circulation of the Phase 1 report.

Phase 2, funded entirely by Forest Enterprise (Wales), commenced in January 1997 and was completed by 20th June 1997 during which time 60 days were dedicated to the project by the author, a project officer in the curatorial section of CPAT. Time was also given by employees of Forest Enterprise, particularly during field visits which were always conducted by the author accompanied by a forest officer or ranger. The survey covered the Cilhepste and Coed-y-rhaidr blocks in the Morgannwg district, the Dyfnant forest in Newtown district, the Uwchgarreg and Commins Coch blocks in Dolgellau district and the Pool Park, Rhyd-y-gaseg, Castle Wood, Nercwys, Moel Fammau and Llangwyfan blocks in the Llanrwst district, a total of 5686ha.

The principal objectives of the pilot project were as follows:-

- **To identify and map, primarily by desk-top survey, sites and areas of archaeological interest which lie on land managed by Forest Enterprise.**
- **To make an initial record of their nature, condition, landscape context and date.**
- **To advise on the management of archaeological sites.**
- **To make recommendations for archaeological survey and other appropriate investigations.**
- **To advise on the presentation of archaeological sites to the public.**

Phase 2 added 173 sites to the 91 already known to exist, which is a lower figure than was recorded during Phase 1 of the survey (where 615 records were added to 152 known to exist). However in Phase 1 a separate database record was created for each of the 256 forestry compartments studied, in an attempt to summarise their archaeology, and this has not been done in Phase 2 as it was felt that such information is already shown on the mapbase and would be better described in the individual Forest Descriptions (see Section 8). Taking this into account the figures show a 58% increase in sites in Phase 1 against a 48 % increase in Phase 2. The reasons for this residual difference are discussed below.

The results of Phase 2 confirmed the impression gained from Phase 1, of well preserved archaeology of a varied nature surviving best in areas where the first rotation crop has yet to be harvested. As in Phase 1 large areas of former agricultural land was identified containing surviving farmsteads, trackways, hedges, banks and ditches. Former areas of deciduous, mixed and conifer woodland were also identified, aspects of which still survive, as do former wetlands. Two former deer parks were also recorded as well as a higher incidence of industrial remains and prehistoric sites.

In summary, the pilot project has achieved:-

- the creation of a digitally stored map base, for use by Forest Enterprise, depicting elements of the historic landscape existing before afforestation.
- the creation of a database, of archaeological data, recording sites known to lie within those forests, to be used, by Forest Enterprise, in conjunction with the digital mapbase
- the formulation of general management prescriptions for archaeological sites recorded in the survey area
- the evaluation of 49% of the recorded sites and their allocation to a specific management category
- the formulation of broad management guidelines for types of site commonly found in forestry
- the production of a series of written reports discussing the archaeology of each forest studied, together with a set of maps showing the Forest Enterprise stock data, the pre-afforestation landscape (derived from the digital map base) and the overlain archaeological data (shown as data active points on a digital map), and a full gazetteer of those archaeological sites recorded during the survey (derived from the database)
- the production of recommendations for the further investigation, survey and promotion of archaeological sites in line with the project's initial objectives
- the production of recommendations for certain sites to be scheduled as ancient monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979
- the incorporation of both the graphical and the database information produced by the pilot project into the regional SMR

Acknowledgements

The pilot project could not have been carried out without the support and co-operation of current and former Forest Enterprise staff, including Dr RA Farmer, Chris Edwards, Carol Derrick and Mike Over (Wales Regional office, Aberystwyth), Paul Sherrington, Colin Pearce, Ben Ditchburn, and John Dodd (South East Wales district), Peter Garson, Brian Hicks, Dick Morris, Lindsey Williams and Hugh Mackay (Newtown District), Paula Keyne and Dave Connick (Morgannwg district), Trefor Owen, Dave Liddy and Iolo Lloyd (Llanrwst district) and Colin Soboto, Richard Caddick and Martin Garnett (Dolgellau district).

Thanks also to the staff at the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth and those at the National Monument Record in the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, also in Aberystwyth. Chris Martin, Caroline Earwood and Mark Walters of CPAT also gave invaluable advice on many aspects of the project as did Pete Dorling (Brecon Beacons National Park), Andre Berry (Wrexham County Borough Council) and Fiona Gale (Denbighshire County Council).

SECTION 2: SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

This section represents a critical analysis of the sources and methods used during the pilot project as a whole, taking into account suggested changes to the methodology arising from the circulation of the Phase 1. A description of each source is made, a summary of the types of information derived from the source, and an assessment of the usefulness of the source in identifying archaeological features and assessing the relative importance of the feature.

Sources of Information

The Regional Sites and Monuments Records

The regional Sites and Monuments Records form the most comprehensive index of historical and archaeological sites in Wales. Each of the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts (Clwyd-Powys, Dyfed, Glamorgan-Gwent and Gwynedd) maintains its own SMR as a publicly accessible record in an agreed format and compiled to a common standard. Each has an SMR Officer dedicated to the upkeep and enhancement of the record. Each record has a computerised *front-end* (held as FoxPro Xbase database) which acts as an index to the main record. In CPAT the recent introduction of a Geographical Information System (GIS) format (MapInfo) has meant that identifying sites situated in the subject area was a quick and easy process.

The assessment of the record carried out as part of the pilot project has been primarily concerned with the record held by CPAT, although the record held by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was consulted as some areas included in the pilot project were located in the area covered by their SMR. It is felt however that because the four SMRs work to a common format and standard an account of the CPAT SMR would be broadly true for the three other SMRs.

Prior to the survey CPAT's regional SMR was thought to be seriously deficient in forested areas. It identified 152 sites during Phase 1 and 91 during Phase 2. During Phase 1 there was 58% increase in site records (excluding compartment descriptions) as a result of the work and during Phase 2 there was a 65% increase, suggesting that over the Forest Enterprise estate significantly less than 50% of the archaeological sites had been identified prior to any survey. In addition the digital mapping programme carried out as part of the survey showed that there were a large number of landscape features, including field systems, areas of former woodland and wetland sites which survive in the forest which were not represented at all in the record.

Many of the site records contained only limited information, were often identified only from secondary sources and had not been assessed by a modern field visit (41 in Phase 1, 18 in Phase 2). A number of 'dubious' sites (14 in Phase 1, 8 in Phase 2) were also recorded in the SMR, predominantly sites identified from aerial photographs by the Ordnance Survey in the 1970s, which have been reassessed during the pilot project and have been found to be non-archaeological.

Twenty-eight of the sites identified from the SMR during Phase 1 and fourteen of the sites identified in Phase 2 were described as probably destroyed. However, caution must be exercised in these cases. One particular case is the Giant's Grave pillow mounds in Talybont (PRN 2380) recorded during Phase 1 which were recognised in the early part of this century (RCAHM, 1911), but were described as being destroyed by the Ordnance Survey in 1980. In fact they survive in good condition and have been recorded as category A sites in this survey. Other features described as destroyed by the SMR are a group of cairns and hut circles in Moel Famau. An attempt to find these was made during Phase 2 but because of the dense young growth in the vicinity of the sites they were not identified. An account of these sites written in the 1950s however states that they were marked off during pre-afforestation ploughing to avoid any damage, suggesting that they could still survive (although some are now under second rotation crops).

None of the sites recorded in the SMR for the pilot areas at the start of Phase 2 had any recorded management advice, although some had been visited and commented upon verbally by CPAT staff relatively recently.

The National Monuments Record for Wales

The National Monuments Record for Wales (NMR) is maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) based in Aberystwyth. It is largely a paper record arranged by Ordnance Survey 1:10000 quarter sheets and divided into classes (such as earthworks, domestic structures, etc).

The NMR is an intensive index to heritage data and as such contains useful information relating to the study area. It was therefore consulted for a sample area (the Morgannwg blocks) within Phase 2. As most of the record is paper-based (and much of it slanted towards the recording of standing historic buildings), this sample produced no 'new' sites. However it did produce useful additional information on several sites, and thus consultation of the NMR is seen as essential to any future survey.

Archaeological records held by other bodies

The Brecon Beacons National Park, the archaeology service of the former Clwyd County Council and archaeological officers with Wrexham County Borough Council and Denbighshire County Council have all been involved in archaeological surveys and the provision of management advice in the areas studied as part of the pilot survey. Whilst most of this information had already been passed to the regional SMR through agreed data exchange programmes, these sources were consulted in more detail to establish whether any management advice had been given for any particular site.

Forest Enterprise (Wales) and Cadw have agreed management plans for the majority of scheduled ancient monuments in the forest estate in Wales, and these were consulted. CPAT also holds copies of other scheduling papers relating to sites and these were consulted as part of the project. CPAT has, as part of its digital data management partnership with Powys County Council, digitised the outlines of scheduled ancient monuments, and these were made available to the pilot project. It should be stressed however that these outlines are intended only as a guide, and have no statutory force. Where a definitive representation of any scheduled area is required it must be obtained from Cadw.

Information from Forest Enterprise

Since initial planting very little archaeological fieldwork has been carried out in the forests managed by Forest Enterprise (Wales). However, most forests are well known to Forest Enterprise staff and a great deal of information was provided by those who knew the ground the best. As a consequence several meetings were held with the tariffing and marking gangs as well as forest officers and rangers, to discuss potential archaeological sites. The information given was useful both in identifying sites not previously recorded or not recorded on maps and in establishing the condition and recent history of known sites. It is worth noting that many of the long serving staff, who are often local people who remember the areas before they were planted, are approaching retirement age and every effort should be made to record such information before these individuals retire.

The constraints maps which form part of the forest design plans were consulted to highlight sites known within Forest Enterprise, but not recorded in the regional SMR. Important archaeological sites such as the Bryn-oe tramway in Talybont and several former house sites were identified in this way. There were also a significant number of 'new' sites which were known to staff which had not been entered on these maps.

The Forest Enterprise stock maps were used as the basis for site location. In Phase 1 the paper stock maps were digitised while in Phase 2 digital stock maps were provided by Forest Enterprise (as AutoCad DXF files). These maps show the modern forest landscape of stands of different tree species and rides at a scale of 1:10000. For site location and visiting it is essential to relate the archaeological features to the stock map (for a detailed account of the methodology see below).

Types of information

Cartographic sources

Several cartographic sources were studied as part of the pilot project. These were found to be a very important source, particularly since many of the archaeological and historic landscape features within the Forest Enterprise estate in Wales relate to the previous landuse of that estate. Most of the sources used in Phase 2 were drawn from the collections of National Library of Wales.

The main source used for identifying sites in the pilot survey was the second edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" series, published between 1900 and 1906 in the study area. It was used because it was known to be of consistent accuracy, was produced for the whole of Wales in a relatively short period, is readily available, and is readily compatible with the 1:10,000 Forest Enterprise stock maps. The source was digitised and rectified to modern grid co-ordinates, so that it could be used as an overlay with the Forest Enterprise stock map data, which meant that sites could be accurately located in relation to the present geography of the forest. A detailed account of the methodology is given below.

A number of types of feature were transcribed from the second edition of the 6" series including prehistoric features, houses, structures, trackways, boundaries, and features of the historic environment including woodland and wetland. The transcribing of prehistoric features was useful as it showed that many of the locations of the features in the SMR were inaccurate, while the mapping of houses and structures added a substantial number of new sites to the record. The transcribing of trackways, boundaries and features of the historic environment was carried out because field visiting had suggested that a many of these features survived. In this pilot project data points were only created for features if significant extra detail could be added (for example the boundary of the parkland in Coed Sarnau, Coed Marchan and Llwydiarth Parc), otherwise such features stand in the record as graphical data only, which is of course an integral part of the regional SMR. However, this approach is not entirely satisfactory and should be amended in any future survey (see below).

The digitised second edition Ordnance Survey map was used as a basis for studying other early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. These were not digitised wholesale, but where there were significant differences these were added to the record. For example a number of limekilns were noted on the first edition which were excluded from the second. The 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey 1" map and the 2" surveyors drawings, available on microfiche at the National Library, were also compared and although these did not add a great deal of information they should be regarded as an important source for any future survey.

Extra information was also obtained from later editions of the Ordnance Survey maps which record changes in the first part of this century. This was particularly relevant to the industrial areas both in Morgannwg and Llanrwst.

The tithe maps were treated in the same way as the early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. Where information extra to the second edition was noted it was recorded. As a source they were also useful in identifying house names where these were not recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps. The tithe schedule, showing field names etc, was not systematically studied, although reference was made to it to confirm the name or status of a feature marked on the map.

Early estate maps were also consulted and while a potentially important source they added little during the pilot survey as most of the features they show are recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps and because there are doubts about their accuracy. As background information or for more detailed surveys of the forest they are however very important. Parts of Talybont forest, studied in Phase 1, are shown on a 1587 map, one of the earliest maps produced in Wales (NLW Badminton 59) (Thomas, 1997b). Later estate maps, particularly in the industrial areas, are of potential use as they may show features in more detail than the Ordnance Survey maps, although little new information was identified from this source in the area covered by the pilot survey. Other documents such as mine closure plans also have potential, but have not been studied in any detail here.

Enclosure maps were not consulted for this study area. However, their potential should be considered and assessed in any future survey.

Published Sources

The bibliographical sources recorded in CPAT's SMR were used as an initial basis for searches in CPAT's own library and the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth. These references did not indicate the presence of any 'new' sites but gave much useful additional information about already recorded ones, particularly in relation to their condition when first recorded. Griffiths Edwards (1869), for example, describes the removal of the stone and burial from two cairns in Dyfnant while Bevan-Evans and Hayes describe how cairns were avoided during afforestation ploughing in the 1950s in Moel Fammau.

Aerial photographs

Three collections of aerial photographs were consulted; the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) collection of early post-war RAF vertical photographs which shows many areas before forestry planting, the CPAT collection of low level oblique photographs which generally show specific previously known sites, and Forest Enterprise's own collection of vertical photographs. These collections showed less than expected, partly because much of the land in the studied area was hillslope, where the gradient makes it difficult to see all but larger linear features, and partly because the scale of the verticals was too small to be able to confidently identify sites. However, large scale quarrying activity was identified in Nercwys from the 1947 RAF sorties and the Fishpools boundary bank was identified from more recent forestry photography, during this survey.

Aerial photographs are undoubtedly an important source of information, and must be consulted in any future survey. Outside this survey area, for example, significant archaeology has been identified in currently forested areas at Crychan, as part of the RCAHMW Aerial Photograph Mapping Program, and by the author on the Breidden (Thomas, 1997a) and in Hafren.

The usefulness of aerial photography will depend on the quality of sources for any given block. Sufficient time should therefore be given to the study of aerial photography although the returns may vary.

Field Visits

Visibility and movement are restricted in heavily forested areas and therefore the established method of prospection for archaeological sites by transects could not be applied. It is also a very expensive process compared with a largely desk based survey. A number of sites were identified from the desk-top survey and were visited by the author accompanied by a member of staff from Forest Enterprise. Records were made of the condition and extent of the sites and on potential threats. Notes were also made for use in management advice and the sites were categorised according to archaeological importance (see Section 5 and site gazetteers).

Only 34% of the sites recorded were visited during Phase 1 but this was increased to 54% during Phase 2. During Phase 1 the methodology for the survey had not been fully established and therefore a less systematic approach was possible. In Phase 1 site visits were used to form an impression of the forestry before the desk-top survey had been carried out. During Phase 2 no visiting was carried out before the completion of the desk-top survey and therefore sites could be targeted for visiting. Local conditions may also have contributed to the higher proportion visited during Phase 2. In both Nercwys and Morgannwg the industrial archaeology was concentrated in relatively small areas, and in Moel Fammau a number of cairns were located together. In Dyfnant a much more dispersed pattern emerged and here 43% were evaluated. The Dolgellau blocks were much smaller with relatively few sites. Here 60% of the sites were visited.

In order to categorise sites for management purposes, it is essential that they are all visited by a professional archaeologist and that appropriate records are made. While the 20% increase in the number of sites visited in Phase 2 is to be welcomed it is still no where near enough. Any future survey

must undertake to visit significantly more sites in order that appropriate management can be prescribed. It is estimated that this extra visiting would add no more than 3 or 4 person days to the time taken to consider each forest district (see Section 5).

Methodology

Graphical Data

The graphical data obtained from the sources described above was digitised and rectified to modern grid co-ordinates using AutoCad 12. Each map, or other source, was digitised and stored as an individual drawing divided into 12 layers coded by colour and type; boundaries, dotted boundaries, streams, trackways, parish boundaries, rock outcrops, deciduous woodland, conifer woodland, mixed woodland, bogs, and ponds and structures. These maps, together with the Forest Enterprise stock maps, were exported, in a DXF format, to FastCad for final editing, and then, again as DXF files, to MapInfo 4.0 - where they are now stored.

This differs slightly from the method used in Phase 1, but changes to CPAT's approach to GIS within the SMR have meant it is now easier to handle (and present) the data in MapInfo. The Phase 1 data has now been converted to the new format.

Databasing

The creation and editing of database records was carried out in FoxPro 2.6, the system in use by all the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.

Data handling and storage

Discussions are in progress with Forest Enterprise to establish the best method of integrating the survey data into the GIS system currently being put in place in Wales. It has been established however that the graphical data can be transferred to the system, in a DXF format, and that the FoxPro database can be converted into a compatible database. In the interim it is envisaged that the archaeological data will be used from the printed gazetteers and maps which form part of this report. Additional loose-leaf maps have been supplied to facilitate photocopying during this period. Once a full mapping and database system is in place Forest Enterprise will be able to print extracts from the maps as and when required.

The graphical data produced for the pilot project has not been attached to the database points, as it is not certain how the two data sets will interface in the Forest Enterprise GIS. In any future survey the graphical data will need to be 'tagged' and associated with the relevant database entries.

The databases and the graphical data generated during the pilot have been incorporated into CPAT's regional SMR for Clwyd and Powys and will be managed as a part of that system. Access to the SMR is governed by The Welsh Archaeological Trusts' *Access and Charging Policy*, and will normally be accessible to the public. Any conditions to control its release to third parties must be agreed between Forest Enterprise and CPAT.

Effectiveness of the methodology

The majority of the maps, printed from the digitised map base, used in the field proved to be accurate to within 5m, and nowhere was there a discrepancy of more than 15m. These maps (comprising Forest Enterprise stock map data, early OS maps data, and archaeological data points) were very effective for finding sites, even in heavily forested areas and therefore solved one of the greatest problems for archaeologists working in the forest environment, namely site location.

The methodology was best at identifying structural and landscape features such as former houses, farmhouses and field systems from the maps. Where these were visited many survived in good condition. Few new earthwork or small prehistoric structures such as cairns were identified during the

survey as these were not shown on the maps and were difficult to locate from aerial photography. Such sites will only be recognised by detailed field walking which was outside the scope of this study. Areas where particular types of sites may potentially be located can however be identified. Prehistoric cairns and standing stones for example may survive on ridge tops while charcoal burning mounds are likely to be located in areas of deciduous or mixed woodland. Forest Enterprise are currently putting in place a reporting and management system so that any such sites identified by Forest Enterprise staff or contractors during the course of normal working can be incorporated into the SMR and management advice provided. The archaeological record for Forest Enterprise must be dynamic: the data captured during this survey does not represent the full archaeological record.

SECTION 3: THE RESULTS OF PHASE 2

A sample of sites (54%) has been visited during Phase 2 of the pilot project to establish the general level of survival of sites within the forest. The results of Phase 2 are very much in line with Phase 1 of the survey concerning the condition and survival of archaeology generally through the forest. It is therefore not intended to reiterate section 3 of the Phase 1 report (although it is reproduced here as appendix 3 for information).

264 records of individual sites were either created or updated as part of Phase 2. Of these 91 were existing records and 173 are new records. This is a 65% increase in archaeological sites which is slightly more than the 58% increase as a result of Phase 1 (excluding compartment descriptions).

Overall there are less sites in the areas studied in Phase 2. During Phase 1 there was an average of 0.067 sites per hectare while during Phase 2 there were 0.046 sites per hectare. This undoubtedly reflects the types of landscape represented in the forests. Within Phase 1 and Phase 2 there were also significant variations in numbers of sites in different forest blocks reflecting geographical location. In the forests located in the South East Wales district during Phase 1 (Mynydd Du, Talybont and Taf Fechan) there was an average of 0.115 sites per hectare. The Cil Hepste, Gwaun Hepste and Coed-y-rhaidr blocks in Morgannwg studied during Phase 2 produced 0.06 sites per hectare. In the forests located in the Newtown district studied during Phase 1 (Coed Sarnau and Radnor) there were 0.032 sites per hectare, while 0.041 sites per hectare were identified in the areas covered during Phase 2 excluding the Morgannwg blocks. This variation in the number of sites is also reflected in a corresponding increase in the density of landscape detail, particularly the density of field boundaries, and the intricacy of the wooded areas. The higher number of sites located in the Morgannwg and South East Wales blocks probably reflects the large population of south and south-east Wales historically. It should therefore be noted that any extension of the project to include areas of south Wales will be likely to be more time consuming and by implication more costly than is the average for other areas.

A number of significant sites were recorded during Phase 2, described in more detail. In the Nercwys block in the Llanrwst district significant remains of the industrial heritage were identified including the engine house and workshops of the nineteenth century mine. In Castle Wood, also in the Llanrwst district, the former deer park wall, probably constructed in the nineteenth century on the line of an earlier boundary established in the medieval period as part of the Lordship of Dyffryn Clwyd, survives largely intact and now forms part of the Forest Enterprise boundary. A number of cairns representing prehistoric activity survive in Moel Famau.

A deer park wall also survives in Dyfnant up to c. 2.5m high. This wall was known to exist by 1790 (Griffith-Edwards 1869, 327) and could lie on the alignment of an earlier boundary established in the medieval period. A number of artificial rabbit warrens, or pillow mounds, are located close to the parkland, which is a well documented association originating in the medieval period (Rackham, 1986, 47). Also in Dyfnant are the remains of a leat and weir feeding the Llwydiarth sawmills and a number of prehistoric features including the impressive Cerrig-yr-helfa stone row, a scheduled ancient monument. In the northern part of Dyfnant are the remains of mining. One of these levels was entered and contained the remains of an iron tramway wooden trembles and ore shoots. The level was also being used as a bat roost.

In the Commins Coch block in the Dolgellau district there were surviving elements of the deciduous woodland mapped from the second edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" map. While elements of former woodland survive in all districts it was significant in Commins Coch because it contained small-leaved lime. In the Uwchgarreg block in Dolgellau a number of house sites survive one of which, Ty-bwlch-hyddgen, may represent a small post medieval attempt at enclosing the common land. Levels representing former mining activity were also recorded including the trial level close to the spectacular waterfall on Afon Hengwm.

The archaeology of the blocks studied in the Morgannwg district was characterised by the former agricultural landscape of farmsteads, field systems and trackways, including a section of the Sarn

Helen Roman road. A number of small agricultural limekilns were also recorded. The major industrial site is the Glynneath Powder Works, a scheduled ancient monument, characterised by a number of buildings and leats running up the valley. Large silica mines were also recorded as was a smaller industrial complex at Cwm-gored. Prehistoric activity is represented by a number of cairns including those at Gwern-picoed and the large cairn constructed at Cam-yr-arian from locally occurring limestone.

More detailed accounts of the archaeology identified during the phase 2 survey are included with the gazetteer and maps below.

SECTION 4: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CATEGORIES: REVISED POSITION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

For the purposes of management, the sites recorded in this archaeological survey have been divided into a number of categories (A to D). The broad divisions between these categories have been drawn on archaeological grounds, but each is tailored towards specific management aims. Below, each category is described archaeologically, management objectives are listed and a broad management prescription given.

In the report on Phase I of the survey certain distinct landscapes were identified and a landscape category, A, was used. It is now considered that while such landscapes should still be identified (see Section 5), they should not be differently categorized. The database for Phase 2 has been compiled using this new system, and the Phase 1 data has been amended accordingly.

Landscapes will be diverse and may include redundant field and settlement systems (comprising walls, banks, hedges, trackways, buildings or sites of buildings etc.), prehistoric ritual landscapes (such as barrow cemeteries, stone rows and settings), prehistoric settlement landscapes (such as hillforts with field systems), industrial complexes (such as areas of mining or quarrying) or relatively modern agricultural landscapes among others. The main criteria for selection is that the various elements should form a significant and coherent archaeological or historic whole. Survival and condition are not necessarily important when defining a landscape, for example the medieval Forest of Radnor exhibits little or no surviving physical remains but it is a closely defined area where the long term exercising of Forest Law has shaped the current landuse pattern.

Using these categories, an evaluation of each site recorded during the survey has been attempted and sites labelled accordingly. This evaluation process has only been fully successful where, (a) existing records gave full and up to date details of the site's form and present state of preservation, such as those already in the SMR or those with detailed records made by third parties such as the RCAHMW, or (b) where a visit has been possible as part of this survey.

Where insufficient information exists, for example where a site has not been visited recently by an archaeologist, it will be classified as "NOT YET EVALUATED" in the database and printed gazetteer.

The categorisation of sites should be an ongoing process requiring site identification and recording by Forest Enterprise in conjunction with the appropriate archaeological body. Categories are not immutable and where new information becomes available review may be considered, this may be most common for sites in category D.

Where sites require immediate remedial conservation work, the management category is marked with an asterisk in the database and gazetteer.

The *management objectives* and *prescriptions* outlined below are intended to achieve either the preservation of archaeological remains *in-situ* (i.e. to retain and maintain the site in a stable condition and to actively protect it from further disturbance), or the preservation of archaeological remains *by record* (i.e. to preserve a record of the sites present state and form, but not necessarily to actively conserve it or protect it from further disturbance). This terminology is derived from Welsh Office advice on the handling of archaeology in the planning process, *Planning Guidance (Wales): Planning Policy, 1996* - supported by **Welsh Office Circular 60/96**, 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology' & **Welsh Office Circular 61/96**, 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas', and is that in common use in archaeology. The terms *regional importance* and *local importance* are used below as in these documents.

The term *national importance* is defined by the *non-statutory criteria for scheduling ancient monuments*. A site, or less commonly a landscape, may meet any one of, or combination of, these seven published criteria (period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, potential) and be deemed of national importance and therefore merit scheduling as an ancient

monument under the 1979 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*. Once designated, Ancient Monuments are protected by law and special permission (Scheduled Monument Consent) is required, from the Secretary of State, for any works effecting them. Cadw, who administer Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) in Wales, and English Heritage who perform a similar function in England, may enter into management agreements with owners of such sites, and Forest Enterprise already has a number of agreements in place for SAMs on its holdings. These agreements are specific to each monument and take precedence over the general management prescriptions given below. Management plans for non-scheduled sites, where needed, should be drawn up with reference to CPAT.

The noting of 'new' archaeological sites, and the accurate locating of those known but poorly located ones, within forestry will usually fall to Forest Enterprise. The details of this mechanism for this initial recording are still under discussion, but it is envisaged that Coupe Management forms will be amended to allow the presence, type and condition, of archaeological site to be noted and perhaps also that copies of the printed maps that form parts of this report will be annotated. Any such new recording will be passed to the SMR on a regular basis for assimilation. It is essential that the *categorisation* of any 'new' site is done by an appropriate archaeologist, who should also be responsible any further recording needed.

Category A

Discrete archaeological monuments of national importance

This category may include any site, whatever its form, which might meet the non-statutory criteria for scheduling. It will by definition include all Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). Many sites in this category may be recommended for scheduling, and an initial list of such recommendations is to be found in Section 5.

The main criteria for selection will usually be the rarity, condition and potential of the site. Typically, sites such as barrows, hillforts, linear earthworks or significant (ruined) buildings might fall in this category, although significant find scatters might equally well qualify on potential or relatively modern farmsteads on group value.

Management Objective

To maintain and enhance as a monument of national importance.

Management Prescription

Identify and record with a view to preservation *in-situ*.

A detailed management plan should be written for SAMs and for other significant monuments in this category.

Halt any damaging processes such as root damage, movement of heavy machinery or erosion. Maintain site in stable condition, if necessary carrying out remedial work (sites will need to be properly recorded before any work starts and work to be supervised and recorded throughout). This may include the removal of trees or scrub from the site.

Sites will usually be best maintained in riparian zones especially where they can be incorporated into open areas which are being maintained in this state for other forest management reasons e.g. watercourses. Active clearance may not be necessary in all cases, but cleared sites must be kept clear of scrub and tree regeneration with a minimum of ground disturbance. In many cases the edges of clearings will need to be set at a distance from the sensitive site that is greater than the expected maximum height of the surrounding crop (to prevent damage from falling trees).

Sites should be identified in Forest Design Plans, Conservation Management Plans and other strategies, and their appropriate management detailed.

Certain sites in this category may be suitable for interpretation and display.

Category B

Discrete archaeological monuments and landscape features of regional or local importance.

This category may include any site, whatever its form, which while not meeting the non-statutory criteria for scheduling may still be seen as of regional or local importance. For example, a type of site unique to a particular locality but common elsewhere, or severely degraded examples of commonly occurring types.

Management Objective

To maintain and enhance as a monument of regional or local importance.

Management Prescription

Identify and record with a view to preserving better examples *in-situ*.

Halt any damaging processes such as root damage, movement of heavy machinery or erosion and maintain site in stable condition.

Sites to be preserved *in situ* will usually be best maintained in riparian zones especially where they can be incorporated into open areas which are being maintained in this state for other forest management reasons e.g. watercourses. Ideally, such sites should be kept clear of scrub and tree regeneration. In cases where it is not practical to include a site within a riparian zone, restocking should be kept back from the edge of the site to prevent root damage but allow shading, though is only practical where sites are small.

Certain sites such as field walls and banks may be incorporated within replanted areas so long as care is taken to leave a corridor wide enough to minimise root damage but sufficiently narrow to allow shading from trees to suppress regeneration. Former hedgerows and trackways should not be restocked but should be maintained as corridors within the forest.

Sites should be identified in Forest Design Plans, Conservation Management Plans and other strategies, and their appropriate management detailed.

Certain sites in this category may be suitable for interpretation and display.

Category C

Discrete archaeological monuments of lesser significance.

This category comprises sites which while being of archaeological or historical interest are not necessarily considered worthy of conservation or active protection.

Management Objective

Identify and record as appropriate

Management Prescription

Identify and record sites during the course of normal forest management, with a view to preservation by record. No other archaeological management may be necessary, but conservation and protection might be offered, as appropriate, as a part of other schemes.

Sites should be identified in Forest Design Plans, Conservation Management Plans and other strategies, and their management detailed if appropriate.

Category D

Sites with no defined physical presence

This category comprises findspots, sites noted but not accurately located in antiquarian references, sites known only from placename evidence and other reported sites whose authenticity is in doubt (e.g. certain sites which have not been verified by recent archaeological fieldwork).

Where poorly located sites initially placed in this category are subsequently identified and recorded it may be appropriate to revise their categorisation.

Management Objective

Identify and record sites as opportunities arise. Assess their nature and condition.

Management Prescription

Identify and record site as appropriate during the course of normal forest management. Sites that cannot be located cannot be managed.

Sites should be noted in Forest Design Plans, Conservation Management Plans and other strategies, to alert forestry workers to their potential presence, and to the fact that they may not be precisely located.

NOT YET EVALUATED

This category comprises those sites that have not yet been put into a management category. Such sites will normally be those where sufficient up-to-date information about their nature and condition is not available at the time of the survey. Most commonly they will be those sites that have not been visited by an archaeologist as part of the survey (or those which while appearing from records to have a high potential could not be located).

All sites falling into this category will need to be assessed in due course (see Section 5).

SECTION 5: RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of recommendations were made in the Phase 1 report. The majority of these are relevant to Phase 2 and are re-iterated below, together with comment on how they have been received and implemented. A number of new recommendations are also made.

The results of the pilot survey will be of benefit to Forest Enterprise not only for the improved management of archaeology within its landholding but for the identification of sites with other conservation interests. The desk-top assessment methods developed for the archaeological survey have proved to be successful in identifying and mapping sites in a manner which is compatible both with CPAT's existing SMR and with the GIS and database system currently being developed by Forest Enterprise. It should therefore be an effective management tool. It would be highly desirable to extend the survey to the remainder of the land held by Forest Enterprise in Wales.

Improved management of archaeology

- **A reporting system should be established to ensure the ongoing reporting to the SMR of archaeological sites identified during the course of Forest Enterprise management. [Phase1]**

A system is being put in place to ensure the recording of the presence, nature and condition of archaeological sites in standing forestry during its normal management. This will include an amendment to the Forest Enterprise coupe management form to allow the presence, type and condition, of archaeological site to be noted. It has been agreed that any such new recording will be passed to the SMR on a regular basis for assimilation (see below).

- **Sites identified prior to felling or during other forestry work should be visited by an archaeologist who should record and categorise the site and if necessary provide management recommendations. [Phase1]**

This principle has been agreed with Forest Enterprise, but it is not yet clear how such work will be funded. It is recommended that as many 'known' archaeological sites as possible are categorised as an integral part of any further survey (see below)

- **Forest Enterprise's forward planning process allows up to 2 years advanced warning of anticipated harvesting works. Notification of such works to this timetable would allow funding to be sought to monitor such works. CPAT should receive regular notification of these forward plans at the earliest opportunity. [NEW RECOMMENDATION]**
- **Where the extents of sites in standing forestry require definition, in advance of forestry work, this or other marking out should be done only with reference to appropriate archaeological advice. [NEW RECOMMENDATION]**
- **Once the results of this survey are added to the SMR, the data will be managed as part of that record. A system that allows CPAT to update Forest Enterprise with new or amended information, on a regular basis and in the most appropriate format, needs to be developed. The archaeological record for Forest Enterprise land must be dynamic, and must not become fossilised. [Phase 1]**

A system for the exchange of data between CPAT and Forest Enterprise has been agreed. The results of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 surveys have now been incorporated into the SMR. New archaeological information recorded by Forest Enterprise on their coupe management forms will be passed to the SMR as a paper record for incorporation. The Forest Enterprise data sets will be updated in digital form from the SMR every six months. It is expected that this arrangement will be extended to cover to the other Welsh SMRs.

A series of training seminars for Forest Enterprise staff, organised by CPAT, have been held to present the results of Phase 1 with a view to improving the recognition and management of archaeological sites in forestry.

- **Further work might also be anticipated on adapting the CPAT digital and database data to the final version of Forest Enterprise's GIS system. [Phase 1]**

The compatibility of the survey's digital graphic record, and the accompanying database, with Forest Enterprise's GIS system has been established and trial exchange completed.

- **In any future survey steps should be taken to attach primary record numbers (PRNs) directly to graphically stored data. This will facilitate matching of drawn features to their associated text descriptions. [NEW RECOMMENDATION]**
- **In any future survey archaeological and historic landscapes within the survey areas should be identified and a boundary drawn around them as part of the survey process. [NEW RECOMMENDATION]**
- **A standard format should be agreed for archaeological management plans across Wales. [Phase 1]**

This principle has been agreed, and the matter is under discussion.

The site type management prescriptions included as part of the Phase 1 report and included in this report as Section 4 are to be revised and issued as a Forest Enterprise (Wales) directive.

- **It is essential that as many sites as possible are visited so that they may be evaluated and categorized for management purposes. Given that a certain percentage (perhaps 15% to 20%) of sites identified will not require visiting (because their existing records are adequate or it is clear that they have no 'manageable' presence), it is estimated that only an additional 3 or 4 person days per forest might be required to achieve a satisfactory visit rate. Additional resources should be sought to facilitate this in any future survey and to remove the outstanding deficit of Phases 1 & 2. [NEW RECOMMENDATION]**
- **Management plans should be drawn up for sites in Category A which remain unscheduled (see below). From an archaeological point of view this would be better achieved as a single project than piecemeal. However, as the number of sites requiring plans will never be finite this approach may be difficult. [Phase 1]**

This has been agreed in principle and is under discussion.

- **The results of this survey should be incorporated into Forest Design Plans, Conservation Management Plans and other such strategies, and its recommendations implemented as appropriate. [Phase 1]**

This has been agreed and new information is being incorporated into these documents as appropriate.

- **Consideration should be given to scheduling the following sites in Category A identified during the course of the project. These are:**

PRN 828	Carn-yr-arian	(Gwaunhepste)
PRN 18149	Pant Du (East) Mine	(Nercwys Mountain)
PRN 39046	Soldiers Grave Pillow Mound I	(Dyfnant)
PRN 39047	Soldiers Grave Pillow Mound II	(Dyfnant)
PRN 39048	Soldiers Grave Pillow Mound III	(Dyfnant)
PRN 39049	Soldiers Grave Pillow Mound IV	(Dyfnant)
PRN 100001	Nercwys Mountain Cairn I	(Nercwys Mountain)
PRN 101716	Coed Clwyd Cairn C	(Moel Fammau)
PRN 101723	Coed Clwyd Cairn J	(Moel Fammau)

Detailed survey of the sites listed above should be a preliminary to any recommendation for scheduling. Once scheduled Forest Enterprise should encourage Cadw to agree management plans for each site.

This list may be revised on further fieldwork, and further sites may be recommended for scheduling in due course.

Recommendations for further archaeological work

- **Rapid field survey of those sites in category A where the present survey has not identified the extent of the surviving remains.**

This has yet to be addressed.

- **A particular problem of erosion damage to sites on or near Forest Enterprise boundaries has been identified. A program of work to check the location and condition (and ownership) of such sites should be implemented and appropriate management provided for those on Forest Enterprise land. A similar problem may exist on ridge ways within cleared forestry, and this should also be quantified**

This has yet to be addressed.

- **It is assumed that tree root growth is damaging to archaeology. While this must be true the nature and extent of damage is quite unquantified. It is suggested that a small-scale**

excavation on a site which has both planted and unplanted areas might provide invaluable information. The northern most hillfort at Nant Tarthwyni would seem ideal for this as its interior and defences are crossed by a planting boundary. Small-scale trial trenches could be excavated either side of this boundary and the relative survival of features examined.

This issue has been reviewed and preliminary proposals discussed. It has been agreed that it would be worthwhile pursuing. It is now felt however that a wider plan of sampling (taking in a number of sites under differing condition) might be more appropriate.

- **Detailed survey of landscape features such as field boundaries and trackways in Mynydd Du to compare their survival in unfelled areas to their survival in clear fell and restocked areas, is recommended. This work would serve as a test for other areas where there are extensive field systems surviving in the forest.**

This matter has yet to be addressed.

- **Survey and historical research in the former parkland in Coed Sarnau around Abbey Cwmhir to establish the nature and survival of medieval parkland associated with the abbey. This parkland has important historical associations and the study could recommend management procedures to ensure that it is preserved.**

Two of the sites listed the Phase 1 report, the Great Park Shed and Fowlers Cave are to be the subject of an archaeological survey funded by Cadw. This project will include a rapid assessment of the parkland and its historic landscape including work on the survival of the park boundary.

Recommendations for interpretation and display from the Phase 2 survey.

- ***Castle Wood (Llanrwst District).***

A former parkland or reserved woodland called Coed Marchon described in a document of 1655. The parkland probably dates back to the medieval period when a number of parks were established in the Ruthin area and administered from Ruthin castle. Nothing remains of the former parkland although the nineteenth century park wall still survives up to 2.5m high. Small boundary stones mark the division between the urban and rural parts of the Llanfwrog parish. Outside the former deer park but within Castle Wood are the remains of a house site and a large hollow way marking the line of a former road. The wood also contains areas of high conservation value including limestone pavement, grassland and woodland.

- ***Llwydiarth (Dyfnant, Newtown District).***

Close to a new visitors centre at Pont Llogel are the remains of the Llwydiarth Park including the deer park wall which stands to c. 2.8m. Artificial rabbit warrens, or pillow mounds, also survive to the north-west of the park. The position of the park along with a short history could be marked on a map in the visitor centre along with photographs of the park wall and pillow mounds. Access to the sites themselves may be difficult as the parkland covers a wide area and the pillow mounds are some way from the visitor centre. The park wall is best viewed from the outside of the forest on privately owned land.

- ***Farmstead at Cilhepste Coed (Gwaunhepste, Morgannwg)***

A former farmstead close to a well used visitors carpark. Though the farmstead itself has been deliberately knocked down by Forest Enterprise for safety reasons the surrounding hedgerows contain around 15 species of non-commercial tree species. The area could be used to illustrate the influence of man on his environment. The former trackways associated with the farmstead link up to forestry rides which could provide a circular walk.

- ***Carn-yr-arian and tramway (Gwaunhepste, Morgannwg)***

Large limestone cairn lying close to public road near to important geological area including caves. Although excavated in 1936 the cairn is an impressive feature in the landscape. Close to the cairn is a tramway used in the construction of the Ystradfellte dam. Both could be illustrated with interpretation boards outlining their history.

- ***Glynneath Gunpowder factory (Cilhepste, Morgannwg)***

The scheduled remains of the former gunpowder factory stretch up a wooded valley close to a well used public carpark. Interpretation boards could be set up to describe the various elements of the factory and its history.

- ***Moel Fammau Cairns (Moel Fammau, Llanrwst)***

Interpretation boards could be established at a series of cairns lie close to a well used path from the carpark at Bwlch-pen-barras to Moel Fammau hillfort and Jubilee tower.

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APPENDIX 1: GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE TYPES

These management prescriptions were included in the Phase 1 report as section 5, and are reproduced here for reference. They are to be revised and produced as a Forest Enterprise document.

The intention of this section is to provide general management guidance for particular types of archaeological site. They should not be seen as alternatives to the Management Categories discussed in Section 4 and ascribed to the sites in the database and gazetteer, but rather as illustrations of best practice for particular types of monument. They may prove particularly useful when considering new management plans, in day-to-day management on the ground, or when assessing management options of unevaluated or other newly discovered sites.

The management guidelines are written from an archaeological perspective. Many of the sites have conservation implications other than archaeological. This should be realised during any management work. Many of the recommendations may be carried out during the course of other Forest Enterprise work.

Before acting on any of the following management advice Forest Enterprise should check the legal status of the site. Any work on a Scheduled Ancient Monument will require Scheduled Monument Consent from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments or English Heritage, as appropriate. Work on Listed Buildings will require the granting of Listed Building Consent by the local planning authority (although such buildings are uncommon in forestry). Failure to obtain the appropriate consent may render Forest Enterprise liable to prosecution.

Structures and Buildings

These include small prehistoric structures such as cairns and standing stones, ruined houses, agricultural buildings and industrial structures.

Management Guidance

Identify and record the location, nature and condition of the site.

Halt any damaging processes such as root damage or erosion by the removal of trees or scrub growing on walls or within the building/structure and the re-routing of forestry tracks/roads or water runoff. Do not remove low vegetation (e.g. grass, mosses, lichen, ferns, etc.) which are binding the structure and preventing erosion: vegetation may be of significant wildlife interest. It is not necessary to remove healthy deciduous trees or mature conifers in the vicinity of the site provided that they are not causing root damage: they enhance the ecological value of the site.

Avoid the use of any machinery on or across the site. Fell any standing timber during harvesting and remove scrub with care to avoid damage to building/structure. Do not allow timber or brash to fall or be placed on the site. Do not allow the site to be used for storage of equipment, fuel, etc. Do not scarify.

Do not restock in the immediate vicinity of the site. Trees should be planted no closer to the site than the anticipated maximum spread of the root plate, so that the mature root systems will not interfere with its stability. In the case of particularly fragile sites this planting distance might need to be equal to the anticipated maximum height of the mature tree, to avoid damage from windblow.

Maintain the site in a stable condition. Prevent regeneration on walls and within buildings. Fence any dangerous structures e.g. old mine shafts, deep holes/wells, etc. and, if appropriate, erect warning signs. If necessary seek archaeological advice on the desirability of consolidating the building/structure. No remedial work of this kind should be carried out without consultation and archaeological recording.

Any such work should be supervised by an archaeologist. An assessment of any wildlife constraints should be made.

Do not allow the removal of stone or any material from the site. Do not allow the tipping of any rubbish, spoil or other debris on the site.

It is strongly advised that wherever possible such sites should be included within a riparian zone created for its wildlife/water interest as well as its value for the conservation of archaeological monuments/landscapes. This will not only add to the value of the riparian zone but make for more cost effective management.

Public access to vulnerable sites should not be improved as this may lead to erosion or deliberate damage. Where sites lie close to public roads and/or are publicly accessible e.g. near car parks or picnic places, consideration should be given to the provision of interpretation boards.

Where damage is unavoidable, for example if the structure has to be partially destroyed to make it safe, a full archaeological survey consisting of photography and measured drawing should be carried out.

Earthworks

This will include earthworks such as house platforms, charcoal burning mounds, pillow mounds, barrows etc. It also includes larger enclosures and hillforts, many of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments and are therefore subject to separate management plans agreed with Cadw:Welsh Historic Monuments or English Heritage.

Management Guidance

Identify and record the location, nature and condition of the site.

Halt any damaging processes such as root damage or erosion by the removal of trees or scrub growing on earthworks and the re-routing of forestry tracks/roads or water runoff. Do not remove low vegetation (e.g. grass, mosses, lichen, ferns, etc.) which are preventing erosion: vegetation may be of significant wildlife interest. It is not necessary to remove healthy deciduous trees in the vicinity of the site provided that they are not causing root damage: they enhance the ecological value of the site. Do not remove remains of hedgerows or other vegetation directly associated with the site and its surroundings.

Avoid the use of any machinery on or across the site. Fell any standing timber during harvesting and remove scrub with care to avoid damage to the earthworks. Do not allow timber or brash to fall or be placed on the site. Do not allow the site to be used for storage of equipment, fuel, etc. Do not scarify.

Do not restock in the immediate vicinity of the site or in the interior of enclosures. Trees should be planted at a minimum distance so that the mature root system will not interfere with the stability of the site. However in certain cases where the earthwork is small (e.g. less than 3-4 metres long, such as a small house platform) and it will be difficult to include it within a riparian zone it will be possible to restock closer to the site so that the mature trees will shade and prevent regeneration. In such cases great care must be taken to prevent damage by roots and during harvesting. However, the creation of medium sized clearings in forestry may also cause eddying and therefore invite damage from windblow, and this should also be considered. Restocking around barrows should be no closer to the edge of the visible earthwork than a distance equal to the diameter of the mound, to allow for buried features e.g. silted ditches or sites of former standing stones.

Maintain the site in a stable condition. Prevent regeneration on earthworks. Do not allow the tipping of any rubbish, spoil or other debris on the site.

It is strongly advised that wherever possible such sites should be included within a riparian zone created for its wildlife/water interest as well as its value for the conservation of archaeological

monuments/landscapes. This will not only add to the value of the riparian zone but make for more cost effective management.

Public access to vulnerable sites should not be improved as this may lead to erosion or deliberate damage. Where sites lie close to public roads and/or are publicly accessible e.g. near car parks or picnic places, consideration should be given to the provision of interpretation boards. Avoid locating these on banks or in entrances which may be vulnerable to wear. As the approach to such sites is often on steep slopes consideration should be given to improvement to footpaths to prevent erosion.

If the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument any work, outside a management plan agreed with Cadw or English Heritage, will require Scheduled Monument Consent. Failure to obtain consent when needed may make Forest Enterprise liable to prosecution.

Landscape features

This will include topographical features such as boundary banks, field walls, trackways and leats.

Management Guidance

Identify and record the location, nature and condition of the site. If necessary seek archaeological advice on the desirability of preservation. Some landscape features, such as the former division between enclosed and common land, embanked trackways and features used to identify parish boundaries are more important from an archaeological perspective, and require a stricter management to ensure their preservation.

Where appropriate the features should be included in riparian zones to ensure their survival and enhance the ecological worth of the zone.

Where preservation is required, halt any damaging processes such as root damage or erosion by the removal of trees or scrub growing on walls. Ensure minimum damage is caused by the construction of roads, by ensuring that a feature is avoided if possible or only crossed once. Avoid areas where features join each other. Do not remove low vegetation (e.g. grass, mosses, lichen, ferns, etc.) which are binding the structure and preventing erosion: vegetation may be of significant wildlife interest. It is not necessary to remove healthy deciduous trees adjacent to the walls provided that they are not causing root damage: they enhance the ecological value of the site.

Trees should not be planted immediately adjacent to landscape features. A sufficient gap should be left so that the feature will not be undermined by roots but will be shaded by semi-mature trees thus preventing regeneration and the necessity for periodic clearance of scrub. Maintain the site in a stable condition.

Avoid the use of any machinery close to or across the features. Where this is unavoidable try to utilise existing gaps and crossing points in the feature. Fell any standing timber during harvesting and remove scrub with care to avoid damage. Do not allow timber or brash to fall or be placed on the walls. Do not store equipment, fuel, etc. close to the walls. Do not scarify close to walls. Do not allow the removal of any stone or any material from the site. Do not allow the tipping of any rubbish, spoil or other debris on the site.

Whilst public access along trackways is acceptable the use of motor vehicles should in general be prevented. Vulnerable sites such as grassed trackways should be protected from erosion by four-wheel drive vehicles, motorcycles, mountain bikes and horses. Discourage the excessive use of any fragile site by walkers. Neither banks nor ditches should be used as routeways and care should be taken to prevent paths and tracks needlessly crossing them as erosion will inevitably occur.

Features of the historic environment

This type will include wetlands, former woodland, etc.

Boggy areas may be important deposits of environmental remains such as pollen, the analysis of which makes it possible to understand the former environment. They may also preserve organic remains including wooden structures.

Ancient woodland may include former coppice sometimes associated with charcoal burning mounds; pollarded trees; remains of former hardwood forests (often with old wood banks - see earthworks above); early plantations.

Management Guidance

Identify and record the location, nature and condition of the site.

As soon as is practical remove trees and scrub from waterlogged deposits as such vegetation will dry out the organic material in which organic remains may be preserved. Avoid the use of any heavy machinery on or around such deposits; take care not to damage the edges of ponds. Do not damage the deposit by drainage works or any form of pollution. Do not divert existing or new drainage channels into waterlogged deposits as this may alter their chemical and physical composition. Waterlogged deposits should not be excavated to construct conservation ponds.

Where it is considered desirable to clean out silted ponds take environmental and archaeological advice. Any such work should be monitored by an archaeologist. Any archaeological finds should be notified immediately and work should cease until advice has been received. Any organic finds e.g. wood, leather, etc. should be immediately immersed in clean water to prevent deterioration.

Waterlogged deposits and the margins of ponds should not be restocked. Deciduous trees in the vicinity of ponds or waterlogged deposits may be left if they are not damaging the banks or causing drying of the deposits. Depending upon an assessment of the site for its wildlife value it may be appropriate to include the waterlogged deposit/pond within a riparian zone.

Do not allow the tipping of any rubbish, spoil or any other debris on the site.

Evaluate the wildlife and archaeological value of ancient woodland and other plantation sites in liaison with the appropriate wildlife and archaeological bodies. If appropriate consider the viability of recommencing management or a modified form of the present landuse to enhance the wildlife and archaeological value of the site. It is appreciated that this may only be possible in a minority of cases.

Findspots

There are seldom any surface remains associated with sites of casual finds. Such artefacts are often found on the ground surface, or disturbed from topsoil, and therefore present little or no opportunity for management. Significant scatters of finds may however indicate the presence of buried features.

Management Guidance

The sites of significant finds scatters should be avoided by substantial ground disturbing machinery, particularly if a new road is being cut.

If disturbance is unavoidable then an archaeological watching brief should be carried out to identify buried features.

APPENDIX 2: DESCRIPTION OF THE CONDITION OF TYPES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES RECORDED IN PHASE 1 OF THE PILOT PROJECT.

These descriptions were included in the Phase 1 report as Section 3, and are reproduced here for information.

Structures and buildings

This group includes cairns, standing stones, house sites, agricultural buildings and industrial structures, and miscellaneous structures such as bridges and roads.

Substantial structures such as former houses, agricultural buildings and limekilns generally survive in good condition in the forest, although the level of survival varies. Some house sites are still occupied, but most survive as ruins, some substantial and some low. Very few of the sites which were visited left no indication whatsoever of their position, and therefore most can be assumed to require some form of management. However, many such sites lie close to streams might easily be incorporated into riparian zones which would provide a stable and managed environment. The retention of broad-leaved trees and hedgerows would also enhance the ecological diversity of the zone.

Many of the former house sites already form important conservation areas. The walls themselves provide excellent nesting sites for small birds and habitats for lichens, mosses and other plants. They often lie near streams and are associated with large broad-leaved trees, commonly sycamore and ash. The house site at Jack's Green Farm (PRN 21307) in Radnor has approximately 17 different types of tree associated with it, including sweet chestnut, laurel, yew, sycamore, holly, lime, willow, beech, hawthorn, ash, rowan and crab apple. Smaller cultivated shrubs such as gooseberry and domestic apple are also found at sites.

In general, structures appear to be better preserved in unfelled areas of the first planting. The more substantial sites were not planted because they were easily recognisable, and perhaps unsuitable for tree growth, or simply because they were more difficult to plough or plant over. Some were retained as wet weather shelters. Smaller structures such as sheepfolds which are less readily recognisable have fared less well, mainly because they were more vulnerable to ploughing during preparation of the ground for planting.

Some damage to larger structures has inevitably occurred during clear fell operation and replanting because of the heavy harvesting and scarifying machinery now used. Sites may, however, appear less well preserved because they are more difficult to see under brash, or in thick new growth. Other sites, particularly smaller sites, have been destroyed by Forest Enterprise roads.

Substantial damage has been caused by the deliberate demolition of houses which occurred largely on sites abandoned shortly before acquisition for forestry. This is not now a common practice, unless for safety reasons, but may still occur and should be avoided if possible. Another cause of damage is the deliberate removal of stone. Some has been sold during the life of the forest, while some has been stolen, as at Blaen Callen (PRN 21229) in Taf Fechan, and while neither is considered a widespread practice it should be actively discouraged. Damage is also caused by the roots of trees growing on or through the walls which disturbs the fabric of the wall. Greater damage is caused if the tree falls. Where trees have been planted too close to the structures they are vulnerable to damage from windthrown trees or during felling.

Structures such as cairns and standing stones are more vulnerable to root damage and impact from falling trees. This has generally been recognised and the known sites are marked.

A number of sites, particularly boundary markers and cairns, lie on the legal boundary of Forest Enterprise land. These marked ancient boundaries which have also defined the Forest Enterprise boundary. Often the Forest Enterprise fence lies inside the legal boundary, leaving these sites in a 'no-mans land' and vulnerable to animal disturbance in overgrazed areas, and to erosion by walker,

mountain bike and, increasingly, four-wheel drive vehicles. In certain cases, such as the cairn (PRN 5721) at Disgwilfa on the edge of Mynydd Du Forest, this erosion (here caused by the overuse of an established trackway by vehicles) has reached crisis point.

Earthworks

This group comprises sites which survive as discrete earthworks, including sites such as pillow mounds, house platforms, charcoal burning platforms and earthwork enclosures. Larger landscape features such as ditches, dykes, banks or leats are discussed separately.

Such sites are undoubtedly the most under-represented in the survey. This is because they are not normally shown on maps and many are only recognisable on aerial photographs in favourable conditions. Some house platform sites have been recognised because they are shown as structures on the 1905 OS map but as many have not been visited it is difficult to say what proportion survive as purely earthwork sites.

Some of the sites known prior to the survey have survived in good condition, even where their location or significance was not known. An example is the pillow mounds in Dyffryn Cwannon (PRN 2380), where the mounds had been planted over in the 1960s, but most of the trees on top of the mounds had failed, presumably because the mounds were less favourable for tree growth. They were first identified by the RCAHMW in the 1950s, but were described by the OS in 1976 as being destroyed by afforestation. Their location was known to Forest Enterprise workers who knew the site as the Giant's Graves.

A single charcoal burning platform (PRN 21784) was located in Talybont but there are undoubtedly many more surviving. They are flat platforms approximately 6-8m across, often cut into a steep hillside and surrounded by charcoal spreads. They are found in or close to former areas of woodland, often in association with old coppice stools.

Earthwork sites, particularly smaller ones, are the most vulnerable to damage because they are often not easily recognisable and can be destroyed by ploughing, scarifying or road construction. They can also be obscured by dense planting.

Landscape features

Landscape features of archaeological interest include linear sites like field banks, boundary dykes, trackways, leats etc.

There is an extremely large number of boundary banks, field walls, ditches, hedgerows, and lanes surviving in the forest. Many of the banks and ditches remain as earthworks, while field walls often survive intact. The former lanes and trackways can be deeply sunken and survive well, and many are still in occasional use.

Landscape features often have important conservation associations. A large number survive as hedgerows with surviving broad-leaved trees and other species which can provide important habitats within the conifer crop. Many sunken lanes are lined with broad-leaves and may also be open areas of grass which can be used by animals as routeways through the forest.

Some features were destroyed by ploughing during ground preparation before the first planting, and others have been damaged further during subsequent felling and replanting. Hedgerow species have often suffered from excessive shading. Where large broad-leaved trees remain on the features they have often been avoided during harvesting, but they have then been vulnerable to windblow after the removal of the surrounding conifer crop. Where trees have been blown over they can lift large root plates which causes considerable damage to the site. Where former trackways have been used as Forest Enterprise routeways, particularly as main roads, they can suffer damage. Sometimes the

adoption of a trackway as a forest ride has beneficial effects as the routes are kept open and maintained, although these rides are often abandoned after felling.

However, former trackways or green lanes can be damaged by uncontrolled use by vehicles such as mountain bikes, motorcycles, and more particularly four-wheel drive vehicles. Overuse can cause deep rutting and the disturbance of the defining earthworks or hedgerows and potential wildlife corridors.

As with other categories of site noted above those features which lie on or close to the Forest Enterprise legal boundary, but lie outside the fenced area of forestry, cause concern. Many important landscape features, for example those which mark the former boundary between common and enclosed land, or a former parish boundary often also define the Forest Enterprise legal boundary and therefore the problem is particularly acute.

The patterns created by these features give the landscape its particular character and can be particularly important from a conservation point of view because of the habitats they provide. Elements of the landscape such as hedged or banked trackways or the former boundaries between rough and common land are of greater archaeological importance because they form the basic structure of the landscape and these should be given a greater level of protection.

Features of the historic environment

This group comprises less definable features of the historic landscape which have archaeological implications, and includes wetland sites, areas of ancient woodland and early conifer plantations. Such features have important implications for all aspects of conservation, and their management needs to take account of many different conservation interests.

Less obviously definable features of the historic landscape have often been unrecognised as being of archaeological importance, and consequently have fared less well, unless they have been protected for some other environmental reason, such as ancient woodland or wetland management.

Many boggy areas or former ponds have been planted over. This has had the effect of drying out the features, which has a detrimental effect on deposits that may have important potential for environmental research into preserved organic remains such as pollen and plant macrofossils.

Areas of former woodland have seldom been recognised as sites of archaeological potential. Coppice stools and pollarded trees were in many cases uprooted during ground preparation before initial planting, and those which do survive, as in Talybont compartment 6038 suffer from neglect and excessive shade.

Large areas of former deciduous woodland, much of which was ancient or semi-ancient woodland has been replanted with conifers. In many of the woods this was a process which had begun by 1905.

Findspots

This group comprises the sites of both isolated finds and those of larger finds scatters.

Findspots leave no trace on the ground, although more artefacts may be found at the same spots in the future. The presence of finds, particularly where there are significant concentrations, indicates the former presence of human activity and could mark the location of buried features. For example concentrations of worked flint tools may well indicate a proximity to prehistoric settlement.

Because such sites seldom leave a visible trace above ground (indeed some finds may quite literally be lying on the modern ground surface), it is difficult to identify either conservation problems or management solutions.

Poorly located and 'dubious' sites

This type includes poorly recorded sites such as those often taken from antiquarian references, and sites which although once identified as of archaeological significance are now seen to be illusory.

Many of these sites are not located and therefore cannot be visited and assessed. Those whose antiquity has been discounted in modern times, can probably be safely ignored for management purposes, and therefore present no conservation problems. However, those sites that are 'lost' may be highly archeologically significant and may in due course 're-emerge' to require appropriate management.

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE GAZETTEER AND MAPS.

The maps and gazetteer are ordered by district. Within each district the sites in the gazetteer are arranged by CPAT's PRN (Primary Record Number). Sites in the southern part of Cilhepste in Morgannwg fall within the old county of Mid Glamorgan and are numbered with PRNs given by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust

The maps are produced at a scale of 1:10000 on a series of A4 sheets, with a key drawing at the front of each district.

Sites which lie outside Forest Enterprise land or on the boundary of Forest Enterprise land are given the number of the nearest compartment.

The landscape details shown on the maps are taken from the second edition of the OS 6" map, dated to between 1900 and 1906 in the survey area. Where extra detail has been added from another source this has been described in an accompanying data point. Landscape features marked do not necessarily still survive on the ground.

The toning used for areas of woodland represent areas of deciduous, mixed or conifer woodland at the date of the source map. No attempt has been made to equate these with areas of ancient or secondary woodland as was done in the phase 1 report.

The maps can be used to identify areas where particular sites are more likely to survive. Charcoal burning mounds for example may be found in areas of former deciduous woodland, while cairns and standing stones may be located on parish boundaries.

The data points are generated directly from the database. Their location is in the centre of the feature. These features will often be larger than the area covered by the datapoint.

The areas marked as Scheduled Ancient Monuments are not bordered. Reference must be made to the scheduling documents from Cadw for definition of the boundary.

Dolgellau Forest District

Commings Coch and Uwchgarreg

Much of the Commings Coch block was formerly deciduous woodland. This survives in places and includes specimens of small leaved lime. The rest of the block was unimproved grazing land enclosed in large and straight sided fields suggesting an eighteenth or nineteenth century date. A number of these boundaries survive as low banks.

The Uwchgarreg block runs from just south of Machynlleth onto the uplands around Ty-bwlch-hyddgen (PRN 34785). At the northern end is the substantial former farmstead called Bwlch-ysgellyn (PRN 9006). The ruins survive up to a height of 2m and include the house, barn and pigsties. A number of large scots pine had been planted around the house to provide shelter. The farmstead at Byrdir (PRN 34784) also survives as a ruin surrounded by broadleaved trees including sycamore. A large amount of household debris survives from the abandonment of the site including hobnail boots, pots, pans, bedsteads and tools such as scythes. Both these house sites are surrounded by field systems. The house site at Ty-talymau (39084) has been destroyed by the construction of a road but its associated boundaries may survive. The small and irregular nature of these boundaries may suggest that they were established in the medieval period. The house site and enclosures at Ty-bwlch-hyddgen (PRN 34785) were probably first established in the post medieval period as an encroachment on to the common. At some stage the house was re-modelled as a sheepfold.

Several prehistoric sites have previously been identified in the Uwchgarreg block although none of these were found during the present survey. The two hearths (PRN 706 and PRN 707) are unlikely to have survived afforestation ploughing, while the two cairns (PRN 4988 and PRN 6161) may be mis-located. Several enclosures (PRN 1345,etc) and the barrow cemetery (PRN 1346) identified from aerial photography are likely to be mis-identifications.

There is little mining activity in Uwchgarreg apart from the trial levels at SN76059931 (PRN39083) and at SN77399329 (PRN 39088) close to the spectacular waterfall on the Afon Hengwm.

PRN 6161	Mynydd Bychan Cairn	Compartment 413/1034
	Round barrow ? - Bronze Age	NGR SN7815092160
Description	Turf free cairn (about 1m across) composed of milky quartz boulders and stones ranging from 0.1m to 0.4m diameter. Sited on slight slope with a southerly aspect and was being eroded in 1983 by adjacent track.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	An attempt to locate and evaluate the site should be made if forestry activities likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 9006	Bwchysgellyn House Site	Compartment 413/1008
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SN7578899238
Description	Substantial farmstead comprised of house and ancillary buildings, including barn and pigstys. Large scots pine also close to site.	
Condition	Site survives in good condition. Some broadleaf regeneration and conifer windblow.	
Management	Prevent conifer windblow and regeneration of broadleaves. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 01/05/97
PRN 15921	Rhiwlwyfen bank and ditch	Compartment 413/1009
	Bank and ditch - Unknown	NGR SN7576798481
Description	Bank and ditch noted by Forest Enterprise Feb 1995. Bank up to 1m high. Of unknown purpose but appears to be of considerable antiquity. Perhaps a territorial boundary. Bank runs into stream on W side where it is stops.	
Condition	Intact except where FE road has gone through it on E side. Dumping of brash adjacent to road.	
Management	Avoid using heavy machinery on bank and keep stocking back. See site type prescription for landscape features (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 01/05/97
PRN 15984	Llwchgarreg bank and ditch	Compartment 413/1028
	Bank - Unknown	NGR SN7760493848
Description	Bank and ditch notified by Forest Enterprise Feb 1995. Former boundary bank marked on 1902 OS map.	
Condition	Area has been recently felled and re-stocked.	
Management	No specific management. See site type prescription for landscape features (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - C		Visited 01/05/97
PRN 15985	Cwm Bychan track	Compartment 413/1226
	Trackway - Unknown	NGR SH8610002700
Description	Track with double bank and ditch (Forest Enterprise 1995). Marked on 1902 OS map.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Should be located and evaluated if any forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 22132	Henllan Sheepfold	Compartment 413/1007
	Sheepfold - Post medieval	NGR SN7780798687
Description	Sheepfold marked on 1964 OS map	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Should be located and evaluated if any forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 22133	Cwm-cemrhiw Sheepfold	Compartment 413/1018
	Sheepfold - Post medieval	NGR SN7672695533
Description	Sheepfold shown on recent OS map.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Should be located and evaluated if any forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 34784	Byrdir	Compartment 413/1019
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SN7710796171
Description	Ruined farm buildings notified by Forest Enterprise Dolgellau (1996). Substantial ruins including house and ancillary buildings. A large amount of farm rubbish including scythes, bedsteads, old boots pots, bottles etc. Large sycamore trees also.	
Condition	Some broadleaf regeneration otherwise stable.	
Management	Remove regenerating broadleaves. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		

PRN 34785	Ty Bwlch Hyddgen buildings	Compartment 413/1031
	House - Post medieval	NGR SN7723992669
<i>Description</i>	Former house site remodelled as sheepfold. Notified by Forest Enterprise Dolgellau 1996.	
<i>Condition</i>	Located in riparian zone.	
<i>Management</i>	Control broadleaf regeneration. When restocking plant further back from site on NW side. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		
PRN 34786	Garreg Wen memorial stone	Compartment 413/1034
	Memorial stone - Modern	NGR SN7818792200
<i>Description</i>	Stone erected 19.12.95 to replace cairn where shepherd died after falling from pony (Forest Enterprise Dolgellau 1996).	
<i>Condition</i>	Recently restored.	
<i>Management</i>	Important local landmark. Maintain in present condition.	
Management Category - C		
PRN 39083	Bwlch-ysgellin level	Compartment 413/1008
	Level - Post medieval	NGR SJ7605799310
<i>Description</i>	Level marked on 1902 OS map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39084	Ty-talymau	Compartment 413/1013
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SJ7633497875
<i>Description</i>	House site marked on 1902 OS map. Now destroyed by FE road.	
<i>Condition</i>	No archeological remains	
<i>Management</i>	No management needed.	
Management Category - D		Visited 01/05/97
PRN 39085	Ty-talymau structure	Compartment 413/1013
	Structure - Unknown	NGR SJ7608297807
<i>Description</i>	Structure of unknown purpose shown on OS 1902 map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39086	Ty-talymau quarry	Compartment 413/1013
	Quarry - Post medieval	NGR SJ7639797671
<i>Description</i>	Quarry marked on OS 1902 map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39087	Uwchgarreg rectangular structure	Compartment 413/1028
	House - Post medieval	NGR SJ7769193990
<i>Description</i>	Rectangular structure marked on 1902 OS map. Survives as a low stone ruin.	
<i>Condition</i>	Overgrown with undergrowth including small broadleaved trees.	
<i>Management</i>	Control regeneration of broadleaved trees. See site type management prescription for structures (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 01/05/97
PRN 39088	Bwlch-hyddgen level	Compartment 413/1027
	Level - Post medieval	NGR SJ7739593294
<i>Description</i>	Trial level excavated into stream bank.	
<i>Condition</i>	Intact and no obvious threats	
<i>Management</i>	No specific management needed other than to maintain in current condition	
Management Category - C		Visited 01/05/97
PRN 39089	Cefn-coch quarries	Compartment 413/1219
	Quarry - Post medieval	NGR SJ8405203047
<i>Description</i>	Quarries marked on OS 1902 map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		

PRN 39132 Llyn y delyn **Compartment** 413/1031
Pond - Unknown **NGR** SN7723293664
Description Pond marked on 1902 OS map
Condition Not known
Management See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 39132 Ty Bwlch-hyddgen bog **Compartment** 413/1035
Bog - Unknown **NGR** SN7713591767
Description Boggy area marked on 1902 OS map
Condition Not known
Management See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)

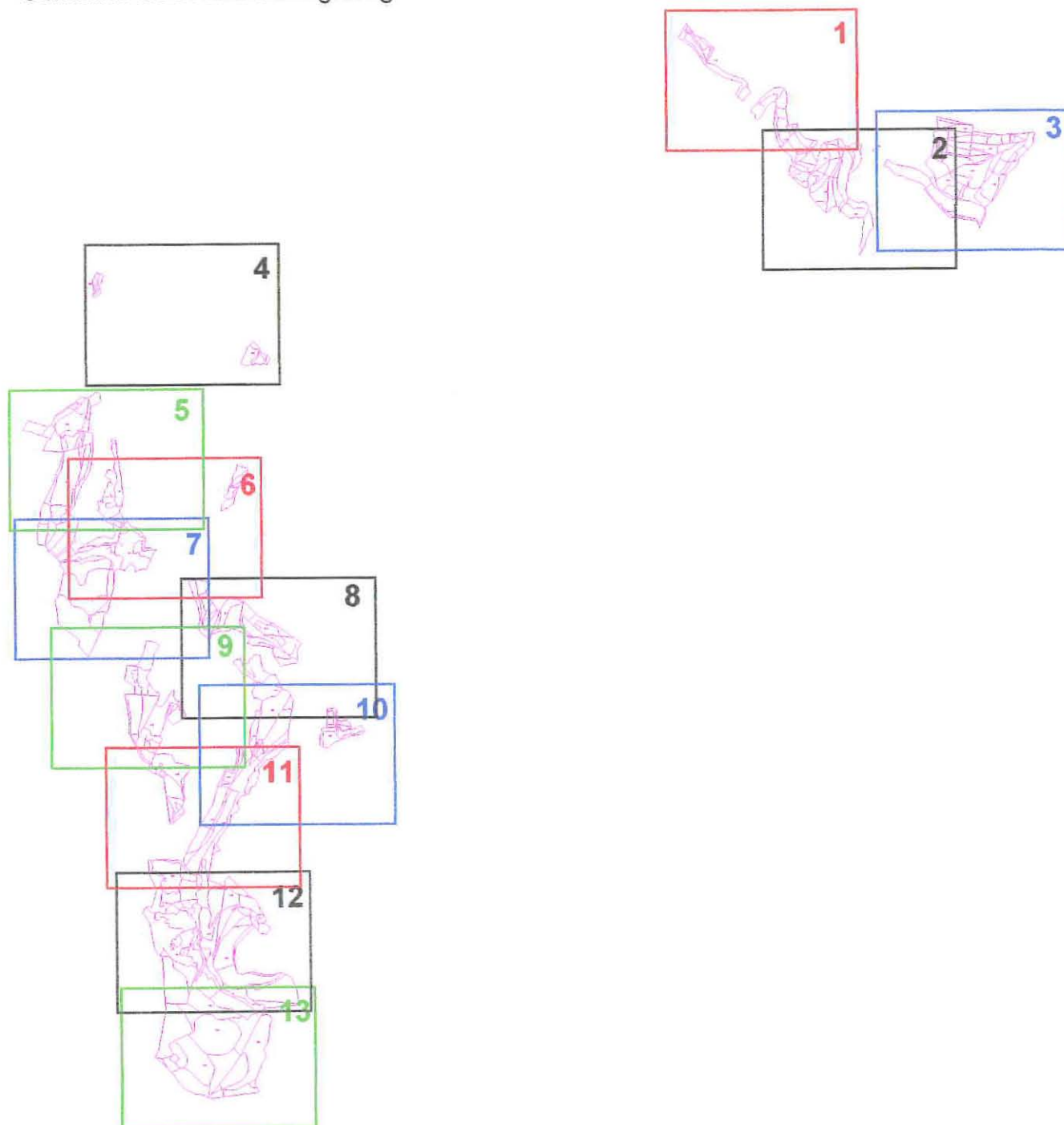
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 39134 Trig point **Compartment** 413/1033
Trig point - Modern **NGR** SN7770892237
Description Trig point marked on OS 1900 map
Condition Not known
Management Should be identified if possible prior to forestry operations. Topographic location may suggest potential for unrecorded prehistoric activity.

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

DOLGELLAU DISTRICT

Commins Coch and Uwchgarreg

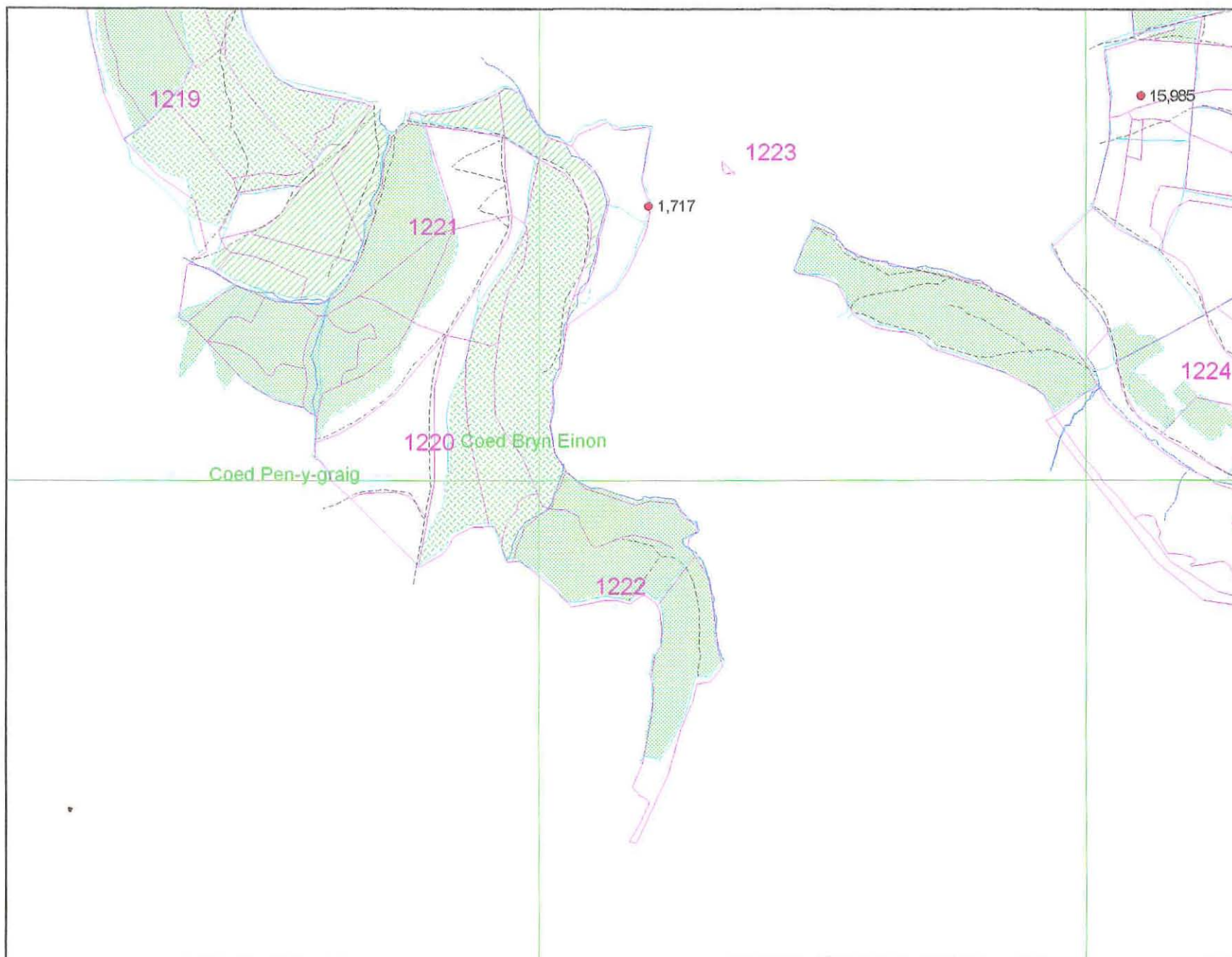


Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 DOLGELLAU MAP 2

Scale 1:10000

- FE stock map data
- Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys

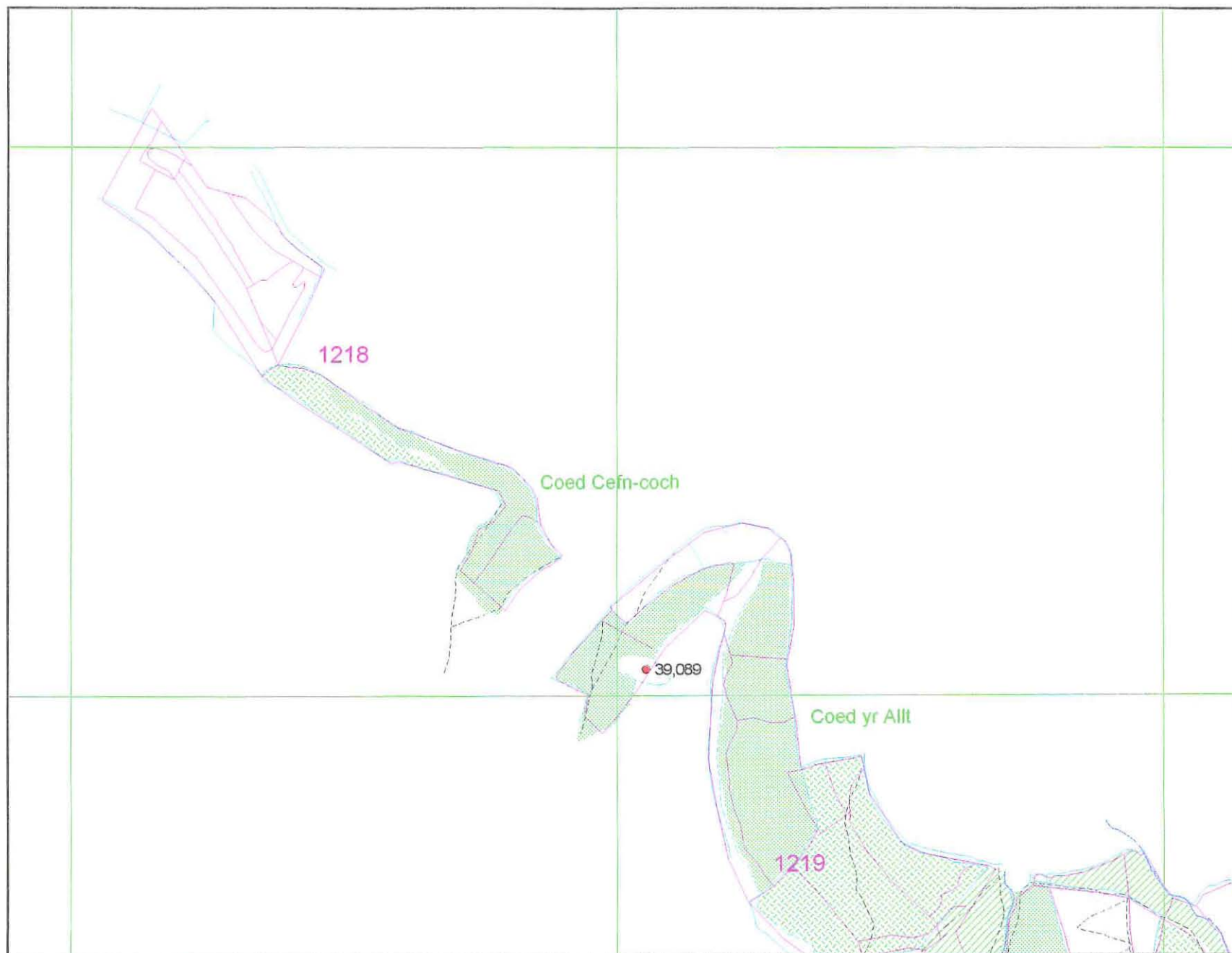


**Forest Enterprise
Archaeological
Survey, 1997
DOLGELLAU
MAP 1**

Scale 1:10000

- FE stock map data
- Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

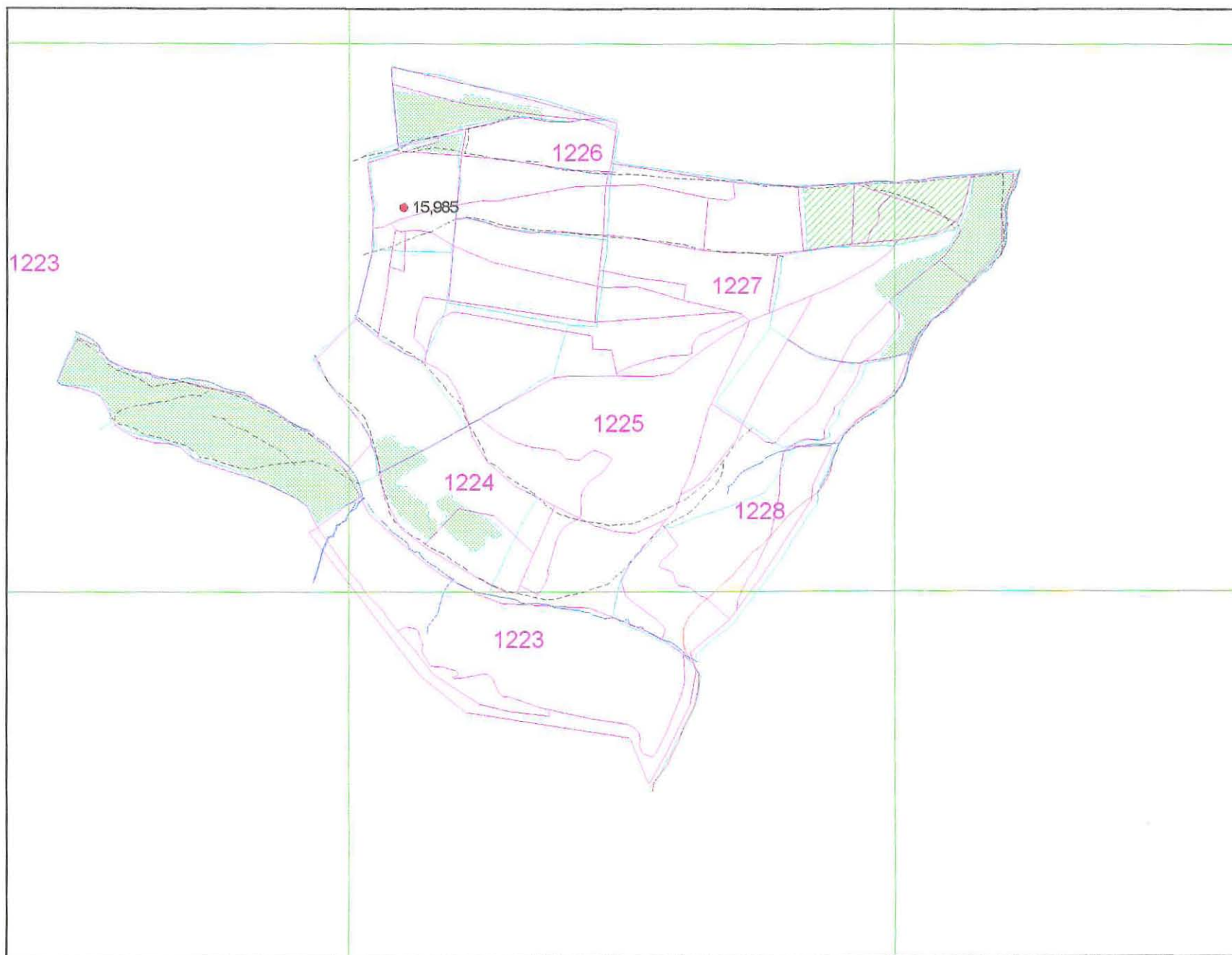
CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 DOLGELLAU MAP 3

Scale 1:10000

- FE stock map data
- Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 DOLGELLAU MAP 4

Scale 1:10000

FE stock map data

Boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

Stream

Parish boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

Dotted boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

Trackway
(OS 2nd edition)

Rock outcrop

39000 Data point

Deciduous woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

Mixed woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

Conifer woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

Pond
(OS 2nd edition)

Bog
(OS 2nd edition)

Estimated extent of
archaeological site

Scheduled Ancient
Monument

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Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 DOLGELLAU MAP 5

Scale 1:10000

- FE stock map data
- Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

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Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 DOLGELLAU MAP 6

Scale 1:10000
















- FE stock map data
- Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
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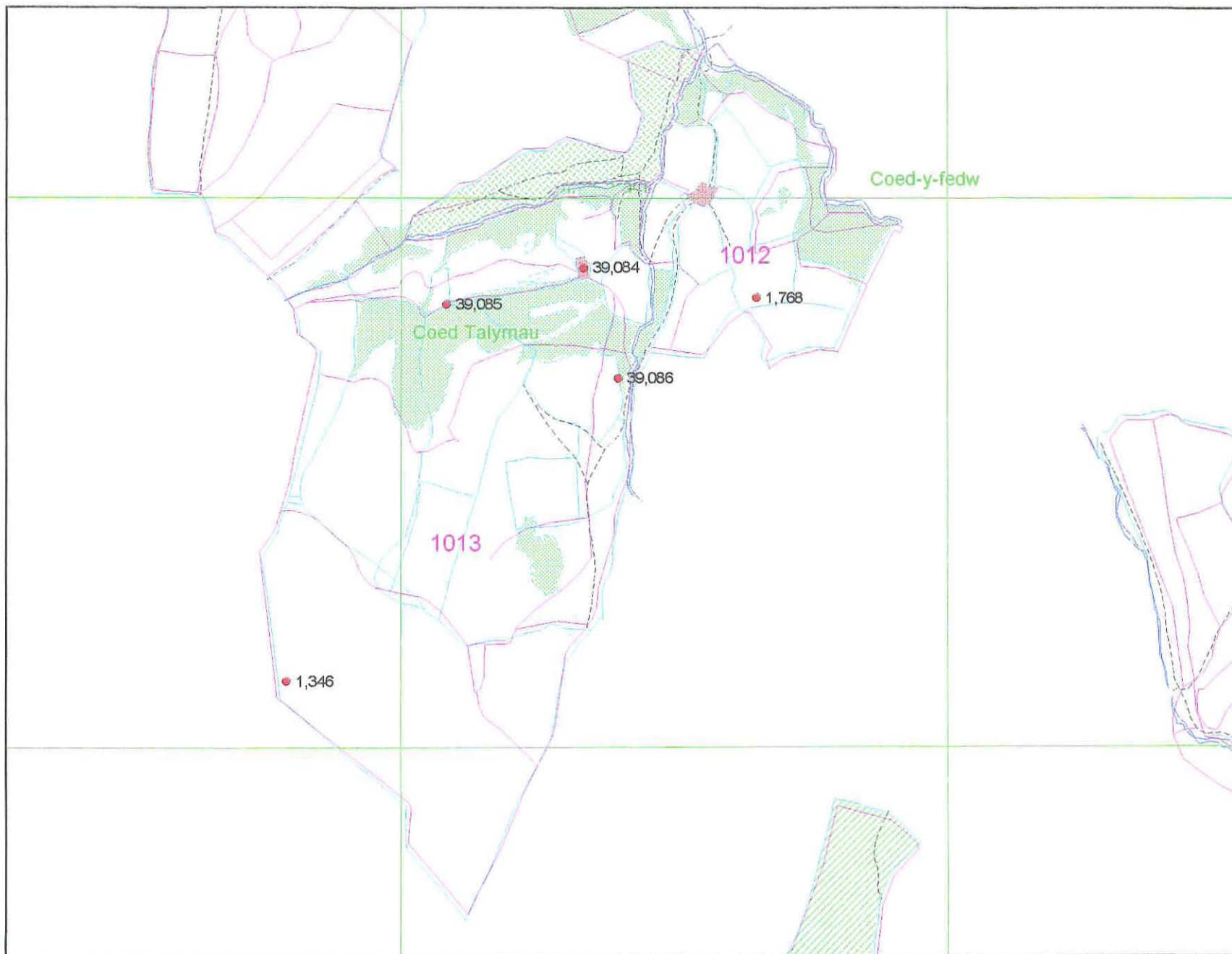


**Forest Enterprise
Archaeological
Survey, 1997
DOLGELLAU
MAP 7**

Scale 1:10000

-  FE stock map data
-  Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Stream
-  Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  39000 Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 DOLGELLAU MAP 8

Scale 1:10000

— FE stock map data

— Boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

— Stream

— Parish boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

— Dotted boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

— Trackway
(OS 2nd edition)

— Rock outcrop

● 39000 Data point

Deciduous woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

Mixed woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

Conifer woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

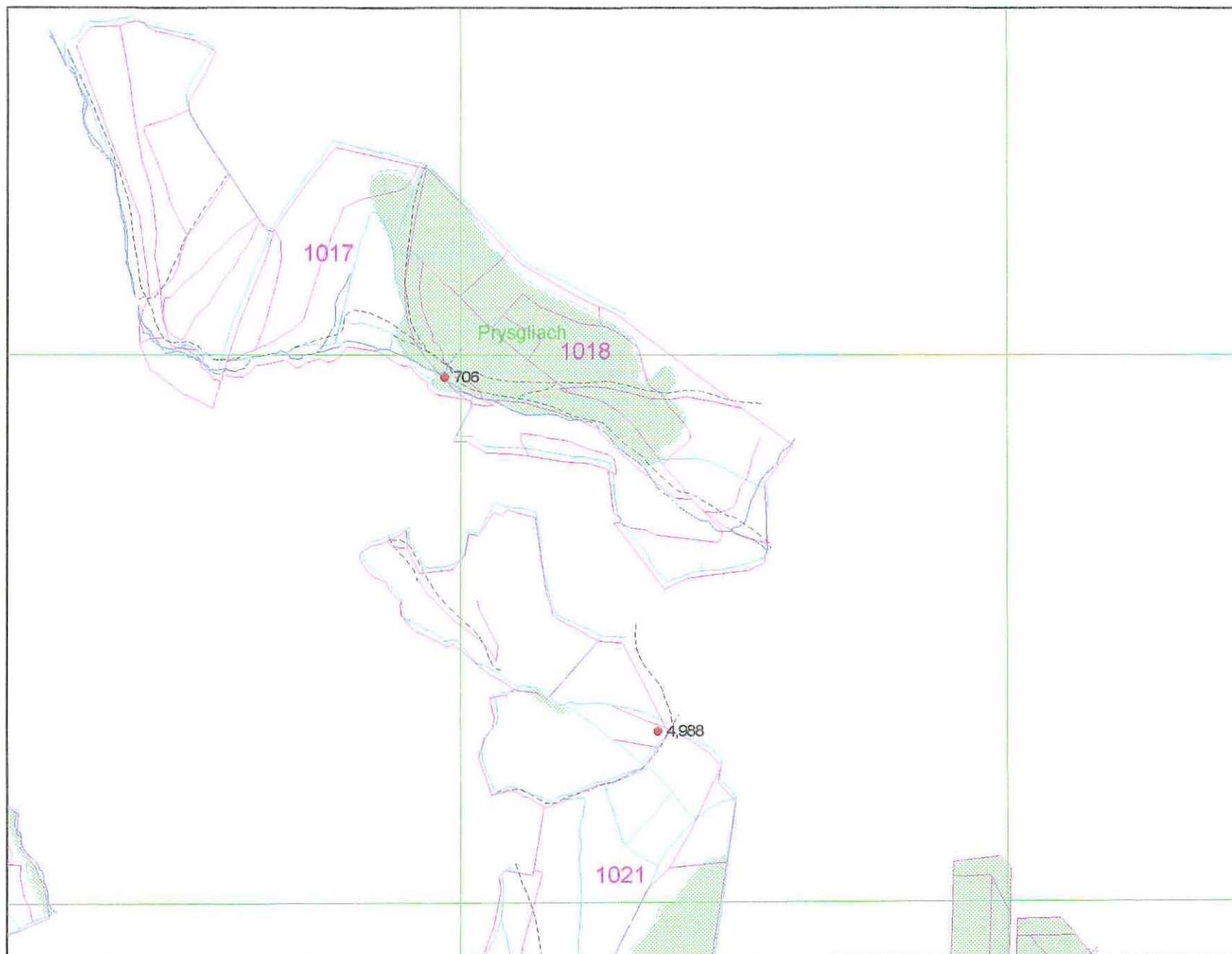
Pond
(OS 2nd edition)

Bog
(OS 2nd edition)

Estimated extent of
archaeological site

Scheduled Ancient
Monument

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 DOLGELLAU MAP 9

Scale 1:10000

FE stock map data

Boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

Stream

Parish boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

Dotted boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

Trackway
(OS 2nd edition)

Rock outcrop

39000 Data point

Deciduous woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

Mixed woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

Conifer woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

Pond
(OS 2nd edition)

Bog
(OS 2nd edition)

Estimated extent of
archaeological site

Scheduled Ancient
Monument

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 DOLGELLAU MAP 10

Scale 1:10000
















- FE stock map data
- Boundary
(OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary
(OS 2nd edition)
- Dotted boundary
(OS 2nd edition)
- Trackway
(OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland
(OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland
(OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland
(OS 2nd edition)
- Pond
(OS 2nd edition)
- Bog
(OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of
archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient
Monument

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys

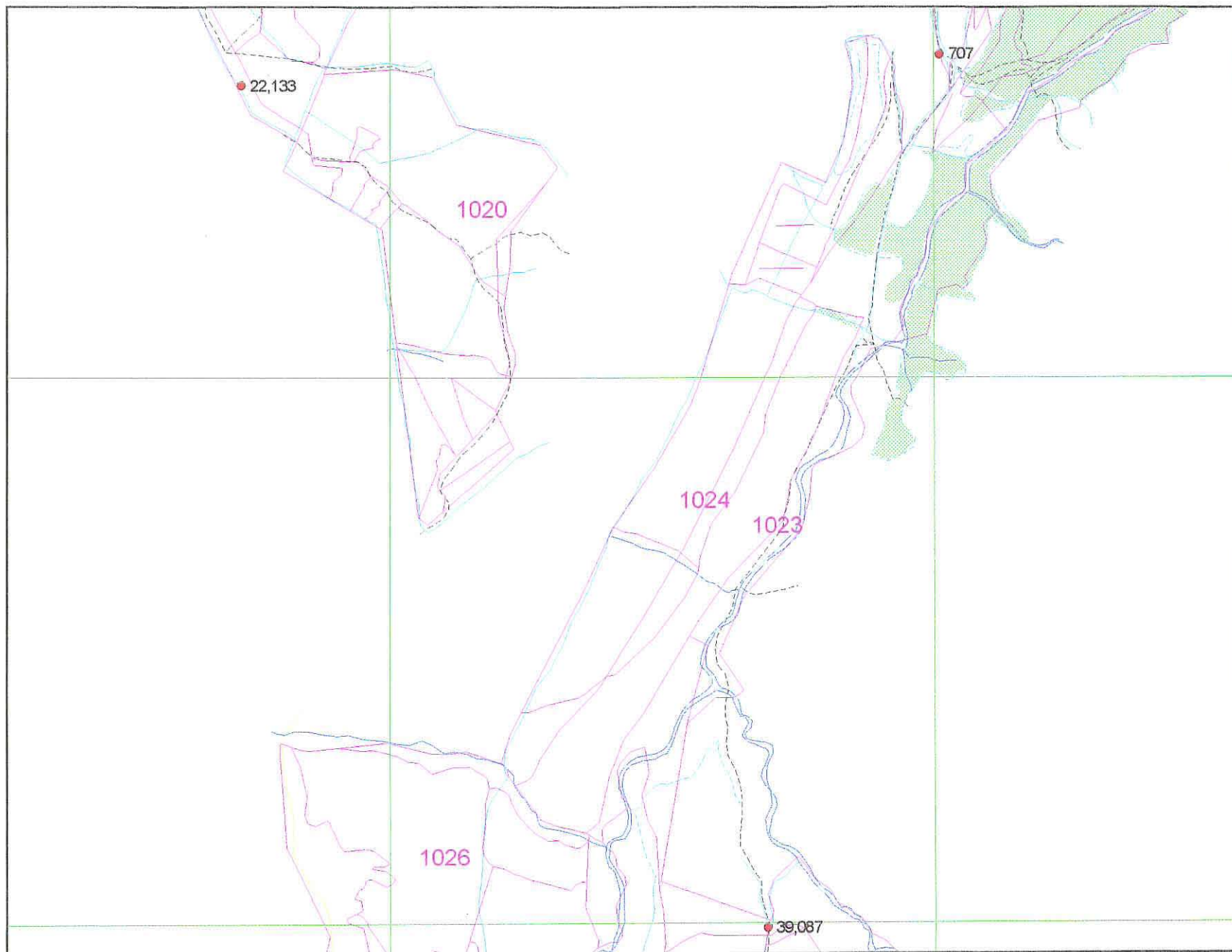


Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 DOLGELLAU MAP 11

Scale 1:10000
















-  FE stock map data
-  Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Stream
-  Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  39000 Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys

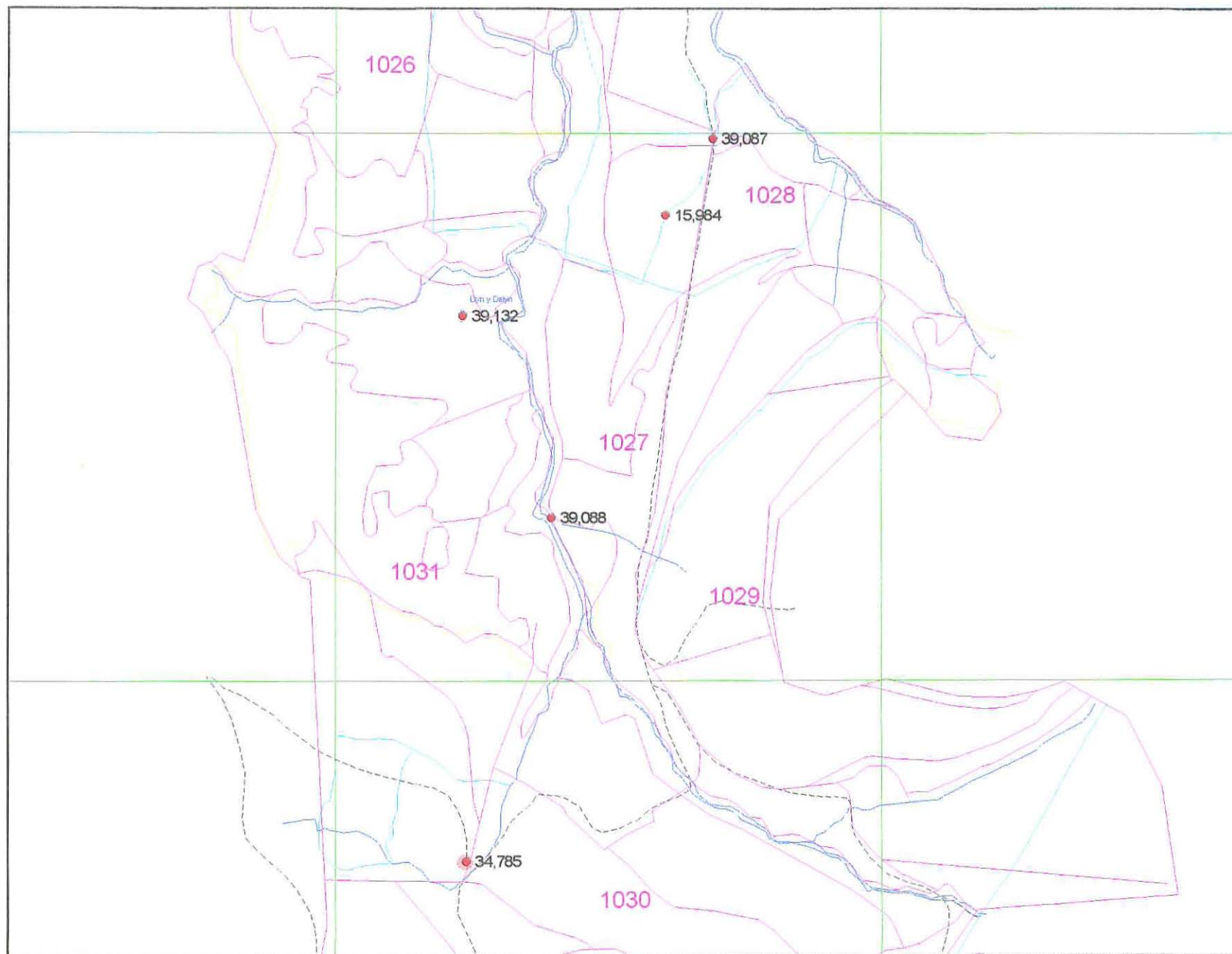


Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 DOLGELLAU MAP 12

Scale 1:10000

-  FE stock map data
-  Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Stream
-  Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument

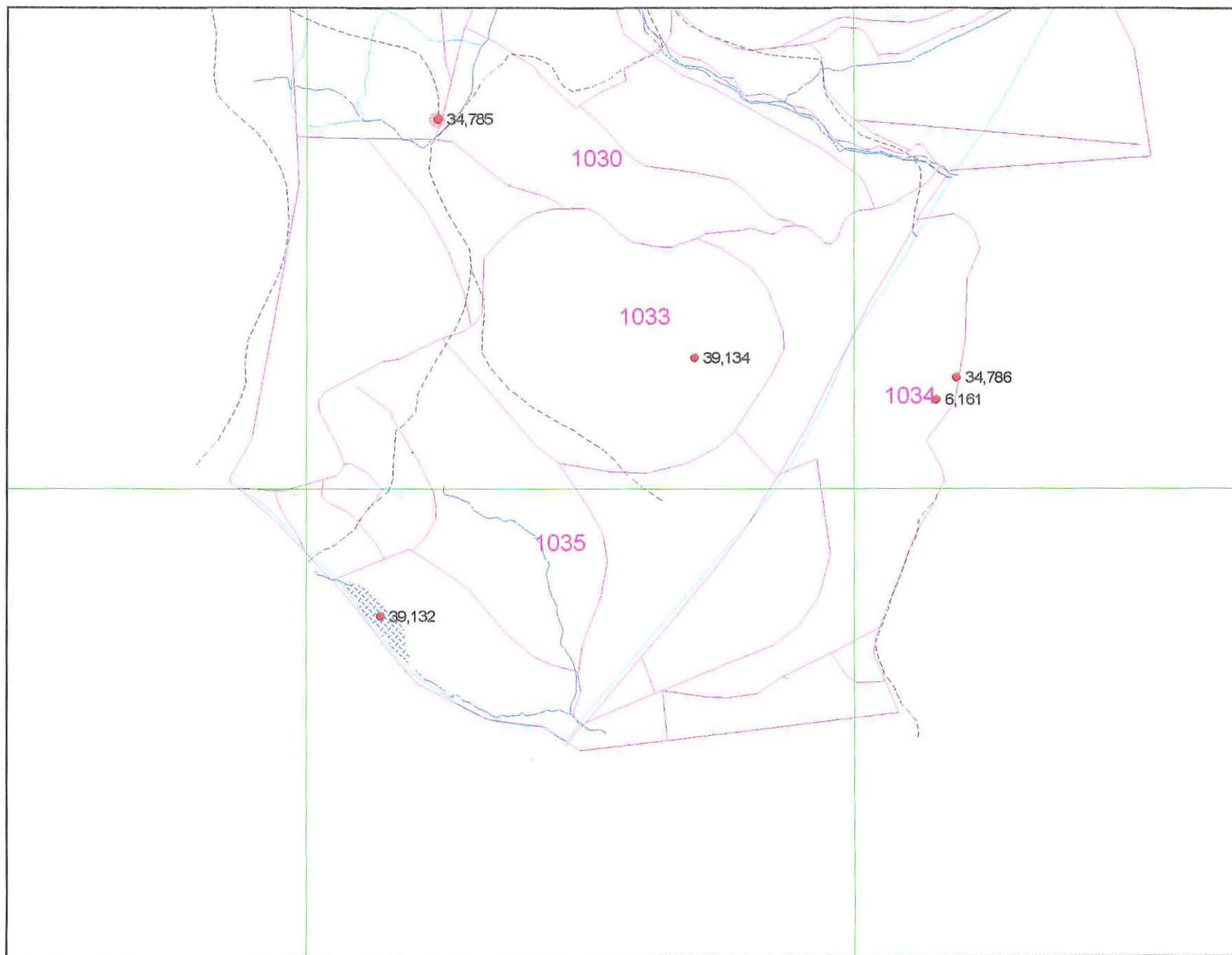
CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 DOLGELLAU MAP 13

Scale 1:10000

- FE stock map data
- Boundary
(OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary
(OS 2nd edition)
- - - Dotted boundary
(OS 2nd edition)
- - - Trackway
(OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland
(OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland
(OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland
(OS 2nd edition)
- Pond
(OS 2nd edition)
- Bog
(OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of
archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient
Monument



Llanrwst Forest District

Four areas were studied in the Llanrwst district, each with their own distinctive archaeological characteristics. These are therefore dealt with separately below.

Llangwyfan

The Llangwyfan block lies on former rough grazing areas below the large and impressive Iron Age hillfort called Penycloddiau. There is little of archaeological significance in the block due to its sloping ground but a former house site (PRN 39000) lies at SJ 13376667. This house was probably first established in the post medieval period when there seems to be a general expansion of the population onto former common land. It survives as a low ruin surrounded by the hawthorn and blackthorn of former hedges. It is described as a house site on the tithe map, but had been abandoned by 1900 when the OS map was produced.

Moel Fammau

The forest is largely upland covering a series of ridges to the east of the Moel Fammau hillfort. The spectacular location with extensive views over the Vale of Clwyd attracted the builders of several Bronze Age cairns some of which are still visible. During the 1950s a pre-afforestation survey was carried out by Bevan-Evans and Hayes (1953, 1955) when a number of cairns and hut circles were identified and some excavated. The excavation of the Cefn-goleu cairn (PRN 102301) revealed prehistoric pottery, flint and the remains of the original cremation. A hoard of Roman gold coins was also recovered.

There is little evidence of the exploitation of the area until the division of the former common land as part of the enclosure movement in the nineteenth century. Stone walls survive as evidence of this division although in the southern part of the forest the allotments shown on the tithe map do not appear to have been consolidated. Later use of the land included a shooting range (PRN 39025).

Nercwys Mountain

Prehistoric activity on Nercwys mountain is shown by a number of cairns. Many of these have now been 'lost', but PRN 100001 survives up to 1.2m. No evidence was found of the stone circle PRN 19096.

The forest block appears to have been open grazing land until the nineteenth century. A house site (PRN 39015) was described on the tithe map as the shepherd's house. In the second half of the nineteenth century the Pant Du, East mining company started to exploit the lead resources under the mountain. The surviving evidence of this activity, including the remains of the engine house (PRN 39001) and workshops (PRN 39003), are an important addition (made by this survey) to the surviving remains of the industry which once dominated north-east Wales.

The industrial exploitation of the mountain continued into the twentieth century with the creation of two large silica quarries (PRN 39012; 39013) which were being worked in the 1940s (Ellis, 1994).

Castle Wood, Pool Park and Rhyd-y-gasig

It is likely that Castle Wood (PRN 19475) was established in the medieval period as part of the parkland associated with the Lordship of Dyffryn Clwyd administered from Ruthin Castle. No direct documentary evidence has yet been found from the medieval period but in 1655 Coed Marchon, a piece of woodland to the east of the park, was described as reserved woodland (Berry, 1994). No evidence of the line of the medieval parkland boundary has been identified and by the nineteenth century the park had become common land. The large stone wall (PRN 19476; 39073; 39074; 39075; 39076) surrounding the former park was probably constructed in the nineteenth century as the stone is quarried, unweathered and bonded with mortar. Evidence of quarrying has been identified along the limestone outcrop to the west of the park. The division between the urban and rural parts of the Llanfawr parish runs through the park and is marked by a series of boundary stones, at least two of which survive (PRN 39068; 39069). Small scale mining activity was also carried out in the park shown by a shaft and level although it is unlikely that this amounted to much more than trials (PRN 39079; 39080).

A number of avenues of sycamore and lime survive within the park and the areas of deciduous woodland to the east of the park recorded from the turn of the century Ordnance Survey maps survive as broadleaved woodland dominated by ash.

A small house site survives as a small ruin at the southern end of Castle Wood (PRN 39077). A very substantial hollow way (PRN 39078) runs through the southern edge of the wood towards Ruthin. The size of this hollow way and the fact that the parish boundary follows its line suggests that it may be of considerable antiquity.

Pool park and Rhyd-y-gasig were both areas of deciduous or mixed woodland at the turn of the century. The Pool Park woodland may have one formed part of the medieval park but no direct archaeological evidence survives.

PRN 18149	Pant Du, East	Compartment	420/Multiple
	Mine (Lead/Silver) - Modern	NGR	SJ2160058900
Description	Lead mine worked by Pant Du, East mining company in the second half of the 19th century.		
Condition	Parts are planted with conifers, including the remains of the engine house (PRN 39001)		
Management	As a category A site it should have its own management plan, which should include removal of conifers and broadleaves from structures.		
Management Category - A			
PRN 19096	Bryn Seion stone circle	Compartment	420/2529
	Stone circle - Prehistoric	NGR	SJ2189058020
Description	Two concentric circles of stone possibly the remains of a cairn ? The inner circle is c9 paces diameter, the outer 18 paces. (Davies, E 1949, 274). Only three stones reported in 1975 in thick heather with small conifers on the site. (OS 1975), Not I		
Condition	Not known		
Management	Unlocated during 1997 forestry survey, but care should be taken if forestry operations are likely to disturb it.		
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED			
PRN 19475	Coidmarchan park	Compartment	420/Multiple
	Park - Medieval	NGR	SJ1166756690
Description	"Coed Marchan" - reserved woodland mentioned in 1655 as "Parke Coed Marchan" (Berry, A Q 1994, 15). Park wall survives largely intact. In 19th century exotic tree species planted and rides established		
Condition	Planted with conifers and broadleaves. Boundary wall survives (see PRN 19476; PRN 39073; PRN 39074; PRN 39075; PRN 39076).		
Management	Boundary wall should be maintained (see PRN 19476; PRN 39073; PRN 39074; PRN 39075; PRN 39076).		
Management Category - B			
PRN 19476	Coidmarchan deer park	Compartment	420/5106
	Park boundary - Medieval	NGR	SJ1144056060
Description	Length of former deer park wall of Coed Marchan (PRN 19475) (Berry, A Q 1994, 15).		
Condition	Some recent damage to wall has reduced its height in places		
Management	Where it forms Forest boundary should be maintained as Forest boundary and where necessary rebuilt. See site type management prescription for landscape features (this report, appendix 1).		
Management Category - B			
PRN 19476	Coidmarchan deer park	Compartment	420/5106
	Park boundary - Post medieval	NGR	SJ1155556097
Description	Length of former deer park wall of Coed Marchan (PRN 19475) (Berry, A Q 1994, 15). Wall is up to 2m high. Quarried stone bonded with mortar. Probably post-med rebuild of earlier boundary		
Condition	Some recent damage to wall has reduced its height in places		
Management	Should be maintained as Forest boundary and where necessary rebuilt. See site type management prescription for landscape features (this report, appendix 1)		
Management Category - B			Visited 28/05/97
PRN 39000	Llangwyfan House Site	Compartment	420/2504
	House - Post medieval	NGR	SN1338066668
Description	Small rectangular house shown as unroofed on OS 2nd edition, but described as house on tithe map. Survives as a low ruin divided into two rooms.		
Condition	In area of broadleaved re-generation, some of which affects the structure of the site.		
Management	Control broadleaf regeneration. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)		
Management Category - B			Visited 28/05/97
PRN 39001	Pant Du, East Engine House	Compartment	420/2527
	Engine house - Modern	NGR	SN2158558966
Description	Substantial remains of engine house constructed of stone and brick. Wheel pit, engine bases and flues all visible		
Condition	Conifers planted over site		
Management	Specific site prescription should be written. Conifers should be removed from site immediately		
Management Category - A			Visited 29/04/97

PRN 39002	Pant Du, East shaft	Compartment 420/2527
	Shaft - Modern	NGR SN2161358978
<i>Description</i>	Large shaft associated with engine house to SW	
<i>Condition</i>	Fenced off by FE	
<i>Management</i>	Categorised as A as part of mining complex. Little specific management needed.	
Management Category - A		Visited 29/04/97
PRN 39003	Pant Du, East workshops	Compartment 420/2527
	Industrial building - Modern	NGR SN2156758815
<i>Description</i>	Substantial remains of former workshops and offices. Parts surviving to c.1.2m high. Four separate rooms/workshops.	
<i>Condition</i>	Located in open area in forest. Small amount of broadleaved regeneration.	
<i>Management</i>	Specific management plan should be written. Broadleaves should be removed from structure.	
Management Category - A		Visited 29/04/97
PRN 39004	Pant Du, East tip	Compartment 420/2527
	Spoil heap - Modern	NGR SN2163058826
<i>Description</i>	Area of spoil close to mine site	
<i>Condition</i>	Planted with conifers.	
<i>Management</i>	Categorised as A as part of 18149. Does not need any immediate action	
Management Category - A		Visited 29/04/97
PRN 39005	Pant Du, East shaft	Compartment 420/2527
	Shaft - Modern	NGR SN2147558855
<i>Description</i>	Shaft associated with PRN 18149	
<i>Condition</i>	Fenced off by FE for safety reasons	
<i>Management</i>	No specific management advice	
Management Category - C		Visited 29/05/97
PRN 39006	Pant Du, East shaft	Compartment 420/2527
	Shaft - Modern	NGR SN2163759146
<i>Description</i>	Shaft marked on 1900 OS map. Not located during 1997 Forestry survey	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located prior to any forestry operations in area for safety reasons.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39007	Pant Du, East shaft	Compartment 420/2527
	Shaft - Modern	NGR SN2149558740
<i>Description</i>	Shaft marked on 1900 OS map. Not located during Forestry Survey 1997	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located prior to any forestry operations in area for safety reasons.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39008	Pant Du, East shaft	Compartment 420/2527
	Shaft - Modern	NGR SN2143958720
<i>Description</i>	Shaft marked on OS 1900 map. Not located during 1997 forestry survey	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39009	Pant Du, East structure	Compartment 420/2527
	Structure - Modern	NGR SN2143958616
<i>Description</i>	Small rectangular structure marked on 1900 OS map. Approached by track from workshops. No structure identified during 1997 forestry survey, but a spread of ash was identified. Could therefore be a structure associated with a removed spoil heap	
<i>Condition</i>	No site visible	
<i>Management</i>	No specific management needed	
Management Category - D		Visited 29/04/97

PRN 39010	Pant Du, East quarry	Compartment 420/2527
	Quarry - Modern	NGR SN2149958567
<i>Description</i>	Quarry marked on OS 1900 map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located prior to any forestry operations.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39011	Pant Du, East shaft	Compartment 420/2527
	Shaft - Modern	NGR SN2158358844
<i>Description</i>	Shaft surrounded by low stone wall.	
<i>Condition</i>	Fenced by FE for safety reasons	
<i>Management</i>	Categorised as A as part of 18149 mine site. Doesn't need any specific management.	
Management Category - A		Visited 29/04/97
PRN 39012	Nercwys Quarry	Compartment 420/2527
	Quarry - Modern	NGR SN2153659224
<i>Description</i>	Large quarry visible on 1940s RAF aerial photograph.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located prior to any forestry operations.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39013	Nercwys Quarry II	Compartment 420/2528
	Quarry - Modern	NGR SN2202159060
<i>Description</i>	Large quarry operating in 1940s visible on RAF aerial photograph.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located prior to any forestry operations.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39014	Nercwys bog	Compartment 420/2527
	Bog - Unknown	NGR SN2142058789
<i>Description</i>	Boggy area marked on 1900 OS map. Now a pond.	
<i>Condition</i>	Unclear whether modern pond is artificial	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 29/05/97
PRN 39015	Nercwys farmstead	Compartment 420/2529
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SN2183858654
<i>Description</i>	Remains of stone house enclosed in walled enclosure. Described on tithe map as shepherds house. Survives as stone ruin probably knocked down by FE for safety reasons.	
<i>Condition</i>	Farmstead in open area covered in dense nettles. Enclosure to south planted but walls largely intact.	
<i>Management</i>	Keep broadleaves off walls of house. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 29/04/97
PRN 39016	Llyn-orkin	Compartment 420/2529
	Pond - Unknown	NGR SN2147758348
<i>Description</i>	Pond marked on 1900 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39017	Nercwys bog II	Compartment 420/2530
	Bog - Unknown	NGR SN2217458391
<i>Description</i>	Boggy area marked on 1900 OS map with pond in middle.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39018	Nercwys Level	Compartment 420/2530
	Level - Post medieval	NGR SN2220257907
<i>Description</i>	Level marked on 1900 OS map. Identified by Dave Liddy of Forest Enterprise.	
<i>Condition</i>	Site is intact.	
<i>Management</i>	Maintain in current condition.	
Management Category - B		

PRN 39019	Nercwys Shaft	Compartment 420/2539
	Shaft - Modern	NGR SN2167057785
<i>Description</i>	Shaft marked on 1900 OS map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located prior to any forestry operations in area for safety reasons.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39020	Nercwys boundary stone	Compartment 420/2530
	Boundary stone - Post medieval	NGR SN2190957783
<i>Description</i>	Boundary stone marked on 1900 OS map. Lies on boundary of FE land.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located prior to any forestry operations in area..	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39021	Pant Du, East shaft	Compartment 420/2529
	Shaft - Modern	NGR SN2134158356
<i>Description</i>	Shaft marked on 1900 OS map. Not located during Forestry Survey 1997	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located prior to any forestry operations in area for safety reasons.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39022	Moel Fammau sheepfold	Compartment 420/2518
	Sheepfold - Post medieval	NGR SN1607661267
<i>Description</i>	Large rectangular structure, c.5m E-W by 7-8m N-S.	
<i>Condition</i>	Located in open area of heather.	
<i>Management</i>	No active management needed. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 29/04/97
PRN 39023	Bwlch Pen Barras sheepfold	Compartment 420/2521
	Sheepfold - Post medieval	NGR SN1696060898
<i>Description</i>	Possible sheepfold shown as rectangular structure on side of field boundary.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39024	Bwlch Pen Barras structure	Compartment 420/2519
	Sheepfold - Post medieval	NGR SN1705061046
<i>Description</i>	Rectangular structure, possibly house or sheepfold shown on 1900 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39025	Moel Fammau rifle range	Compartment 420/2518
	Shooting range - Modern	NGR SN1621861512
<i>Description</i>	Rifle range marked on 1900 OS map. Targets and butts at W end. Firing positions at regular intervals up to 300 yards to the east.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located if any forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39026	Coed Cefn-goleu well	Compartment 420/2517
	Well - Modern	NGR SN1771862019
<i>Description</i>	Well marked on 1900 OS map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located if forestry operations likely to affect area.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39027	Moel Fammau pond	Compartment 420/2512
	Pond - Unknown	NGR SN1643262054
<i>Description</i>	Pond marked on 1900 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		

PRN 39063	Rhyd-y-gasig dam I	Compartment 420/5105
	Dam - Modern	NGR SN1108356692
<i>Description</i>	Concrete dam placed in river to create pond to E. Consists of concrete wall with run-off.	
<i>Condition</i>	Supported by sandbags when pond was cleared recently	
<i>Management</i>	No specific management advice.	
Management Category - C		Visited 28/05/97
PRN 39064	Rhyd-y-gasig dam II	Compartment 420/5105
	Dam - Modern	NGR SN1092756917
<i>Description</i>	Concrete dam placed in river to create pond to S.	
<i>Condition</i>	Pond to S recently cleared.	
<i>Management</i>	No specific management advice.	
Management Category - C		
PRN 39065	Rhyd-y-gasig Dam III	Compartment 420/5105
	Dam - Modern	NGR SN1069656598
<i>Description</i>	Concrete weir placed in river to create pond to S. Consists of concrete wall with run-off through pipe.	
<i>Condition</i>	Intact	
<i>Management</i>	No specific management advice.	
Management Category - C		
PRN 39066	Castle Wood Boundary Stone I	Compartment 420/5108
	Boundary stone - Modern	NGR SN1197257042
<i>Description</i>	Boundary stone established in second half of 19th century when Llanfwrog parish was divided between rural and urban parishes. Could not be identified during field visit as undergrowth too tall.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not identified, though may survive beneath undergrowth.	
<i>Management</i>	Should be identified if possible and if so it should be clearly marked if any forestry operations likely to affect it.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		Visited 28/05/97
PRN 39067	Castle Wood Boundary Stone II	Compartment 420/5108
	Boundary stone - Modern	NGR SN1195356982
<i>Description</i>	Boundary stone established in second half of 19th century when Llanfwrog parish was divided between rural and urban parishes. c. 0.4m high, 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Inscribed with 17 and RB.	
<i>Condition</i>	Easily visible close to FE road. No obvious threat.	
<i>Management</i>	Should be clearly marked when any forestry operations likely to affect it.	
Management Category - C		Visited 28/05/97
PRN 39068	Castle Wood Boundary Stone III	Compartment 420/5108
	Boundary stone - Modern	NGR SN1188956836
<i>Description</i>	Boundary stone established in second half of 19th century when Llanfwrog parish was divided between rural and urban parishes. Could not be identified during field visit as undergrowth too tall, though was located during FE operations in 1996.	
<i>Condition</i>	Intact but in heavy undergrowth.	
<i>Management</i>	Should be clearly marked during forestry operations.	
Management Category - C		Visited 28/05/97
PRN 39069	Castle Wood Boundary Stone IV	Compartment 420/5108
	Boundary stone - Modern	NGR SN1177356679
<i>Description</i>	Boundary stone established in 19th century when Llanfwrog parish was divided between rural and urban parishes.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated if any forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39070	Castle Wood pheasantry I	Compartment 420/5108
	Pheasantry - Modern	NGR SN1188957075
<i>Description</i>	Pheasantry marked on 1900 OS map. No trace left on ground. Could have been a timber structure.	
<i>Condition</i>	No archaeological remains	
<i>Management</i>	No specific management	
Management Category - D		Visited 28/05/97

PRN 39071	Castle Wood pheasantry II	Compartment 420/5108
	Pheasantry - Modern	NGR SN1196856847
<i>Description</i>	Pheasantry marked on 1900 OS map. No trace left on ground. Could have been a timber structure.	
<i>Condition</i>	No archaeological remains	
<i>Management</i>	No specific management	
Management Category - D		Visited 28/05/97
PRN 39072	Castle Wood enclosure	Compartment 420/5108
	Enclosure - Post medieval	NGR SN1196856990
<i>Description</i>	Stone walled enclosure abutting park wall. Possibly a stock enclosure or pheasantry. Entrances on N and S sides.	
<i>Condition</i>	Survives in good condition with walls up to 2m high.	
<i>Management</i>	No immediate management required. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 28/05/97
PRN 39073	Coidmarchan deer park	Compartment 420/5107
	Park boundary - Post medieval	NGR SJ1203556173
<i>Description</i>	Length of former deer park wall of Coed Marchan (PRN 19475) (Berry, A Q 1994, 15). Wall is up to 2m high. Quarried stone bonded with mortar. Probably post-med rebuild of earlier boundary	
<i>Condition</i>	Some recent damage to wall has reduced its height in places	
<i>Management</i>	Where it forms Forest boundary should be maintained as Forest boundary and where necessary rebuilt. See site type management prescription for landscape features (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 28/05/97
PRN 39074	Coidmarchan deer park	Compartment 420/5107-8
	Park boundary - Post medieval	NGR SJ1202056773
<i>Description</i>	Length of former deer park wall of Coed Marchan (PRN 19475) (Berry, A Q 1994, 15). Wall is up to 2m high. Quarried stone bonded with mortar. Probably post-med rebuild of earlier boundary	
<i>Condition</i>	Some recent damage to wall has reduced its height in places	
<i>Management</i>	Where it forms Forest boundary should be maintained as Forest boundary and where necessary rebuilt. See site type management prescription for landscape features (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 28/05/97
PRN 39075	Coidmarchan deer park	Compartment 420/5108
	Park boundary - Post medieval	NGR SJ1168157248
<i>Description</i>	Length of former deer park wall of Coed Marchan (PRN 19475) (Berry, A Q 1994, 15). Wall is up to 2m high. Quarried stone bonded with mortar. Probably post-med rebuild of earlier boundary	
<i>Condition</i>	Some recent damage to wall has reduced its height in places	
<i>Management</i>	Where it forms Forest boundary should be maintained as Forest boundary and where necessary rebuilt. See site type management prescription for landscape features (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 28/05/97
PRN 39076	Coidmarchan deer park	Compartment 420/5106
	Park boundary - Post medieval	NGR SJ1137056731
<i>Description</i>	Length of former deer park wall of Coed Marchan (PRN 19475) (Berry, A Q 1994, 15). Wall is up to 2m high. Quarried stone bonded with mortar. Probably post-med rebuild of earlier boundary	
<i>Condition</i>	Some recent damage to wall has reduced its height in places	
<i>Management</i>	Where it forms Forest boundary should be maintained as Forest boundary and where necessary rebuilt. See site type management prescription for landscape features (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 28/05/97
PRN 39077	Coed Ashton House	Compartment 420/5107
	House - Post medieval	NGR SJ1210055755
<i>Description</i>	House site marked as unroofed structure on 1900 OS map, but described as house on tithe map. Rectangular building with fireplace in S. end.	
<i>Condition</i>	Now in pheasant enclosure. Some broadleaved regeneration.	
<i>Management</i>	Remove broadleaf regeneration. Care should be taken to avoid damage during pheasant rearing. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 28/05/97

PRN 39078	Coed Ashton Hollow Way	Compartment	420/5107
	Hollow way - Unknown	NGR	SJ1222455799
<i>Description</i>	Very substantial hollow way, c. 7m wide and 2-3m deep. Three parallel courses visible, the largest to the west. Parish boundary follows line of hollow way but road abandoned by the 19th century.		
<i>Condition</i>	Overgrown with undergrowth.		
<i>Management</i>	Do not use as extraction route. See site type management prescription for landscape features (this report, appendix 1)		
Management Category - B		Visited	28/05/97
PRN 39079	Castle Wood Adit	Compartment	420/5108
	Level - Post-medieval	NGR	SJ1164857193
<i>Description</i>	Adit, probably trial working. Entrance shored with timber.		
<i>Condition</i>	No obvious threat		
<i>Management</i>	Maintain in present condition.		
Management Category - B		Visited	28/05/97
PRN 39080	Castle Wood Shaft	Compartment	420/5108
	Shaft - Post-medieval	NGR	SJ1164057188
<i>Description</i>	Shaft associated with PRN 39079.		
<i>Condition</i>	Recently filled in		
<i>Management</i>	Ensure site is safe and fenced off.		
Management Category - B		Visited	28/05/97
PRN 39081	Pool Park Quarry	Compartment	420/5102
	Quarry - Post-medieval	NGR	SJ1013856084
<i>Description</i>	Quarry marked on OS 1900 map. Possibly contains a saw pit (I.Lloyd pers. comm).		
<i>Condition</i>	Not known		
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations		
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED			
PRN 39082	Pool Park Quarry II	Compartment	420/5102
	Quarry - Post medieval	NGR	SJ1011355891
<i>Description</i>	Quarry marked on 1900 OS map		
<i>Condition</i>	Not known		
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations		
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED			
PRN 39136	Trig point	Compartment	420/2527
	Trig point - Modern	NGR	SN2143858980
<i>Description</i>	Trig point marked on OS 1900 map		
<i>Condition</i>	Not known		
<i>Management</i>	Should be identified if possible prior to forestry operations. Topographic location may suggest potential for unrecorded prehistoric activity.		
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED			
PRN 39145	Trig point	Compartment	420/5108
	Trig point - Modern	NGR	SN1130857104
<i>Description</i>	Trig point marked on OS 1900 map		
<i>Condition</i>	Not known		
<i>Management</i>	Should be identified if possible prior to forestry operations. Topographic location may suggest potential for unrecorded prehistoric activity.		
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED			
PRN 39146	Trig point	Compartment	420/2529
	Trig point - Modern	NGR	SN2178258139
<i>Description</i>	Trig point marked on OS 1900 map		
<i>Condition</i>	Not known		
<i>Management</i>	Should be identified if possible prior to forestry operations. Topographic location may suggest potential for unrecorded prehistoric activity.		
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED			

PRN 100001	Nercwys Mountain Cairn A	Compartment 420/2530
	Round barrow - Bronze Age	NGR SJ2210758013
<i>Description</i>	Robbed cairn 18m diam with outer bank 1m high and arc of stones 2m inside cairn on SW probably part of original kerb. Ellis-Davies placed this cairn at SJ22175797; Identified by Dave Liddy of FE.	
<i>Condition</i>	Survives in good condition.	
<i>Management</i>	Create site management plan.	
Management Category - A		
PRN 100002	Nercwys Mountain Cairn B	Compartment 420/2529
	Round barrow - Bronze Age	NGR SJ2186057930
<i>Description</i>	Davies noted 2 concentric circles of stone here with diameters of c.9m and 18m but recent fieldwork amongst heather and young trees located only a few stones in the area. Not located during 1997 forestry survey.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Unlocated during 1997 forestry survey, but care should be taken if forestry operations are likely to disturb it.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 100061	Nercwys Gold Coin	Compartment 420/2530
	Find - Post medieval	NGR SJ2200058000
<i>Description</i>	Small gold coin of William III dug up in Nerquis shortly before 1846. The locations of both the coin and findspot are unknown. Located to 2 figure grid reference so unlikely to be in forest.	
<i>Condition</i>	Site location is inaccurate	
<i>Management</i>	No specific management.	
Management Category - D		
PRN 100874	Coedmarchan Axe	Compartment 420/Uncertain
	Find - Bronze Age	NGR SJ1200056000
<i>Description</i>	Bronze socketed axe found in the deer park at Coedmarchan. Also a palstave found near Coed marchan exhibited at Ruthin in 1854. Exact findspot unknown.	
<i>Condition</i>	Location not accurate	
<i>Management</i>	No specific management	
Management Category - D		
PRN 101716	Coed Clwyd Cairn C	Compartment 420/2518
	Round barrow - Bronze Age	NGR SJ1598061320
<i>Description</i>	Well defined circle almost denuded of stone. Shows as a low mound in area of heather.	
<i>Condition</i>	Eroded but largely intact. Outside conifer crop in area of heather.	
<i>Management</i>	Little management needed, but should be management prescription.	
Management Category - A		Visited 29/04/97
PRN 101717	Coed Clwyd Cairn D	Compartment 420/2518
	Round barrow - Bronze Age	NGR SJ1602061270
<i>Description</i>	A small disturbed heap of stones possibly with a small cist. Not located during 1997 Forestry survey possibly because probable location covered in heather.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Not located during 1997 forestry survey, but care should be taken if any forestry operations affect the site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		Visited 29/04/97
PRN 101723	Coed Clwyd Cairn J	Compartment 420/2518
	Cairn - Bronze Age	NGR SJ1613061160
<i>Description</i>	Spread cairn with a hollow centre. Small walkers cairn placed on top but remains of kerbs show below	
<i>Condition</i>	In open area of heather, few threats to the structure.	
<i>Management</i>	Little management needed, but should be management prescription.	
Management Category - A		Visited 29/04/97
PRN 101854	Llanferres Cairn	Compartment 420/2520
	Round barrow - Bronze Age	NGR SJ1747061570
<i>Description</i>	Cairn found in 1950-1 in advance of Forestry Planting. Present condition unknown.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Could not be located during 1997 forestry survey. Bevan-Evans however says that the site was avoided by the plough when first planted so care should be taken if forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		

PRN 102292	Moel Fammau Cairn	Compartment 420/2511
	Round barrow - Bronze Age	NGR SJ1600062000
Description	Site of cairn identified by Bevan-Evans in 1954.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Could not be located during 1997 forestry survey. Bevan-Evans however says that the site was avoided by the plough when first planted so care should be taken if forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 102298	Moel Farnau South Cairn	Compartment 420/2518
	Round barrow - Bronze Age	NGR SJ1595061370
Description	Remains of a cairn close to boundary of parish. 16m dia and up to 0.6m high. Mutilated by bulldozer 1964. One quadrant removed and nothing found. Not located during 1997 Forestry survey possibly because probable location covered in heather.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Not located during 1997 forestry survey, but care should be taken if any forestry operations affect the site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		Visited 29/04/97
PRN 102299	Bwlch Pen Barras Hut Circles B	Compartment 420/2518
	Hut - Prehistoric	NGR SJ1632060960
Description	One of two possible hut circles investigated in 1950. No finds or dating evidence. Both probably destroyed by forestry planting and were not located by the OS in 1963.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Could not be located during 1997 forestry survey as site is in dense young growth. Bevan-Evans however says that the site was avoided by the plough when first planted so care should be taken if forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 102300	Bwlch Pen Barras Hut Circles A	Compartment 420/2518
	Hut - Prehistoric	NGR SJ1626060940
Description	One of two possible hut circles investigated in 1950 without any finds or firm dating evidence. Excavated hut measured 3m across with 1m wide walls. Its entrance faced S. See also PRN102299	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Could not be located during 1997 forestry survey as site is in dense young growth. Bevan-Evans however says that the site was avoided by the plough when first planted so care should be taken if forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 102301	Cefn Goleu Cairn	Compartment 420/2510
	Multiple site - Multi-period	NGR SJ1724062230
Description	Cairn excavated 1950-4. Central cist. No primary burial but 10 secondaries with 4 urns and a pigmy cup. Various finds including 13 Roman coins. Cairn originally 12m diameter 1.1m high.	
Condition	Excavated in 1950s so could have been entirely removed	
Management	Could not be located during 1997 forestry survey. Bevan-Evans however says that the site was avoided by the plough when first planted so care should be taken if forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 102302	Cefn Goleu Cairn	Compartment 420/2510
	Round barrow - Bronze Age	NGR SJ1724062230
Description	Cairn excavated 1950-4 it contained no primary burial. Ten secondary cremations were found accompanied by 4 urns and a pigmy cup as well as other grave goods. Partly damaged stone kerb surrounded the cairn.	
Condition	Excavated in 1950s so could have been entirely removed	
Management	Could not be located during 1997 forestry survey. Bevan-Evans however says that the site was avoided by the plough when first planted so care should be taken if forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 102303	Cefn Goleu cairn coin hoard	Compartment 420/2510
	Hoard (coin) - Roman	NGR SJ1724062230
Description	During the excavation of this bronze age cairn 13 Roman coins were found. Mixed silver and bronze dating from Vespasian AD69 to Antoninus Pius AD161.	
Condition	Removed during excavations in 1954	
Management	No specific management required.	
Management Category - D		

PRN 102304 Clwyd Forest Cairn **Compartment** 420/2519
Round barrow - Bronze Age **NGR** SJ1663061130
Description A badly damaged cairn excavated 1954. Central pit and retaining kerb main features. The centre had been much disturbed by the construction of a shooting butt.
Condition Not known
Management Could not be located during 1997 forestry survey. Bevan-Evans however says that the site was avoided by the plough when first planted so care should be taken if forestry operations likely to affect site.

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 102305 Clwyd Forest Cairn **Compartment** 420/2510
Round barrow - Bronze Age **NGR** SJ1668062130
Description A small cairn denuded, scattered and ploughed in 1962 and totally destroyed in 1963
Condition Not known
Management Could not be located during 1997 forestry survey. Bevan-Evans however says that the site was avoided by the plough when first planted so care should be taken if forestry operations likely to affect site.

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 103116 Tir-y-coed Limekiln **Compartment** 420/2527
Kiln (lime) - Post medieval **NGR** SJ2165058830
Description Limekiln site is now located in dense forest if site still exists. Could not be located during 1997 forestry survey. Perhaps mislocated.
Condition Either mislocated or destroyed
Management No specific management.

Management Category - D

Visited 29/04/97

PRN 103117 Pant-terfyn Boundary Marker **Compartment** 420/2530
Boundary marker - Post medieval **NGR** SJ2173057780
Description Boundary marker is no longer visible. Believed removed when car park was constructed on site.
Condition Removed when car park constructed
Management No specific management

Management Category - D

PRN 103119 Bryn-teg-bach Boundary Marker I **Compartment** 420/2530
Boundary stone - Post medieval **NGR** SJ2183057850
Description Boundary marker is irregularly shaped limestone block in grass verge 3m N of road. Stone is 0.5m long 0.3m wide and 0.18m high. Not located during 1997 forestry survey.
Condition Not known
Management Unlocated during 1997 forestry survey, but care should be taken if forestry operations are likely to disturb it. Description suggests it is poorly located.

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 103120 Bryn-teg-bach Boundary Marker II **Compartment** 420/2530
Boundary stone - Post medieval **NGR** SJ2194057870
Description Boundary marker may be a limestone block 0.6m long 0.28m wide 0.25m thick with some fashioning of the top and sides. Other stones are present in the area N0185; Not located during 1997 forestry survey.
Condition Not known
Management Unlocated during 1997 forestry survey, but care should be taken if forestry operations are likely to disturb it. Possible that it is poorly located.

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 39133 Trig point

Compartment 420/2518

Trig point - Modern

NGR SN1610961090

Description Trig point marked on OS 1900 map

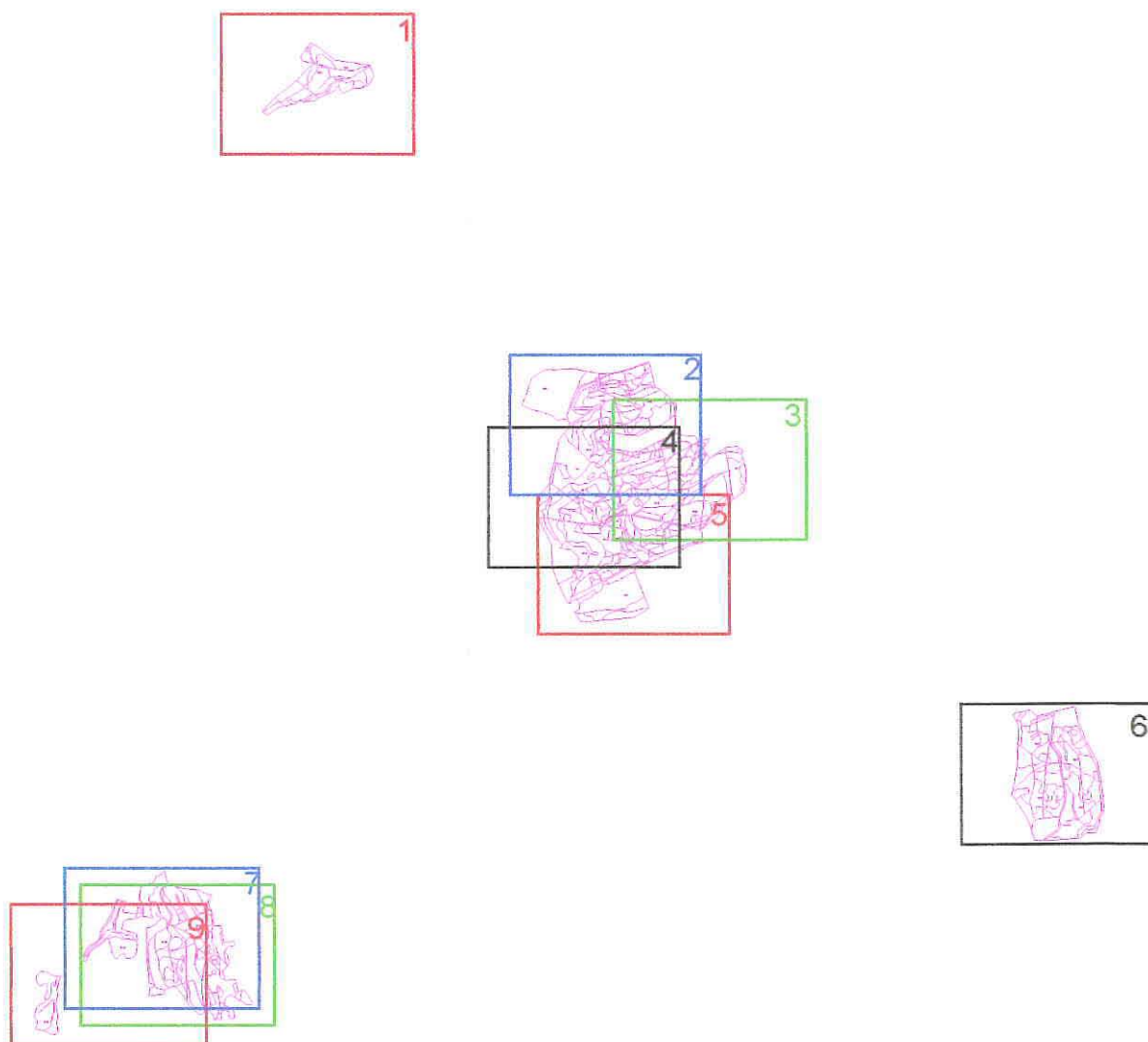
Condition Not known

Management Should be identified if possible prior to forestry operations. Topographic location may suggest potential for unrecorded prehistoric activity.

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED
















LLANRWST DISTRICT

Llangwyfan, Moel Fammau, Nercwys, Pool Park, Rhyd-y-gaseg and Castle Wood

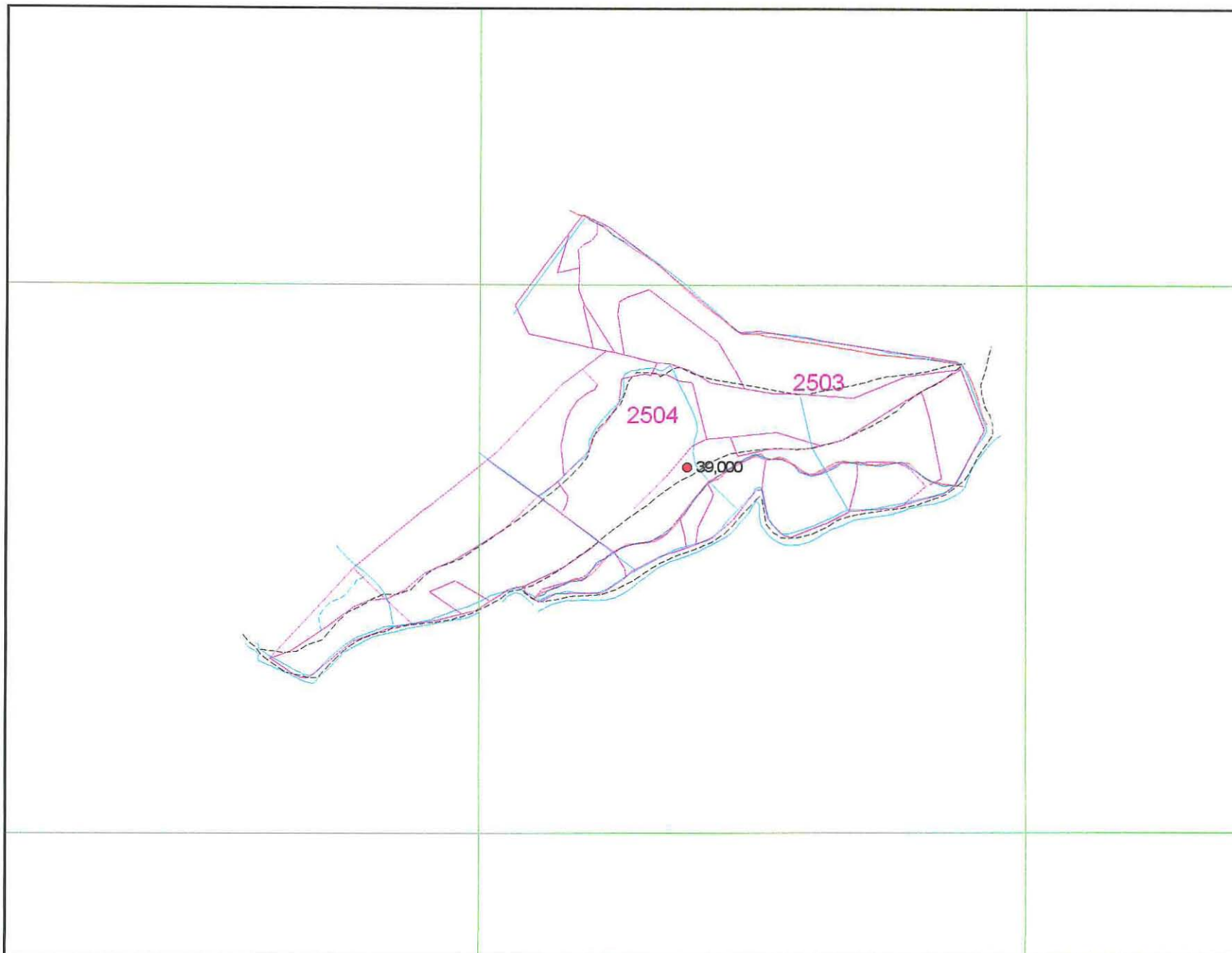


Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 LLANRWST MAP 1

Scale 1:10000

-  FE stock map data
-  Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Stream
-  Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  39000 Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument

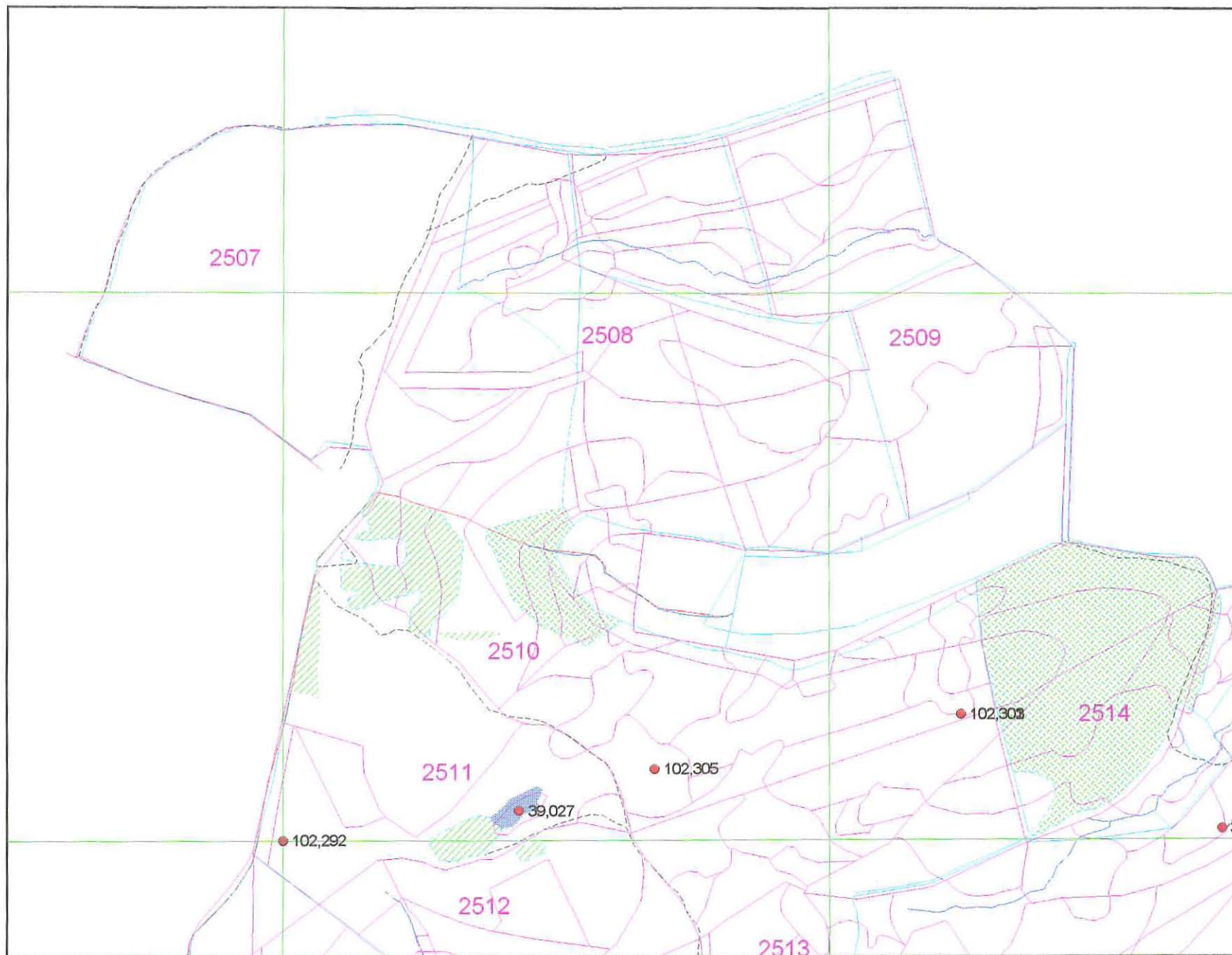
CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 LLANRWST MAP 2

Scale 1:10000

- FE stock map data
- Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

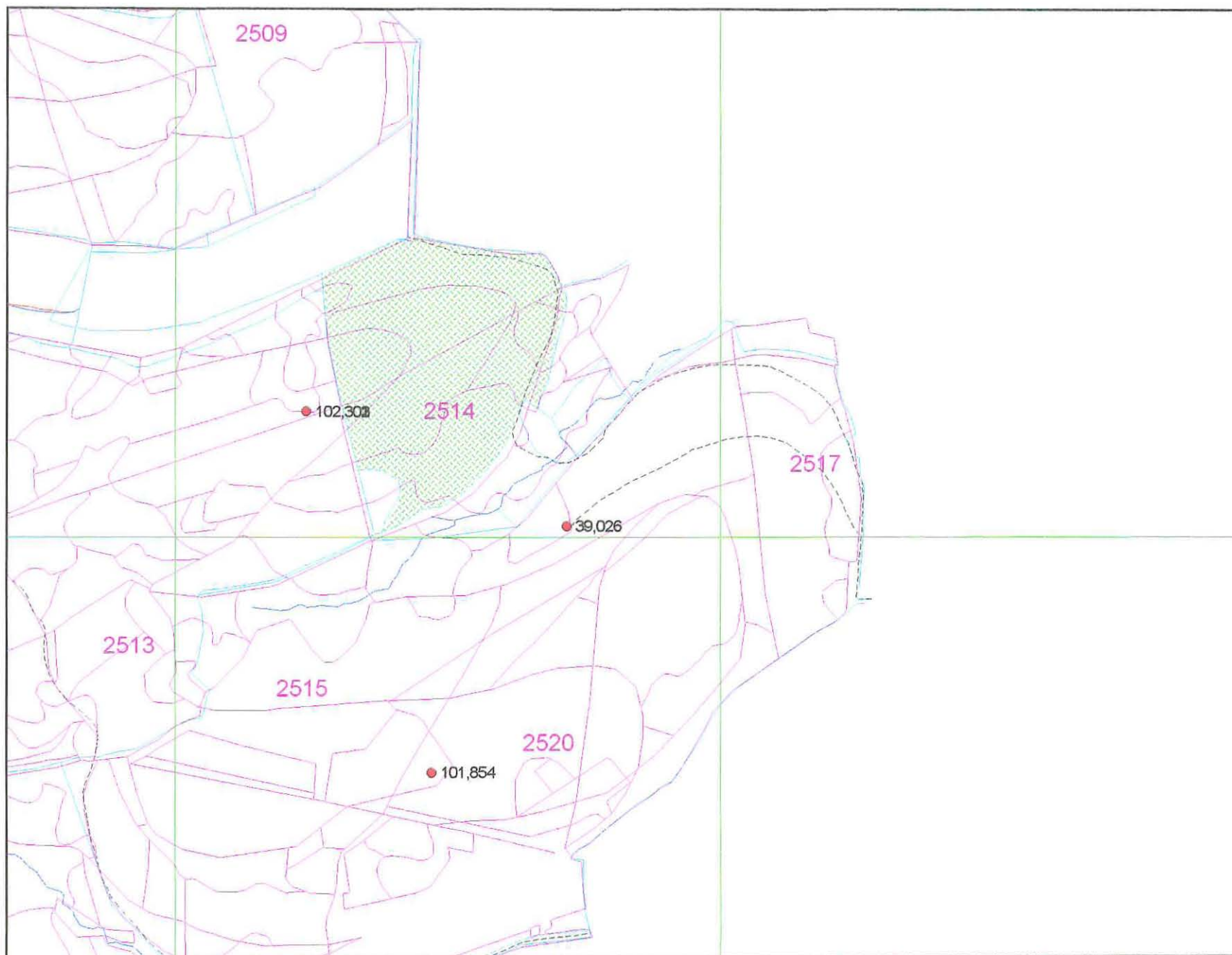


Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 LLANRWST MAP 3

Scale 1:10000
















- FE stock map data
- Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

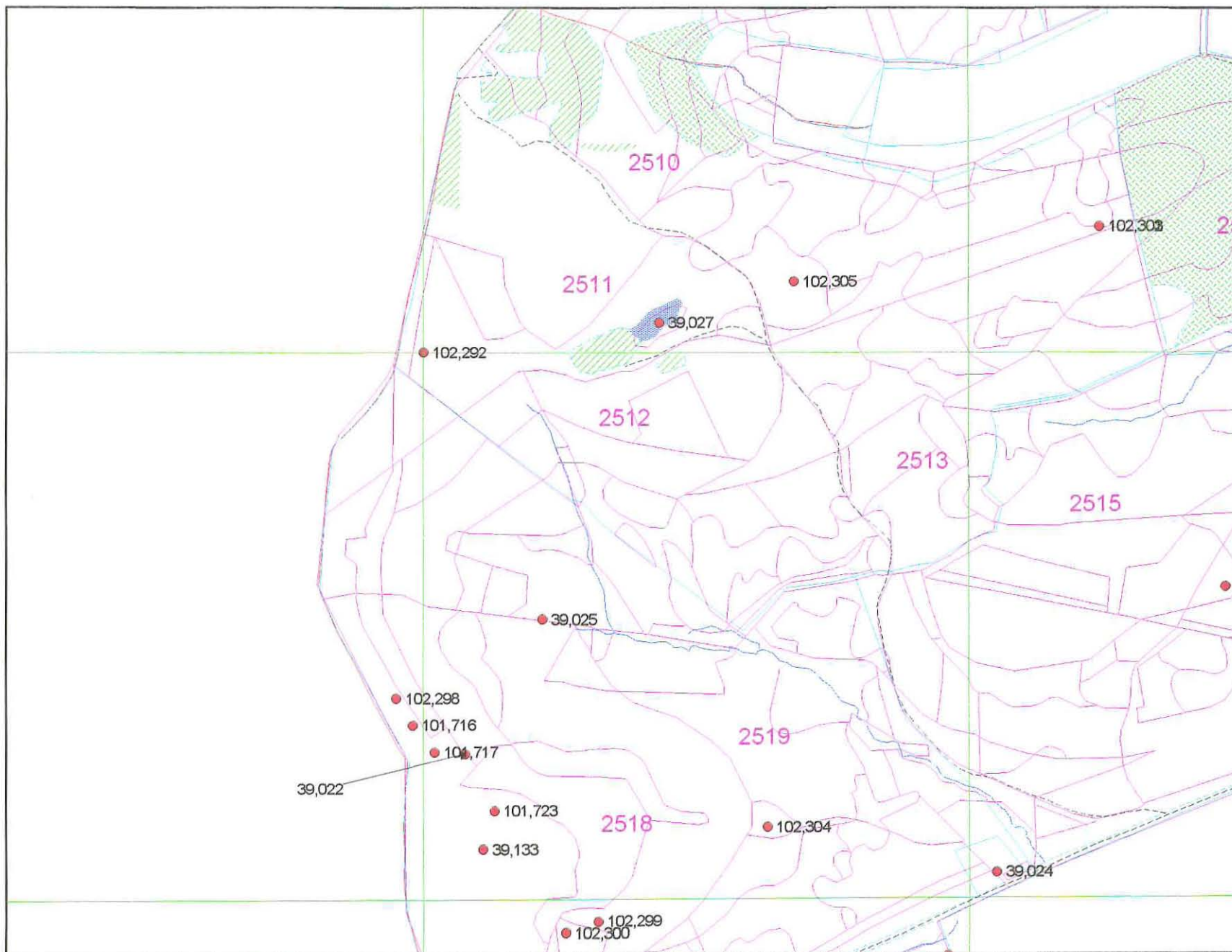
CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 LLANRWST MAP 4
















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-  FE stock map data
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-  Stream
-  Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  39000 Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument

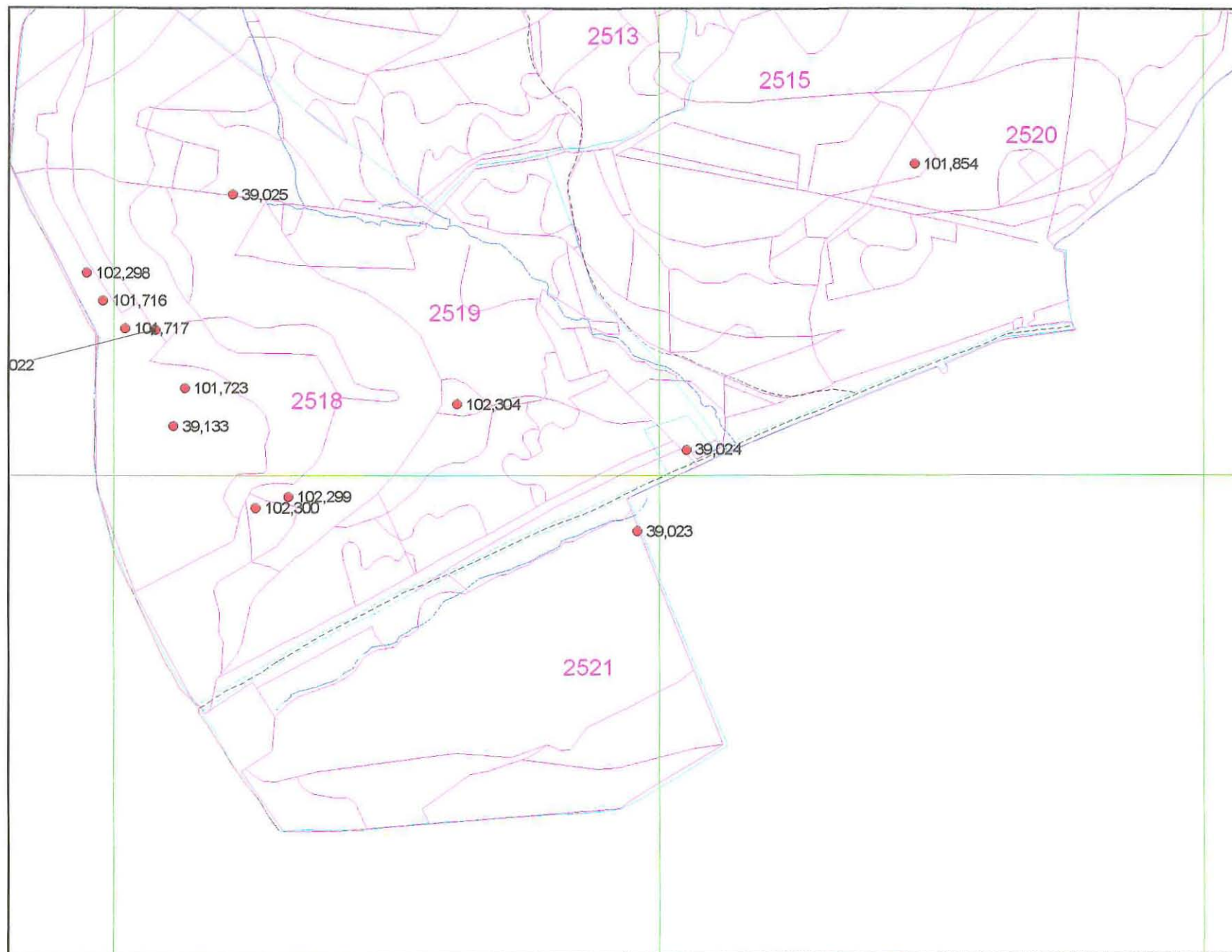


Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 LLANRWST MAP 5

Scale 1:10000

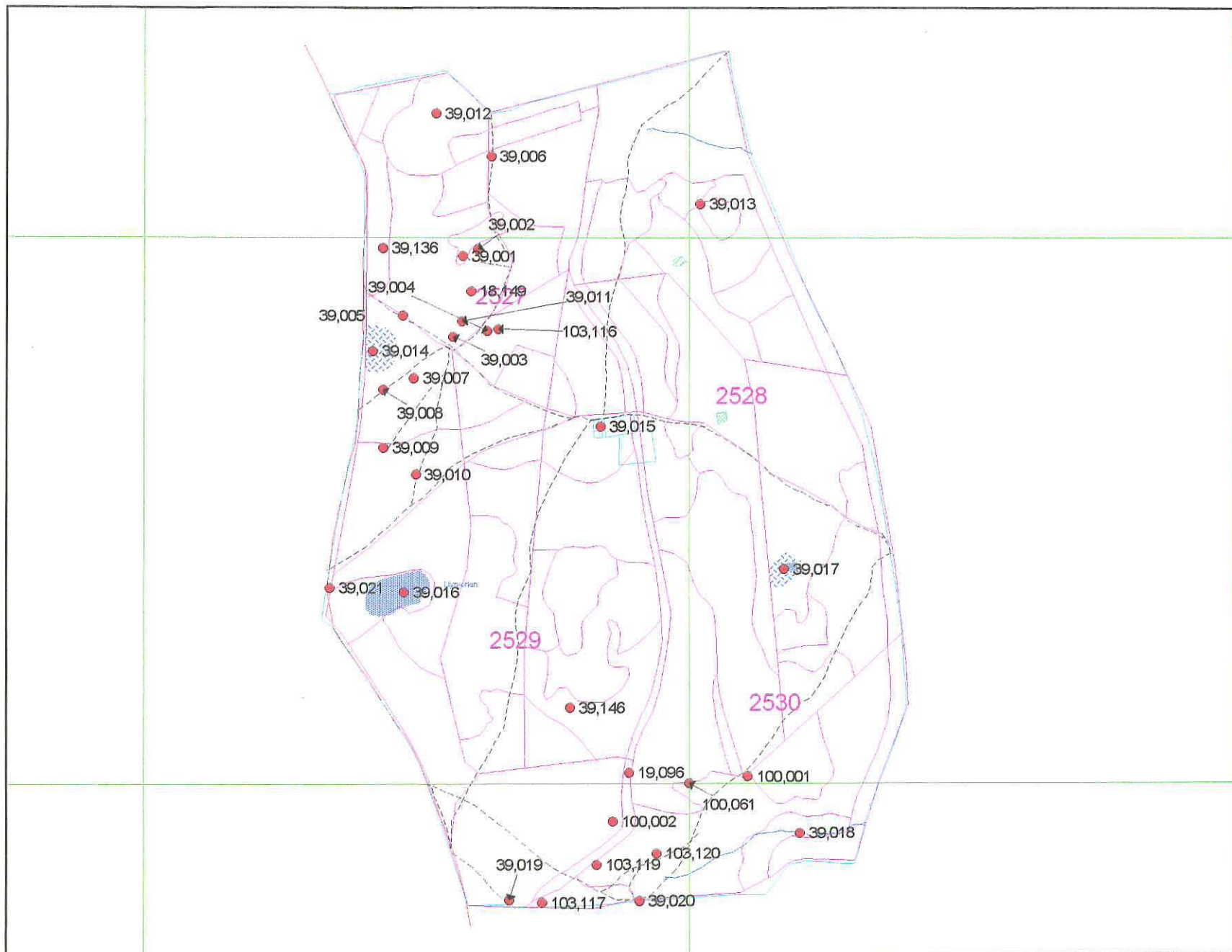
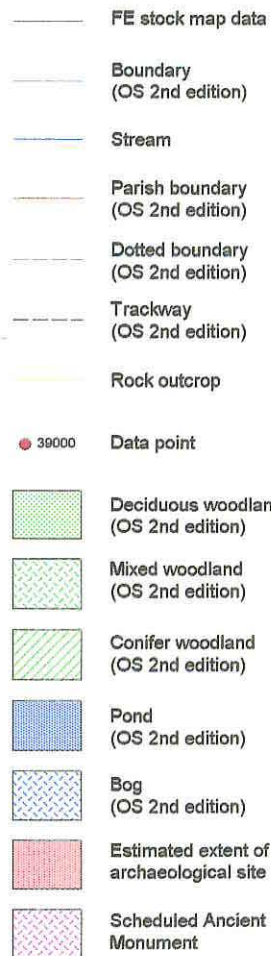
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-  Stream
-  Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 LLANRWST MAP 6

Scale 1:10000



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 LLANRWST MAP 7
















Scale 1:10000

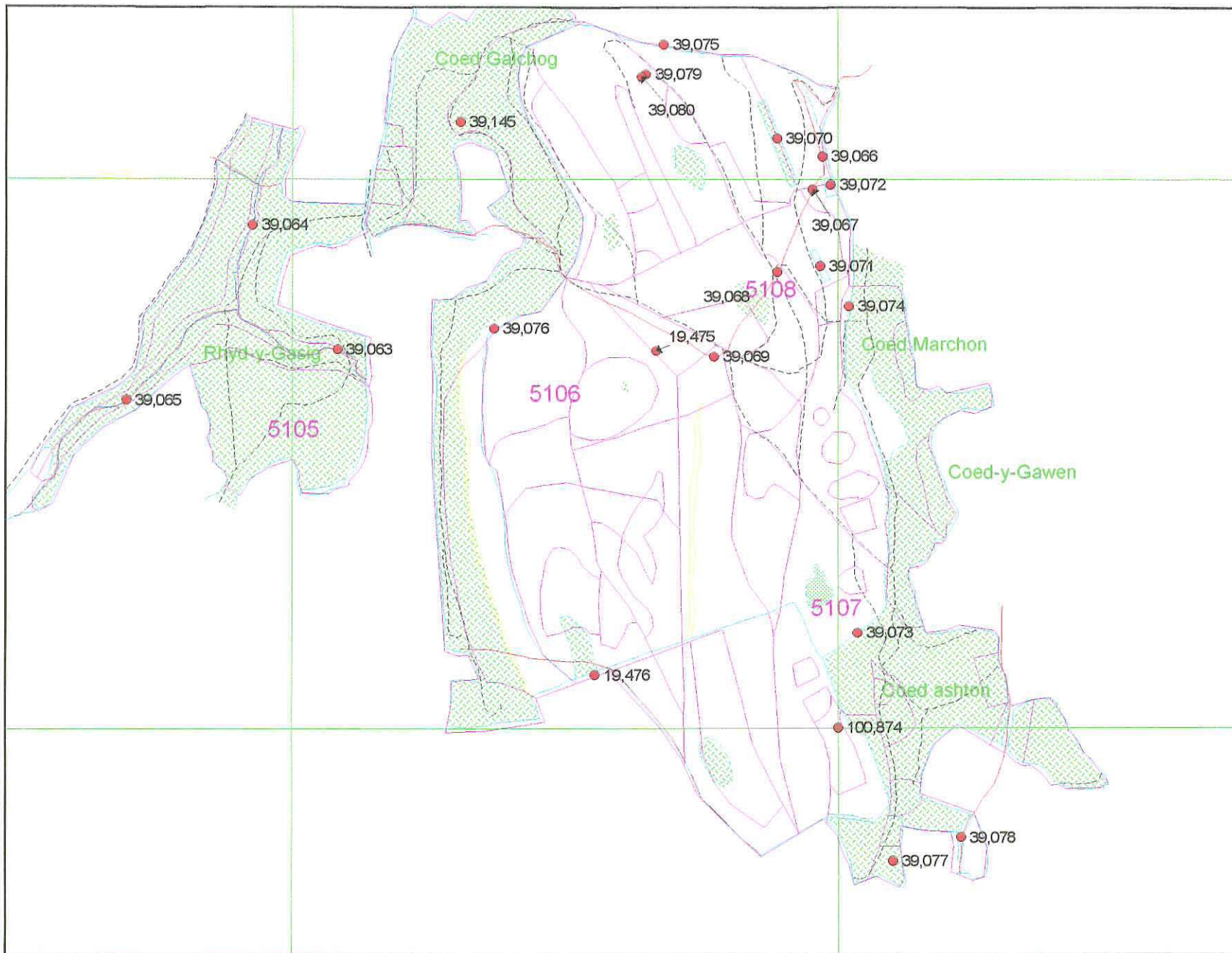
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- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 LLANRWST MAP 8
















Scale 1:10000

-  FE stock map data
-  Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Stream
-  Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  39000 Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 LLANRWST MAP 9

Scale 1:10000

-  FE stock map data
-  Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Stream
-  Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  39000 Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument



Morgannwg Forest District

Cilhepste, Gwaunhepste and Coed-yr-rhaidr blocks

The large limestone cairn at Carn-yr-arian PRN 828 and the earth and stone built cairns at Gwern-picoed (PRN 831; 832; 833) are the earliest evidence of man's activity in the forested area, dating back to the Bronze Age. These sites are all in upland locations, once commanding extensive views. Iron Age activity is represented by the large scheduled hillfort at Craig-y-dinas (PRN 1107). Sam Helen, the Roman road running towards the Coelbren fort, runs around the northern part of the Coed-yr-rhaidr block (PRN 39098).

All three blocks have a great deal of surviving evidence relating to their previous history as agricultural land. The small and irregular nature of many of the fields, with boundaries surviving as hedges walls or banks, suggests that they were set out in the medieval period or earlier. Later enclosure of previously common land is indicated in the west of the Coed-yr-rhaidr block by more regular fields. The Tir-lan house site (PRN 9669) lies on the former boundary between common and enclosed land. Many of the house sites survive as substantial ruins, often surrounded by planted trees including sycamore or scots pine. Typical of these sites is Gors-wen (PRN 9664). Around the Cilhepste-coed farmstead there are up to 15 different species of tree. The hedgerows and field walls also survive in many places as do small agricultural limekilns (including PRN 33746). The limekilns, all located close to small streams, were sited in sheltered locations to prevent the fire from getting too hot. Along the stream valleys much of the deciduous woodland mapped from the 1906 Ordnance Survey maps still survives.

The areas industrial heritage is also well represented in the forest. The Glynneath gunpowder factory (PRN 5310) is a scheduled ancient monument and consists of a series of individual buildings, leats and tramways constructed some distance from each other. This was to minimise the damage caused by any explosions. The large silica mines to the west of Craig-y-dinas (PRN 1472) survive as large caverns following the silica seam. A tramway used during the construction of the Ystradfellte reservoir in the first part of this century meanders its way through Gwaunhepste and survives in several places (PRN 39148; 39149; 39150). Smaller industrial sites are located along the Afon Nedd including mining levels and a larger site at Cwm-gored.

PRN 828 **Carn yr Arian Cairn** **Compartment** 416/224
Cairn - Bronze Age **NGR** SN9390012520
Description Robbed cairn 18m dia by 1.7m high. Traces of kerbing. Central hollow 1.6m deep. Excavated in 1936 (OS, 1976). Cairn top now removed (CPAT site visit, 1981).
Condition In small clearing in conifer crop.
Management See site type management prescription for cairns (this report, appendix 1). Potential for public interpretation due to its proximity to well visited recreation area.

Management Category - A

Visited 04/06/97

PRN 831 **Gwern Picoed Cairn III** **Compartment** 416/212
Round barrow - Bronze Age **NGR** SN9010611507
Description Robbed barrow 9m dia by 0.6m high. Bisected from NW to SE by poss excavation trench. Excavated by P. Murray Threipland 13TH December 1936. See also PRN 832 and 833.
Condition In open area and marked by Forest Enterprise
Management Prevent regeneration and the growth of broadleaves. See site type management prescription for structures (this report appendix 1)

Management Category - B

Visited 13/05/97

PRN 832 **Gwern Picoed Cairn II** **Compartment** 416/212
Round barrow - Bronze Age **NGR** SN9014011600
Description Robbed cairn 8m dia by 0.2m high. Unreported C19th excavation yielded some finds which went to the T. C. Cantrill collection (Grimes, W F, 1933). Subsequently excavated by P. Murray Threipland 13th December 1936. See also PRN 833 and 831.
Condition Not known
Management An attempt should be made to locate and evaluate the site prior to any forestry operations likely to affect the area.

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 833 **Gwern Picoed Cairn I** **Compartment** 416/212
Round barrow - Bronze Age **NGR** SN9016011610
Description Robbed cairn 7.7m dia by 0.4m high. Bisected NW to SE by poss old excavation trench 0.1m wide. Excavated by P. Murray Threipland 13th december 1936. See also PRN 831 and 832.
Condition Not known
Management An attempt should be made to locate and evaluate the site prior to any forestry operations likely to affect the area.

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 1107 **Craig-y-dinas Hillfort** **Compartment** 416/230
Hillfort - Iron Age **NGR** SN9150008100
Description Large hillfort, a scheduled ancient moundment
Condition Site located in recreation area. No serious threats
Management Site is subject to a management agreement agreed with CADW.

Management Category - A

Visited 13/06/97

PRN 1126 **Dinas Incline Plane** **Compartment** 416/230
Incline - Post medieval **NGR** SN9130107999
Description Incline running up towards silica mines from area now occupied by Dinas carpark
Condition Site located in recreation area. Potential threat is over-use by motorbikes and mountain bikes.
Management Restrict use by motorbikes and mountain bikes.

Management Category - B

Visited 13/05/97

PRN 1472 **Dinas Silica Mines** **Compartment** 416/233
Mine - Post medieval **NGR** SN9170308057
Description Large mined quarry following inclined stata of silica. Presumed to be linked to the quarry opening PRN 1.
Condition Site is intact in a recreation area.
Management No specific management advice.

Management Category - B

Visited 13/05/97

PRN 1682 **Nobel Powder Works** **Compartment** 416/230
Building - Post medieval **NGR** SN9100408000
Description CPAT site 5310. Series of buildings relateing to Nobel black powder factory.
Condition In open recreation area.
Management Scheduled site, so has a detailed management plan agreed with Cadw..

Management Category - A

Visited 13/05/97

PRN 2292	Tref Garn Placename Non antiquity - Unknown	Compartment 416/211 NGR SN9119211712
Description	Name noted by RCAHM archive as possibly indicating the presence of cairns in the area. Name probably derives from the large spread of limestone blocks across surface.	
Condition	No archaeological feature identified	
Management	No management needed	
Management Category - D		
PRN 2295	Gwaen Hepste Hut Hut - Bronze Age	Compartment 416/224 NGR SN9389012800
Description	Round hut (or possible cairn base) some 4.9m across by 0.3m high (RCAHM archive). Site no longer apparent. By 1981 it lies with area of dense afforestation and probably destroyed during afforestation.	
Condition	No trace found during FE survey 1997. Presumed destroyed as area ploughed during afforestation.	
Management	No management needed	
Management Category - D Visited 04/06/97		
PRN 2583	Dinas silica mine II Mine - Post medieval	Compartment 416/233 NGR SN9173907923
Description	Entrance to silica mine. Presumed to be linked to entrance at PRN 1472.	
Condition	Site is intact in a recreation area.	
Management	No specific management needed	
Management Category - B Visited 13/05/97		
PRN 2584	Clwyd-rhyd-fan Farmstead - Post medieval	Compartment 416/233 NGR SN9224408166
Description	Farmstead marked on 1906 OS map at edge of FE held land.	
Condition	Not known. On edge of forest.	
Management	See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 2585	Cilhepste-cerig Farmstead - Post medieval	Compartment 416/230 NGR SN9246509108
Description	Farmstead marked on OS 1906 map. Survives as a ruined series of buildings. House site to S with stock pens and other buildings to N. Stone construction with lime mortar in house.	
Condition	Walls survive up to 2m high. Some broadleaved regeneration.	
Management	Regenerating broadleaves should be removed. Stocking should be kept back from site when replanting carried out after next felling. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B Visited 13/05/97		
PRN 2586	Cilhepste-fach Farmstead - Post medieval	Compartment 416/230 NGR SN9261909380
Description	Farmstead marked on 1906 OS map. Consists of a series of stone built buildings surviving up to 2m high.	
Condition	Walls survive up to 2m high. Site relatively stable apart from some regeneration of broadleaves.	
Management	Regenerating broadleaves should be removed. Stocking should be kept back from site when replanting carried out after next felling. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B Visited 13/05/97		
PRN 2587	Cilhepste-cerig Bridge Bridge - Post medieval	Compartment 416/230 NGR SN9219409070
Description	Remains of bridge on route of trackway from Glynneath powder works. Abutments visible either side of stream and fallen timbers in stream.	
Condition	No threats to current condition.	
Management	No specific management needed.	
Management Category - C Visited 13/05/97		
PRN 2588	Glynneath Powder Works Alder Coppice Coppice - Modern	Compartment 416/230 NGR SN9212508621
Description	Former alder coppice probably associated with powder works to supply charcoal for gunpowder.	
Condition	Healthy coppice in open recreation area. Lies outside scheduled area.	
Management	Maintain as part of Glynneath Powder Works scheduled site. Should be included in management prescription.	
Management Category - A Visited 13/05/97		

PRN 2589	Glynneath Powder Works Leat	Compartment 416/230
	Leat - Modern	NGR SN9204508782
<i>Description</i>	Leat. Part of Glynneath powder works. Fed by weir to N and runs into aqueduct to S. Still contains water.	
<i>Condition</i>	Intact in open area used for recreation	
<i>Management</i>	Scheduled site. Has management prescription agreed with CADW.	
Management Category - A		Visited 13/05/97
PRN 2590	Glynneath Powder Works Weir I	Compartment 416/230
	Weir - Modern	NGR SN9203408822
<i>Description</i>	Substantial weir taking water from river to feed Glynneath powder works.	
<i>Condition</i>	Site largely intact although sluice system now damaged.	
<i>Management</i>	Scheduled site. Has management prescription agreed with CADW.	
Management Category - A		Visited 13/05/97
PRN 2591	Glynneath Powder Works Structure I	Compartment 416/230
	Industrial building - Modern	NGR SN9215509024
<i>Description</i>	Structure, part of Glynneath powder works.	
<i>Condition</i>	Intact in open area used for recreation	
<i>Management</i>	Scheduled site. Has management prescription agreed with CADW.	
Management Category - A		Visited 13/05/97
PRN 2592	Glynneath Powder Works Structure II	Compartment 416/230
	Industrial building - Modern	NGR SN9213408978
<i>Description</i>	Structure, part of Glynneath powder works.	
<i>Condition</i>	Intact in open area used for recreation	
<i>Management</i>	Scheduled site. Has management prescription agreed with CADW.	
Management Category - A		Visited 13/05/97
PRN 2593	Glynneath Powder Works Structure III	Compartment 416/230
	Industrial building - Modern	NGR SN9208008859
<i>Description</i>	Structure, part of Glynneath powder works.	
<i>Condition</i>	Intact in open area used for recreation	
<i>Management</i>	Scheduled site. Has management prescription agreed with CADW.	
Management Category - A		Visited 13/05/97
PRN 2594	Glynneath Powder Works Tramway	Compartment 416/230
	Tramway - Modern	NGR SN9211408936
<i>Description</i>	Tramway, part of Glynneath Powder works.	
<i>Condition</i>	Intact in open area used for recreation. Tramway still used as path. Few elements of tramway still visible.	
<i>Management</i>	Scheduled site. Has management prescription agreed with CADW.	
Management Category - A		Visited 13/05/97
PRN 2595	Cilhepste-cerig quarry	Compartment 416/232
	Quarry - Post medieval	NGR SN9276808880
<i>Description</i>	Quarry marked on OS 1891 OS map. Not marked on 1906 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated if any forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 2596	Cilhepste-cerig bog	Compartment 416/231
	Bog - Unknown	NGR SN9315909097
<i>Description</i>	Boggy area marked on 1906 OS map. Source of stream running past Cilhepste-cerig.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 2597	Dinas Limekiln	Compartment 416/230
	Kiln (lime) - Post medieval	NGR SN9113507889
<i>Description</i>	Limekiln marked on OS 1891 map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known, though lies in an open area used for recreation.	
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located and evaluated if forestry operation likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		

PRN 2598 Dinas magazine **Compartment** 416/233
Magazine - Modern **NGR** SN9166508080
Description Thick walled structure close to silica mines.
Condition Survives in ruins in open area used for recreation.
Management No specific management advice. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)

Management Category - B

PRN 2599 Glynneath Powder Works Structure **Compartment** 416/230
Industrial building - Modern **NGR** SN9180108288
Description Structure, part of Glynneath powder works. Shown on 1906 OS map, but not on 1891 or 1996.
Condition Intact in open area used for recreation
Management Scheduled site. Has management prescription agreed with CADW.

Management Category - A

Visited 13/05/97

PRN 2600 Glynneath Powder Works Structure V **Compartment** 416/230
Industrial building - Modern **NGR** SN9182108281
Description Structure, part of Glynneath powder works. Shown on 1906 OS map, but not on 1891.
Condition Intact in open area used for recreation
Management Scheduled site. Has management prescription agreed with CADW.

Management Category - A

Visited 13/05/97

PRN 2601 Glynneath Powder Works Tramway II **Compartment** 416/230
Railway - Modern **NGR** SN9185308327
Description Tramway, part of Glynneath Powder works. Marked on 1906 OS map, but not on 1891.
Condition Intact in open area used for recreation. Tramway still used as path. Few elements of tramway still visible.
Management Scheduled site. Has management prescription agreed with CADW.

Management Category - A

Visited 13/05/97

PRN 2602 Glynneath Powder Works Leat II PRN 50030 **Compartment** 416/230
Leat - Modern **NGR** SN9173408240
Description Leat. Part of Glynneath powder works. Fed by weir to N and feeds turbine at SW end (CPAT PRN 50030).
Condition Intact in open area used for recreation. Outside scheduled area.
Management Outside scheduled area but should be included in management description.

Management Category - A

Visited 13/05/97

PRN 2603 Glyn Neath Powder mill magazine **Compartment** 416/230
Magazine - Modern **NGR** SN9185008340
Description Part of Glyn Neath Powder mill: the magazine (Cadw 1997).
Condition In open recreation area.
Management Scheduled site. Has management prescription agreed with CADW.

Management Category - A

PRN 2604 Glyn Neath Powder mill gun range **Compartment** 416/230
Shooting range - Modern **NGR** SN9180008350
Description Part of Glyn Neath Powder mill: the gun range (Cadw 1997).
Condition In open recreation area.
Management Subject to management agreement with Cadw.

Management Category - A

PRN 2605 Glyn Neath Powder mill pellet press house **Compartment** 416/230
Pellet press house - Modern **NGR** SN9178008280
Description Part of Glyn Neath Powder mill: the pellet press house now consisting of a ruined building (Cadw 1997).
Condition In open recreation area.
Management Scheduled site. Has management prescription agreed with CADW.

Management Category - A

PRN 2606 Glyn Neath Powder mill weir, sluice and leat **Compartment** 416/230
Mill - Modern **NGR** SN9192008379
Description Part of Glyn Neath Powder mill including a weir, sluice and leat (Cadw 1997).
Condition In open area used for recreation.
Management Scheduled site. Has management prescription agreed with CADW.

Management Category - A

Visited 13/05/97

PRN 2607	Glyn Neath Powder mill turbine house and pump house	Compartment 416/230
	Turbine house - Modern	NGR SN9156008194
Description	Part of Glyn Neath Powder mill including the turbine house and pump house (Cadw 1997).	
Condition	In open area used for recreation.	
Management	Scheduled site. Has management prescription agreed with CADW.	
Management Category - A		
PRN 2608	Glyn Neath Magazines	Compartment 416/230
	Magazine - Post medieval	NGR SN9207608767
Description	Powder magazine. Part of Glyn Neath powder mill (PRN 5310)	
Condition	In open area used for recreation	
Management	Scheduled site with management plan agreed with Cadw; Potential for public interpretation.	
Management Category - A		
PRN 3270	Gwaen y Maerdy Enclosure	Compartment 416/211
	Enclosure ? - Unknown	NGR SN9025012168
Description	Unclassified and undescribed circles (OS, 1964). No such features noted by CPAT, site visit, 1981. Could be a misidentification from AP.	
Condition	No archaeological site identified	
Management	No management needed	
Management Category - D		
PRN 3271	Tref Garn Cropmark	Compartment 416/211
	Cropmark - Unknown	NGR SN9077011690
Description	Cropmark (OS, 1981). No further detail. Area now drained and afforested and thus feature not apparent to CPAT (site visit 1981); Probable mis-identification from AP	
Condition	No archaeological site identified	
Management	No management needed	
Management Category - D		
PRN 3272	Gyrnos Hut	Compartment 416/225
	Hut ? - Bronze Age ?	NGR SN9277011740
Description	Possible hut circle with unclassified bank (OS, 1964). No such feature noted by CPAT during site visit, 1981. Area afforested and ground now strewn with boulders.(CPAT site visit, 1981). Possible mis-identification from AP	
Condition	No archaeological site identified	
Management	No management needed	
Management Category - D		
PRN 3276	Gwaen Herste Enclosures	Compartment 416/226
	Non antiquity ? - Unknown	NGR SN9382011800
Description	Two unclassified enclosures (OS, 1964) No such features noted by CPAT site visit, 1981. Area now heavily afforested - Sites probably destroyed. Could be mis-identification of site from aerial photograph.	
Condition	No archaeological site identified	
Management	No management needed	
Management Category - D		
PRN 5310	Glyn Neath Black Powder Factory	Compartment 416/Multiple
	Industrial building - Modern	NGR SN9180008400
Description	Multiple site comprising surviving vestiges of the Vale of Neath Powder company. Extensive remains of buildings, tramways, bridges and an aqueduct extant. Begun 1857-8. Closed 1939-40.	
Condition	Part of site within Forest in open area heavily used for recreation	
Management	Management plan agreed with Cadw; Potential for public interpretation.	
Management Category - A		Visited 13/05/97
PRN 6196	Ystradfellte Find II	Compartment Unknown
	Find - Neolithic ?	NGR SN9000010000
Description	Flint plano-convex knife found by Mr Howell March 1978 (NMW, - SEE CPAT archive, 1987). Site only located to 2 figure grid reference. Not necessarily located in forest.	
Condition	Site not accurately located.	
Management	No management needed.	
Management Category - D		

PRN 9651	Pen Bont	Compartment 416/222
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SN9073510613
Description	House site marked on OS 1905 map. Survives as a substantial ruin with house and ancillary buildings. Walls up to 1.2m high. A number of large sycamores surround the site.	
Condition	In open area within conifer crop. Regeneration of ash, hazel and sycamore on structure of house.	
Management	Remove broadleaves from structure of site. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1).	
Management Category - B		
PRN 9652	Gwern Picoed House Site	Compartment 416/222
	House - Post medieval	NGR SN9051010990
Description	Substantial remains of farmstead shown on 1905 OS map, including house and other buildings. Walls up to 2.5m high constructed from local stone bonded with lime mortar. A number of elements such as windows and doors visible.	
Condition	In open area within conifer crop. Regeneration of broadleaves. Some lintels are rotting causing walls to be unstable.	
Management	Remove broadleaves from structure of site. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1).	
Management Category - B		
		Visited 05/06/97
PRN 9660	Sgwd Gwladus House Site I	Compartment 416/221
	House - Post medieval	NGR SN8980009250
Description	House site	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry activity likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 9661	Sgwd Gwladus House Site II	Compartment 416/221
	House - Post medieval	NGR SN8988009330
Description	House site	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry activity likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
		Visited 01/07/81
PRN 9664	Gors Wen House Site	Compartment 416/212
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SN8992311710
Description	Substantial remains of farmstead including house and ancillary buildings. Walls of dressed stone and mortar survive to c.2m high. A number of large sycamores and a single scots pine surround the site.	
Condition	In open area close to quarry. Regeneration of broadleaves on structure of site.	
Management	Prevent any damage during quarrying. Remove broadleaves from structure of buildings. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		
		Visited 13/05/97
PRN 9665	Blaen Nant Hir House Site I	Compartment 416/218
	House - Post medieval	NGR SN8821010760
Description	House site marked on 1905 OS map.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry activity likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 9668	Tir Lan Farmstead	Compartment 416/212
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SN8968011070
Description	Low ruin of former farmstead marked on 1905 OS map.	
Condition	Walls deliberately reduced by FE to make safe. Close to public road.	
Management	See site type prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		
PRN 9728	Dolydd Farmstead	Compartment 416/213
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SN8840011400
Description	Farmstead marked on 1905 OS map. Survives as low ruins. Difficult to distinguish buildings. Remains of orchard including apple trees survive. Last occupants moved to Bach-y-gwreiddyn farm.	
Condition	In unplanted area. Some broadleaf regeneration.	
Management	Control broad leaf regeneration. See site type prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		
		Visited 13/05/97

PRN 9742	Gwaen y Maerdy Farmstead	Compartment 416/210
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SN9050212369
<i>Description</i>	Farmstead shown on OS 1905 map. Ruined stone buildings bonded with mortar survive up to 1.8m high.	
<i>Condition</i>	In area of recent clearfell and restocking. Immediate area has been disturbed by extraction of timber.	
<i>Management</i>	Avoid further damage to farmstead. Control regeneration of conifers and broadleaves. See site type prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 13/06/97
PRN 9743	Gyrnos Farmstead	Compartment 416/225
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SN9277011930
<i>Description</i>	House site marked on OS 1905 map. On edge of forest.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry activity likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 9759	Cwm Farm Trackway	Compartment 416/211
	Trackway - Unknown	NGR SN9110012630
<i>Description</i>	Hollow way running southwards from Cwm farmhouse towards Coedcae-nant-y-cwm farmstead. Embanked trackway partly lined by hedge.	
<i>Condition</i>	In open recreation area.	
<i>Management</i>	No specific management. See site type prescription for landscape features (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - C		Visited 04/06/97
PRN 9772	Gors Wen structure	Compartment 416/211
	Structure - Post medieval	NGR SN9018011880
<i>Description</i>	Small structure marked on OS 1905 map. Of unknown purpose.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 19163	Coed-y-Rhaiadr building	Compartment 416/222
	Kiln (lime) - Post medieval	NGR SN9079010420
<i>Description</i>	Ruined limekiln. Walls survive to c. 1.2m high.	
<i>Condition</i>	In open area close to stream and popular car park. Information board relating to site erected at car park.	
<i>Management</i>	Maintain site in present condition. See site type management prescription for structures (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		
PRN 20978	Pont-nedd-fechan	Compartment 416/223
	Mine (Lead/Silver) - Modern	NGR SN9030009700
<i>Description</i>	19th century lead and silver trial levels on the west side of the Afon Mellte.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated if any forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 23754	Gwaun Cefnygarreg Cave	Compartment 416/224
	Cave - Unknown	NGR SN9406112782
<i>Description</i>	Cave site marked on 1964 OS map close to limestone outcrop.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Natural feature which is unlikely to require any specific management other than maintaining in present condition.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 33746	Pont Rhyd-y-cnau Limekiln	Compartment 416/222
	Kiln (lime) - Post medieval	NGR SN9110011120
<i>Description</i>	Limekiln situated on the W bank of the Afon Nedd about 700m upstream of Pont Melin-fach. A D-shaped kiln measuring 4.5m by 4.5m. Rubble and dry-stone masonry to a height of 1.5m	
<i>Condition</i>	In open area with broadleaves close to stream. Broadleaf regeneration on structure.	
<i>Management</i>	Remove broadleaves from structure. See site type management prescription for structures (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		

PRN 39097	Gors wen bog I Bog - Unknown	Compartment 416/211 NGR SN8991612091
Description	Boggy area marked on OS 1905 map	
Condition	Not known	
Management	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39098	Sarn Helen Road - Roman	Compartment 416/Multiple NGR SJ9060112497
Description	Roman road. Still used as trackway. Disturbed during extraction of timber from forestry to NW.	
Condition	Still a right of way and used by walkers, mountain bikes, and possibly four wheel drive vehicles. Has been disturbed by recent harvesting operation when crossed by heavy machinery.	
Management	Create a management plan for the site. Lay brash mats down if heavy machinery has to cross the site.	
Management Category - A		
PRN 39099	Gwaen-y-maerdy structure Structure - Post medieval	Compartment 416/211 NGR SN9033312162
Description	Small structure marked on OS 1905 map. Of unknown purpose.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	If forestry operations likely to affect area then a further search should be made for site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39100	Gors wen bog II Bog - Unknown	Compartment 416/212 NGR SN9006711520
Description	Boggy area marked on OS 10905 map	
Condition	Not known	
Management	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39101	Dolydd Limekiln Kiln (lime) - Post medieval	Compartment 416/213 NGR SN8829011586
Description	Limekiln marked on 1891 OS map. Not shown on 1905 OS map.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39102	Blaen-nant-hir Limekiln Kiln (lime) - Post medieval	Compartment 416/214 NGR SN8873210923
Description	Limekiln marked on 1891 OS map. Not shown on 1905 OS map.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39103	Pont Rhyd-y-cnau Limekiln Kiln (lime) - Post medieval	Compartment 416/211 NGR SN9121611817
Description	Possible location of limekiln marked on 1891 OS map. Not shown on 1905 OS map. Unidentified during 1997 FE survey	
Condition	Not located during 1997 FE survey. Location in open area close to stream.	
Management	If forestry operations likely to affect area then a further search should be made for site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39104	Plas Mount Limekiln Kiln (lime) - Post medieval	Compartment 416/220 NGR SN8995710318
Description	Limekiln marked on 1891 OS map. Not shown on 1905 OS map.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39105	Coedcae-nant-y-cwm Limekiln Kiln (lime) - Post medieval	Compartment 416/211 NGR SN9110112558
Description	Possible location of limekiln marked on 1891 OS map. A spread of rubble may represent site.	
Condition	A low ruin with parts of wall showing in open area close to stream.	
Management	No specific management. See site type management prescription for structures (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - C		
Visited 04/06/97		

PRN 39106	Coedcae-nant-y-cwm	Compartment 416/211
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SN9112512312
Description	Farmstead shown on 1905 OS map. Survives as a stone ruin bonded with lime mortar. Simple 'L'-shaped plan. Walls survive up to 2.5m high.	
Condition	In open area. Regeneration of broadleaves.	
Management	Remove broadleaves. See site type management prescription for structures (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 04/06/97
PRN 39107	Tref-garn	Compartment 416/211
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SN9115711696
Description	Farmstead marked on 1905 OS map. Survives as a series of stone built ruins bonded with mortar standing to c.1.5m high. Timbers from collapsed floor also visible.	
Condition	In open area between unplanted area close to river and conifer crop. Some regeneration of broadleaves.	
Management	Remove broadleaves. See site type management prescription for structures (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 04/06/97
PRN 39108	Pont Rhyd-y-cnau	Compartment 416/211
	Bridge - Modern	NGR SN9122611591
Description	Bridge marked on 1905 OS map. Still in use. Stone and steel structure.	
Condition	Still used by pedestrian and limited use by vehicles.	
Management	No specific management. Maintain in current condition.	
Management Category - C		Visited 04/06/97
PRN 39109	Pont Rhyd-y-cnau House	Compartment 416/222
	House - Post medieval	NGR SN9113411427
Description	Possible house site abandoned by 1891 suggested by arrangement of field boundaries.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Should be located and evaluated if forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39110	Gwern-picoed quarry	Compartment 416/212
	Quarry - Modern	NGR SN9028711086
Description	Quarry marked on 1905 OS map	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Should be located and evaluated if forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39111	Pont Melin-fach Farmstead	Compartment 416/222
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SN9049610245
Description	Possible site of farmstead indicated by arrangement of boundaries on 1905 OS map.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Should be located and evaluated if forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39112	Nant-y-gwal	Compartment 416/217
	House - Post medieval	NGR SN8814109748
Description	House site marked on 1905 6"series map.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Should be located and evaluated if forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39113	Cilhepste-coed	Compartment 416/227
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SN9266610483
Description	Farmstead marked on 1905 OS map. A low ruin surrounded by hedges and up to 50 large sycamores and some conifers. 15 different non-commercial tree species surround site, including oak, cherry, ash, alder, alder buckthorn, crab apple and scots pine.	
Condition	Walls deliberately reduced by FE for safety reasons.	
Management	See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1). Potential for public interpretation due to proximity of public car park and the well preserved hedges and tree species.	
Management Category - B		Visited 04/06/97

PRN 39114	Llyn-mawr Bog	Compartment 416/225
	Bog - Unknown	NGR SN9356712461
<i>Description</i>	Bog marked on 1905 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39115	Llyn-bach pond	Compartment 416/224
	Pond - Unknown	NGR SN9346312606
<i>Description</i>	Pond marked on 1905 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39116	Pwll-derw pond	Compartment 416/224
	Pond - Unknown	NGR SN9417212351
<i>Description</i>	Pond marked on 1905 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39117	Pwll-y-felin pond	Compartment 416/224
	Pond - Unknown	NGR SN9420512089
<i>Description</i>	Pond marked on 1905 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39118	Pwll-felin Bog	Compartment 416/225
	Bog - Unknown	NGR SN9428512181
<i>Description</i>	Bog marked on 1905 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39119	Gwaen-y-maerdy bog I	Compartment 416/210
	Bog - Unknown	NGR SN9010013145
<i>Description</i>	Bog marked on OS 1905 map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39120	Gwaen-y-maerdy bog II	Compartment 416/210
	Bog - Unknown	NGR SN9036812939
<i>Description</i>	Bog marked on OS 1905 map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39121	Gors wen bog III	Compartment 416/212
	Bog - Unknown	NGR SN8959411362
<i>Description</i>	Boggy area marked on OS 10905 map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39122	Coedcae-nant-y-cwm bog	Compartment 416/211
	Bog - Unknown	NGR SN9104212154
<i>Description</i>	Bog marked on OS 1905 map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		

PRN 39123	Dolydd bog	Compartment 416/214
	Bog - Unknown	NGR SN8871211219
<i>Description</i>	Boggy area marked on 1905 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39124	Cwm Gored Industrial site	Compartment 416/223
	Industrial site - Modern	NGR SN9001908856
<i>Description</i>	Industrial site marked on 1905 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated if forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39125	Cwm Gored Leat	Compartment 416/223
	Leat - Modern	NGR SN8985509030
<i>Description</i>	Leat marked on 1905 OS map feeding industrial site 39124	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated if forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39126	Cwm Gored Pond I	Compartment 416/223
	Pond - Modern	NGR SN9006208898
<i>Description</i>	Pond associated with Cwm Gored industrial site PRN 39124	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39127	Cwm Gored Pond II	Compartment 416/223
	Pond - Modern	NGR SN9008808858
<i>Description</i>	Pond associated with Cwm Gored industrial site PRN 39124	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39128	Cwm Gored Pond III	Compartment 416/223
	Pond - Modern	NGR SN9011108870
<i>Description</i>	Pond associated with Cwm Gored industrial site PRN 39124	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39129	Cwm Gored Pond IV	Compartment 416/223
	Pond - Modern	NGR SN9010208889
<i>Description</i>	Pond associated with Cwm Gored industrial site PRN 39124	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39130	Cwm Gored Weir	Compartment 416/223
	Weir - Modern	NGR SN8987209123
<i>Description</i>	Possible weir at N end of leat.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated if forestry operations likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39131	Gyrnos pond	Compartment 416/225
	Pond - Unknown	NGR SN9335712039
<i>Description</i>	Pond marked on 1905 OS map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		

PRN 39147	Trig point	Compartment 416/214
	Trig point - Modern	NGR SN8859711031
<i>Description</i>	Trig point marked on OS 1906 map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be identified if possible prior to forestry operations. Topographic location may suggest potential for unrecorded prehistoric activity.	

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 39148	Ystradfellte Tramway	Compartment 416/224
	Railway - Modern	NGR SN9369412756
<i>Description</i>	Tramway used in the construction of the Ystradfellte reservoir	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations	

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 39149	Ystradfellte Tramway	Compartment 416/225
	Railway - Modern	NGR SN9327511822
<i>Description</i>	Tramway used in the construction of the Ystradfellte reservoir	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations	

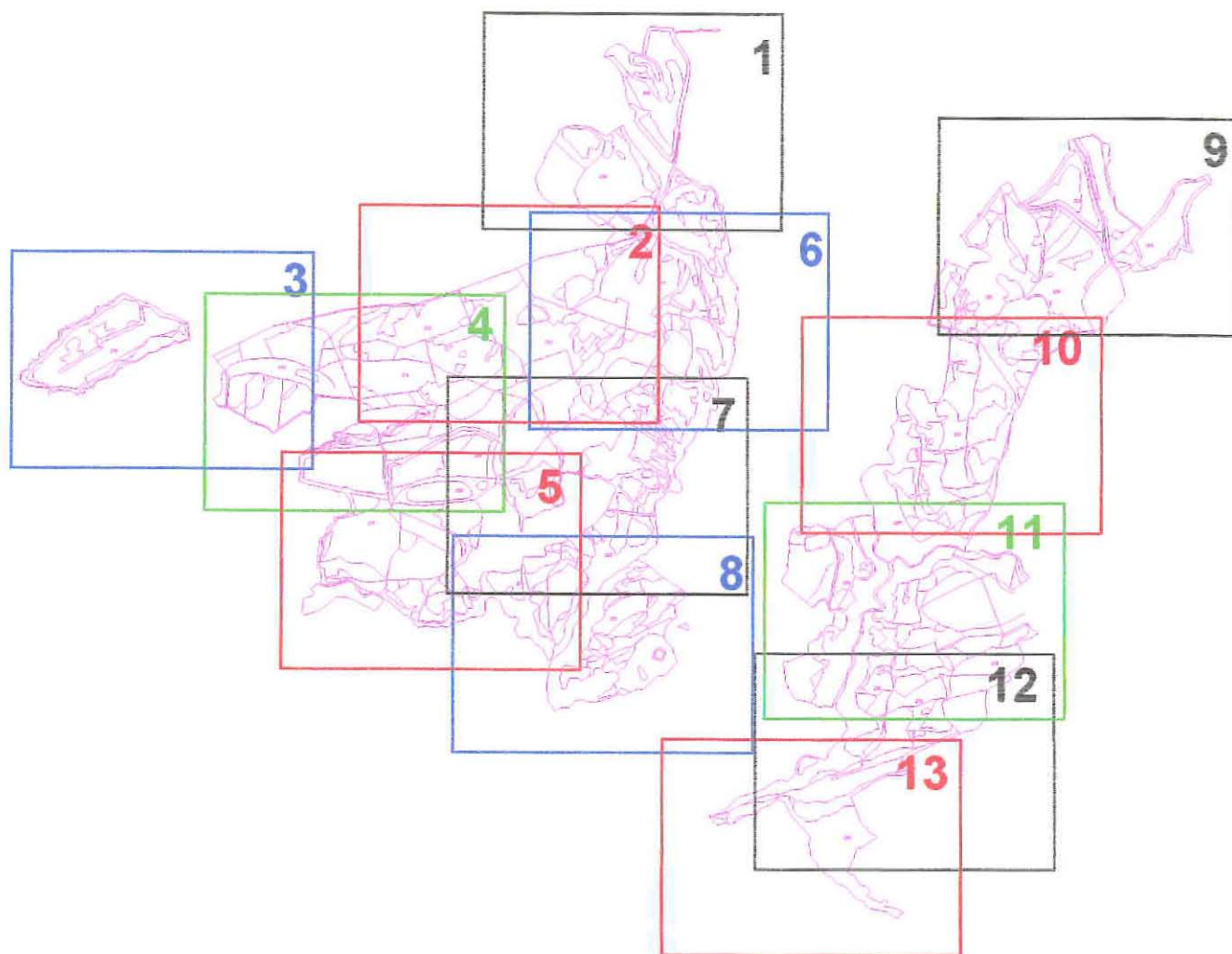
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 39150	Ystradfellte Tramway	Compartment 416/227
	Railway - Modern	NGR SN9301810893
<i>Description</i>	Tramway used in the construction of the Ystradfellte reservoir	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations	

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

MORGANNWG

Gwaunhepste, Cilhepste and Coed-y-rhaidr



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 MORGANNWG MAP 1

Scale 1:10000

FE stock map data

Boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

Stream

Parish boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

Dotted boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

Trackway
(OS 2nd edition)

Rock outcrop

39000 Data point

Deciduous woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

Mixed woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

Conifer woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

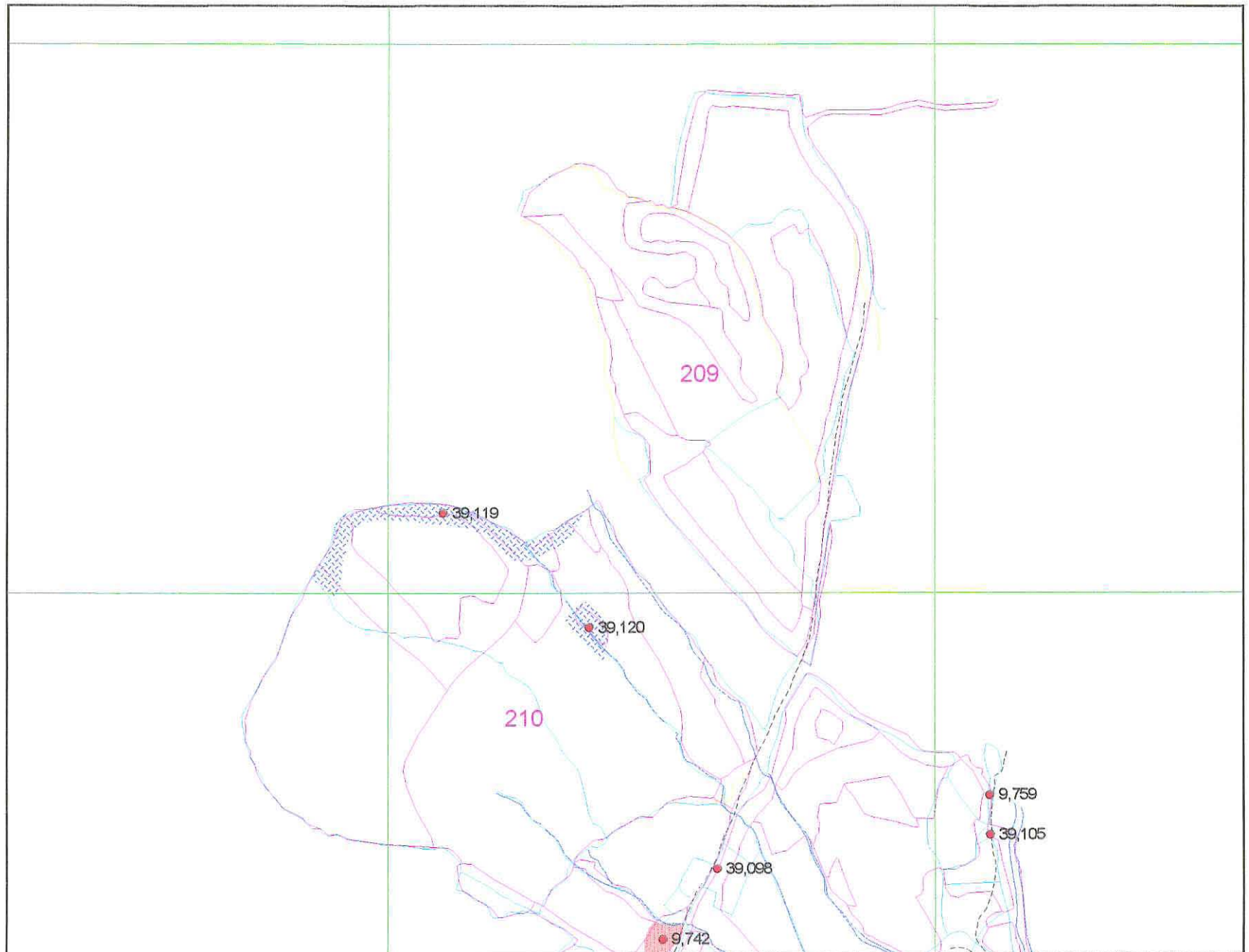
Pond
(OS 2nd edition)

Bog
(OS 2nd edition)

Estimated extent of
archaeological site














Scheduled Ancient
Monument

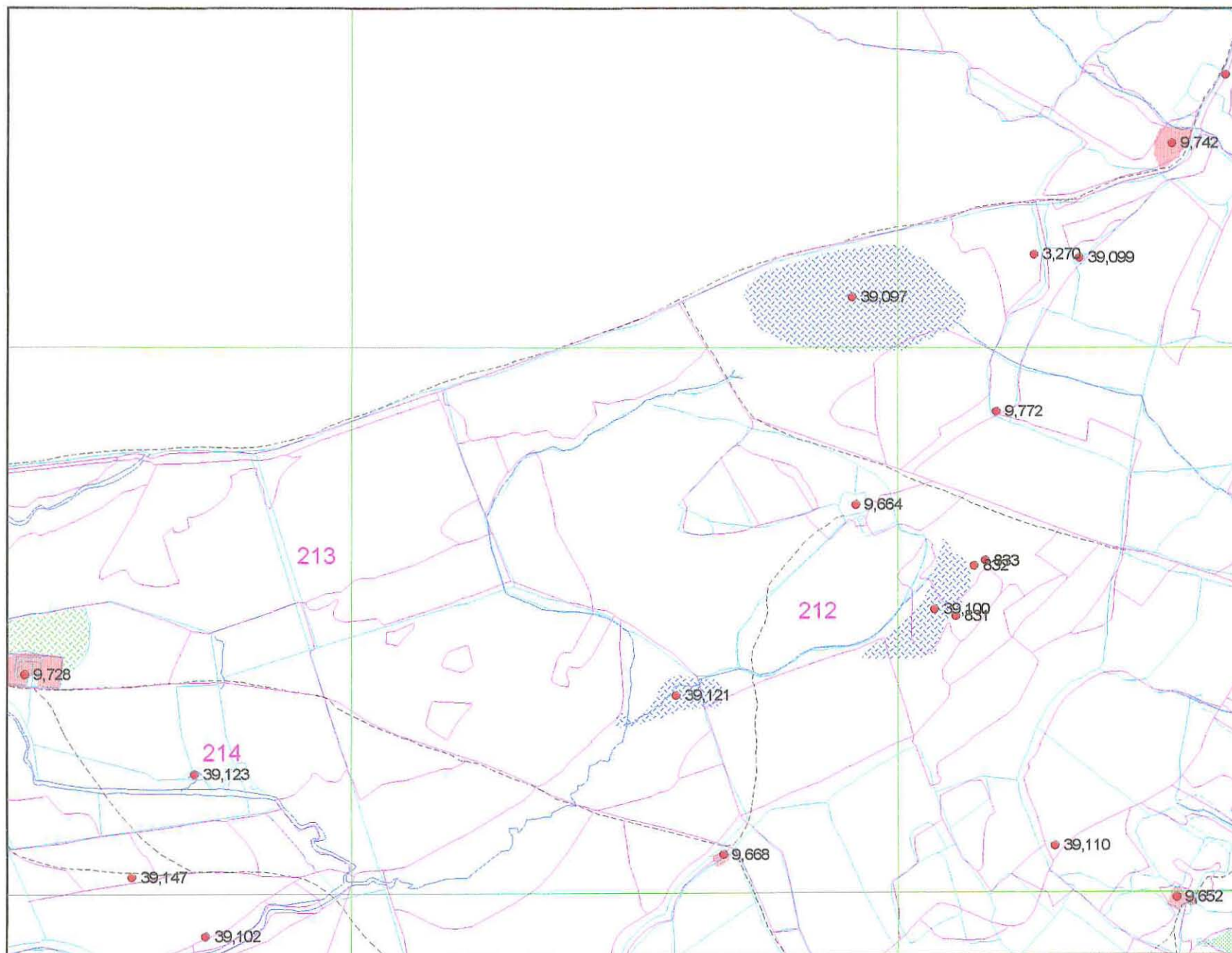
CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys



**Forest Enterprise
Archaeological
Survey, 1997
MORGANNWG
MAP 2**
















Scale 1:10000

- | | |
|---|--|
|  | FE stock map data |
|  | Boundary
(OS 2nd edition) |
|  | Stream |
|  | Parish boundary
(OS 2nd edition) |
|  | Dotted boundary
(OS 2nd edition) |
|  | Trackway
(OS 2nd edition) |
|  | Rock outcrop |
|  39000 | Data point |
|  | Deciduous woodland
(OS 2nd edition) |
|  | Mixed woodland
(OS 2nd edition) |
|  | Conifer woodland
(OS 2nd edition) |
|  | Pond
(OS 2nd edition) |
|  | Bog
(OS 2nd edition) |
| | Estimated extent of
archaeological site |
| | Scheduled Ancient
Monument |

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys

Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 MORGANNWG MAP 3

Scale 1:10000

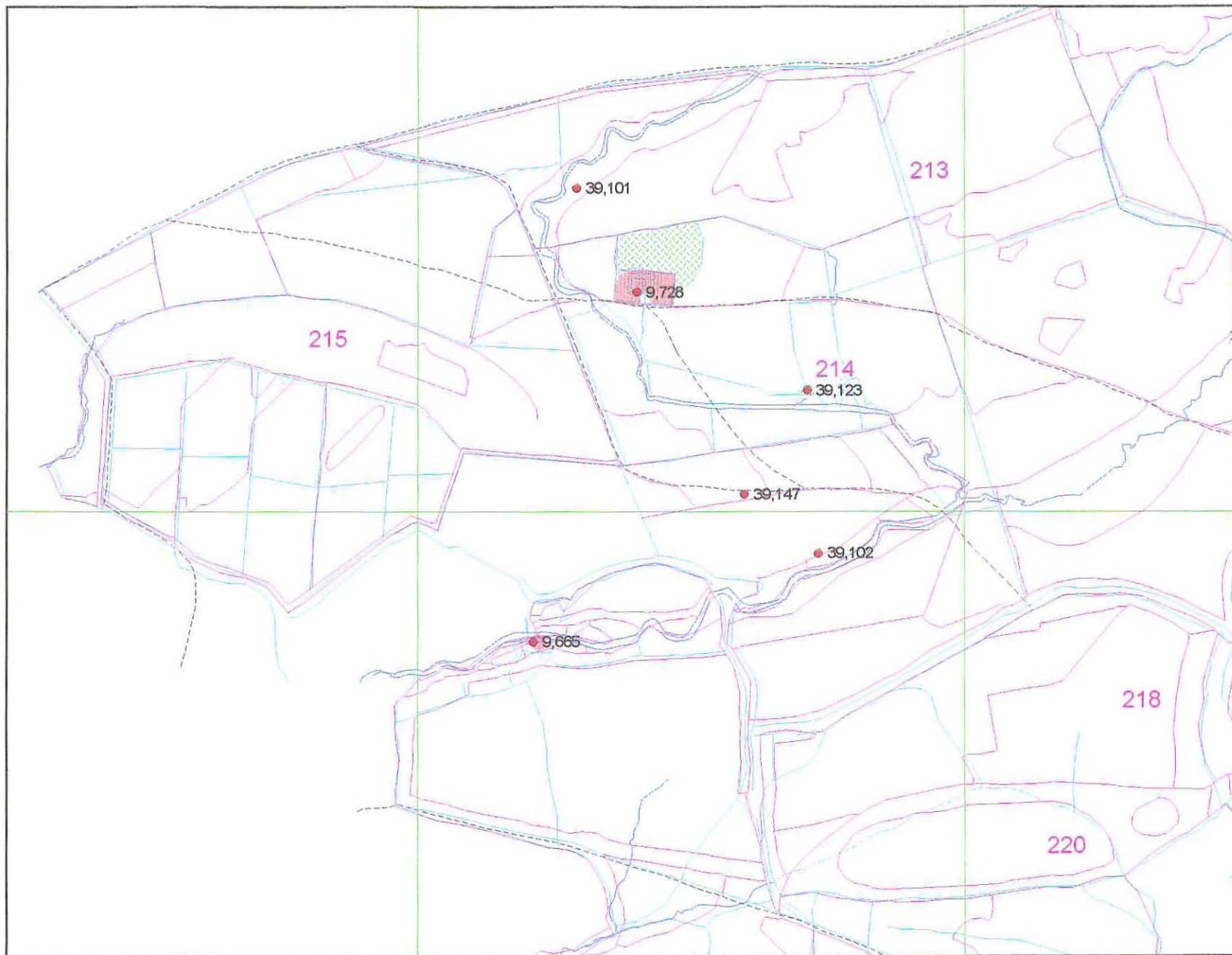
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-  Stream
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-  Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  39000 Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 MORGANNWG MAP 4

Scale 1:10000

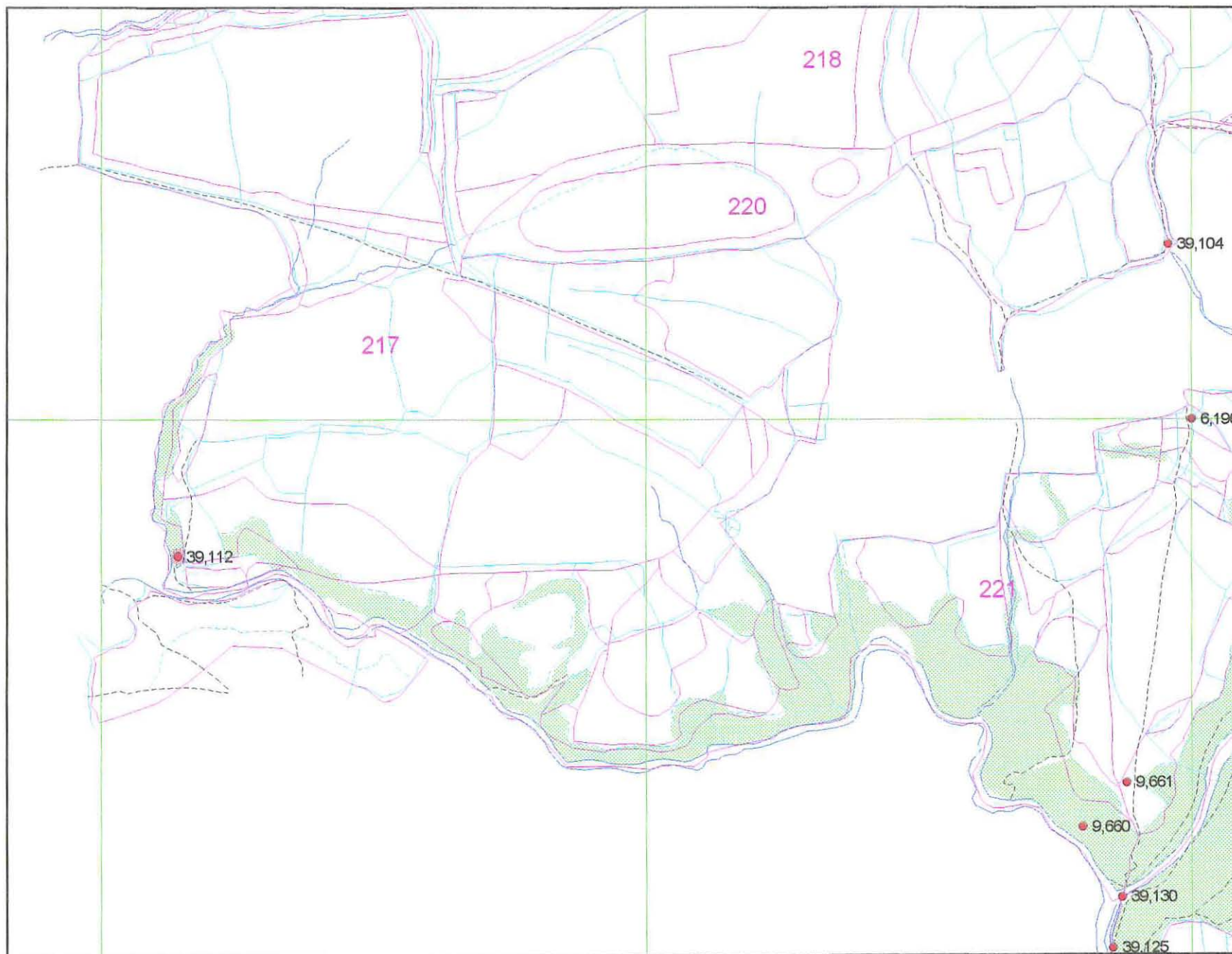
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- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
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- - - Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 MORGANNWG MAP 5

Scale 1:10000

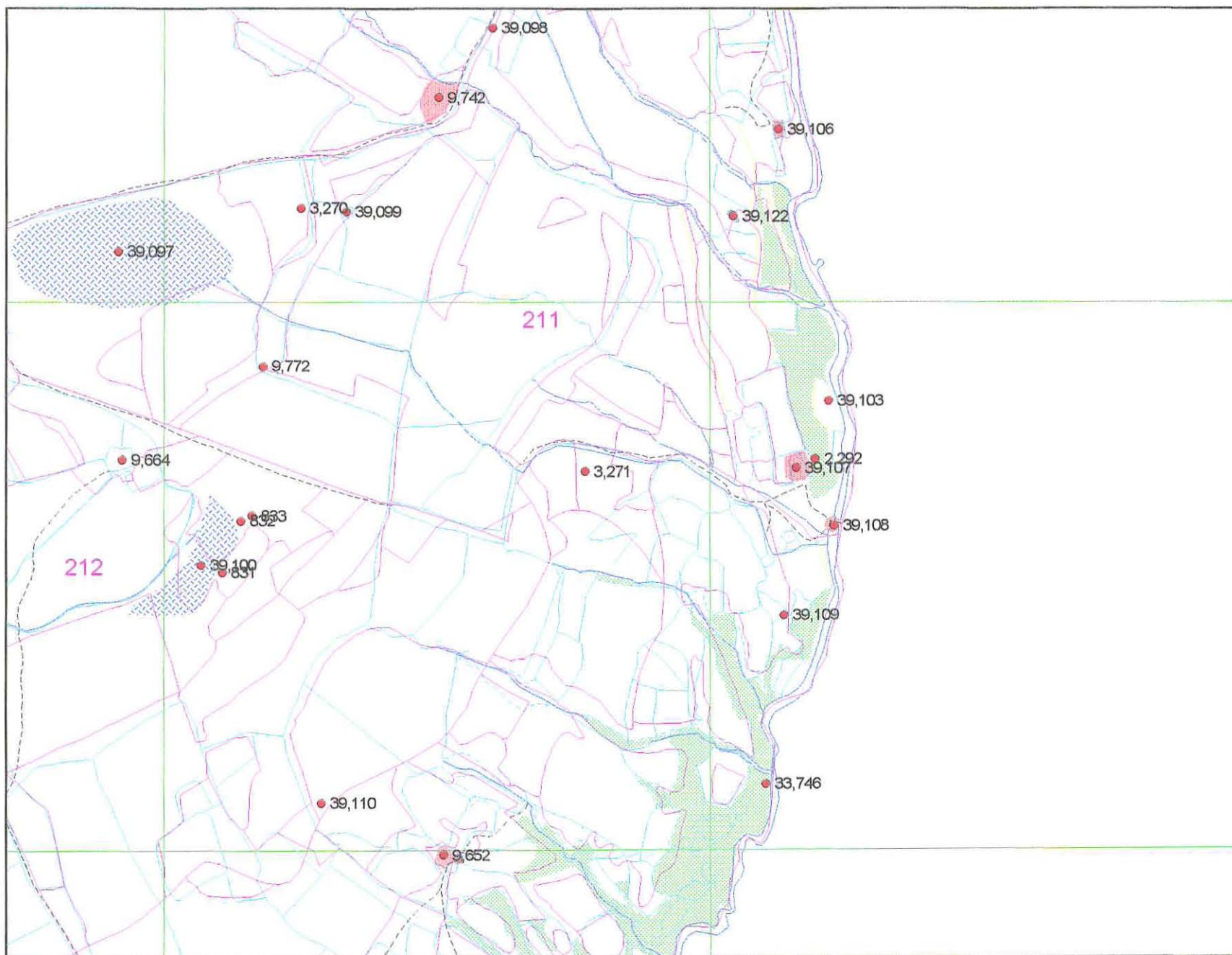
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- Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 MORGANNWG MAP 6

Scale 1:10000

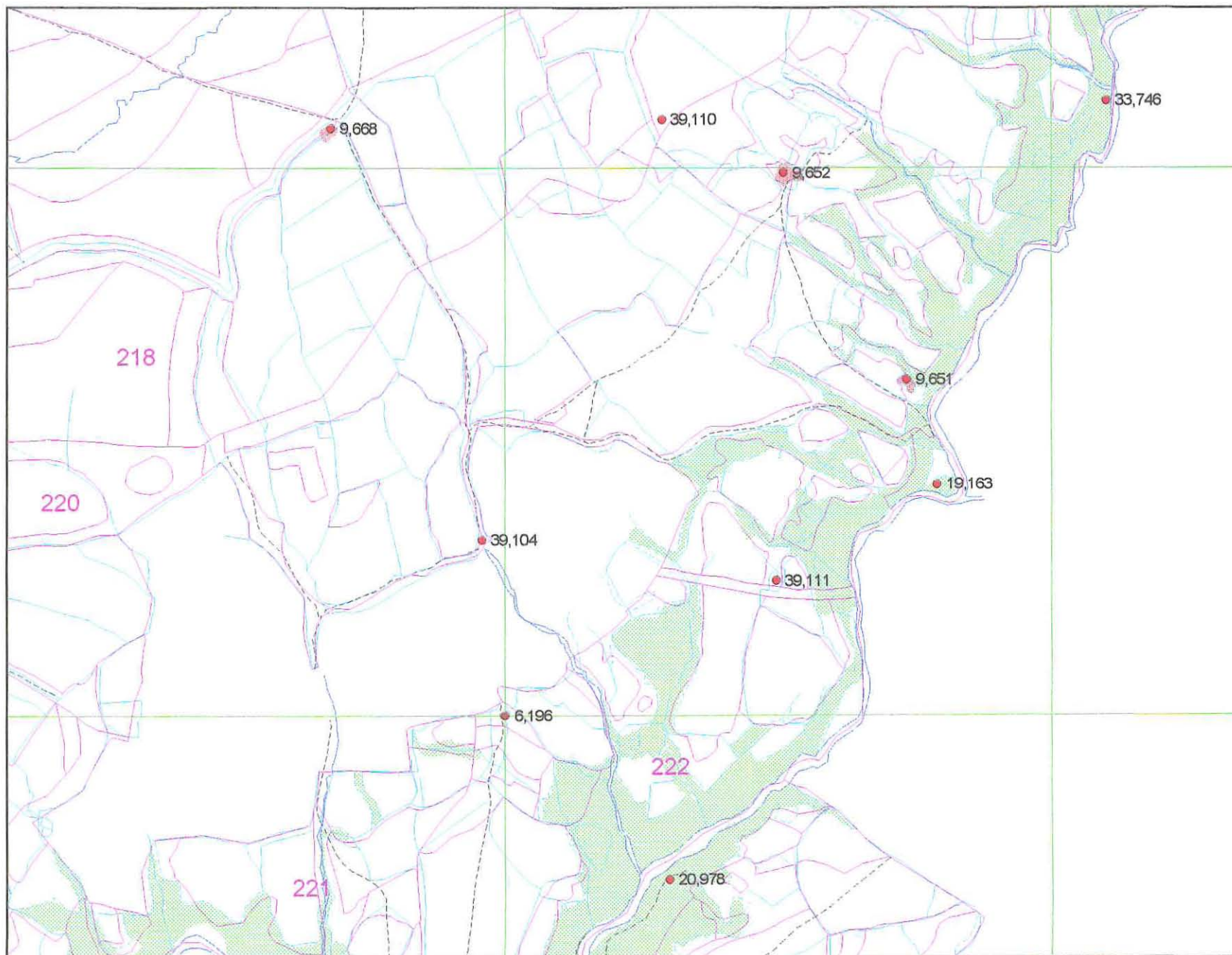
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- Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 MORGANNWG MAP 7

Scale 1:10000

- FE stock map data
- Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 MORGANNWG MAP 8

Scale 1:10000

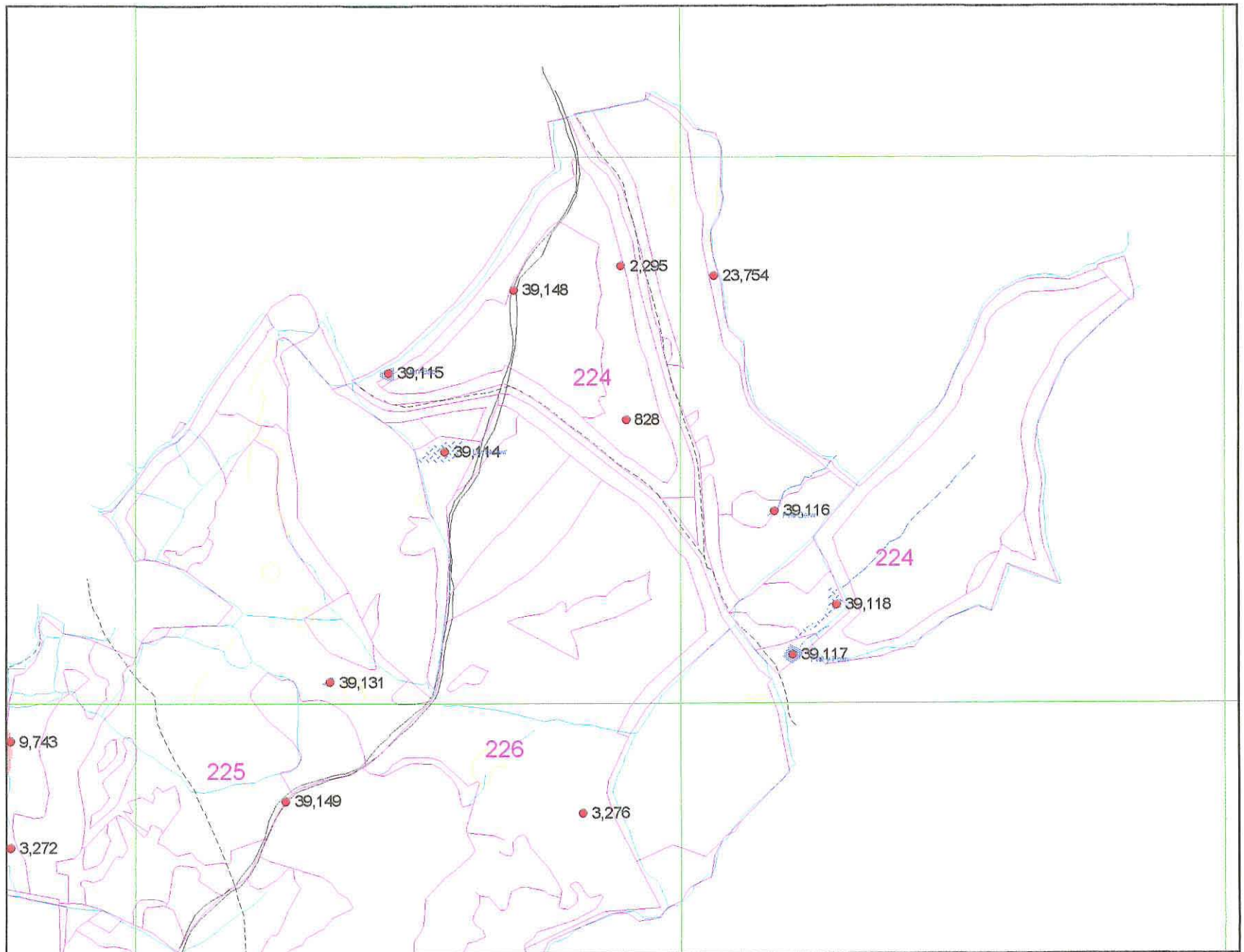
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- - - Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 MORGANNWG MAP 9

Scale 1:10000

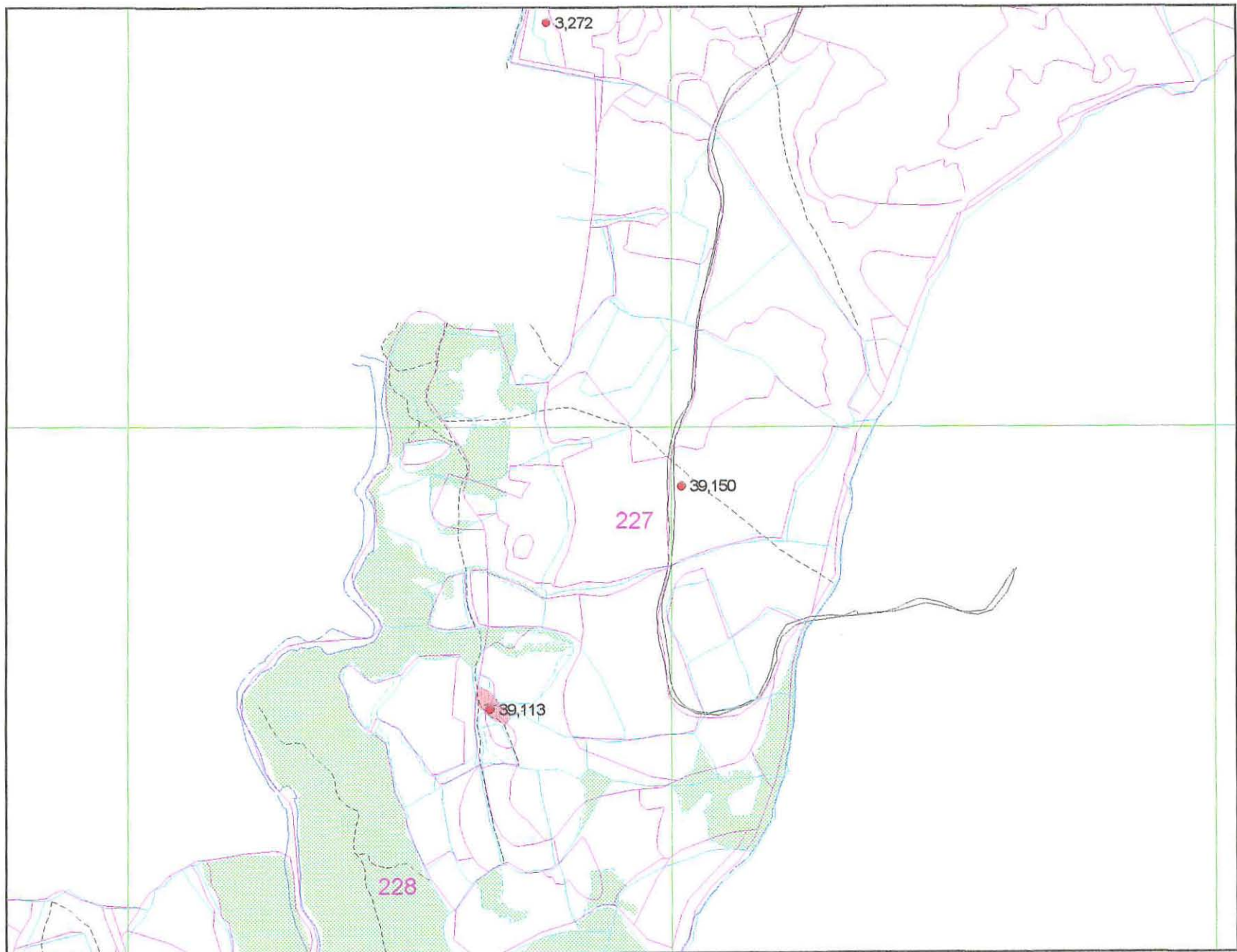
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- - - Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 MORGANNWG MAP 10

Scale 1:10000

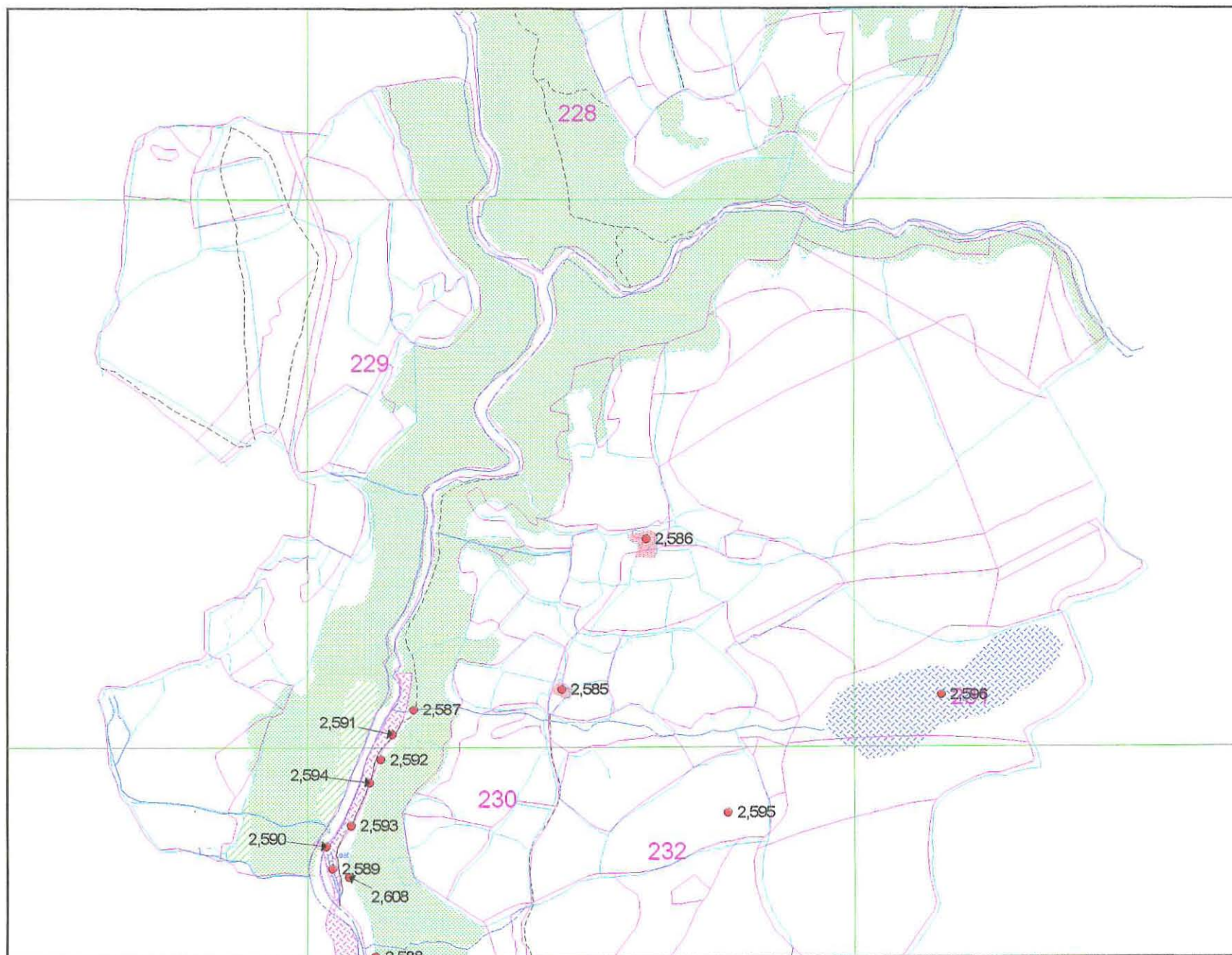
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- - - Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 MORGANNWG MAP 11
















Scale 1:10000

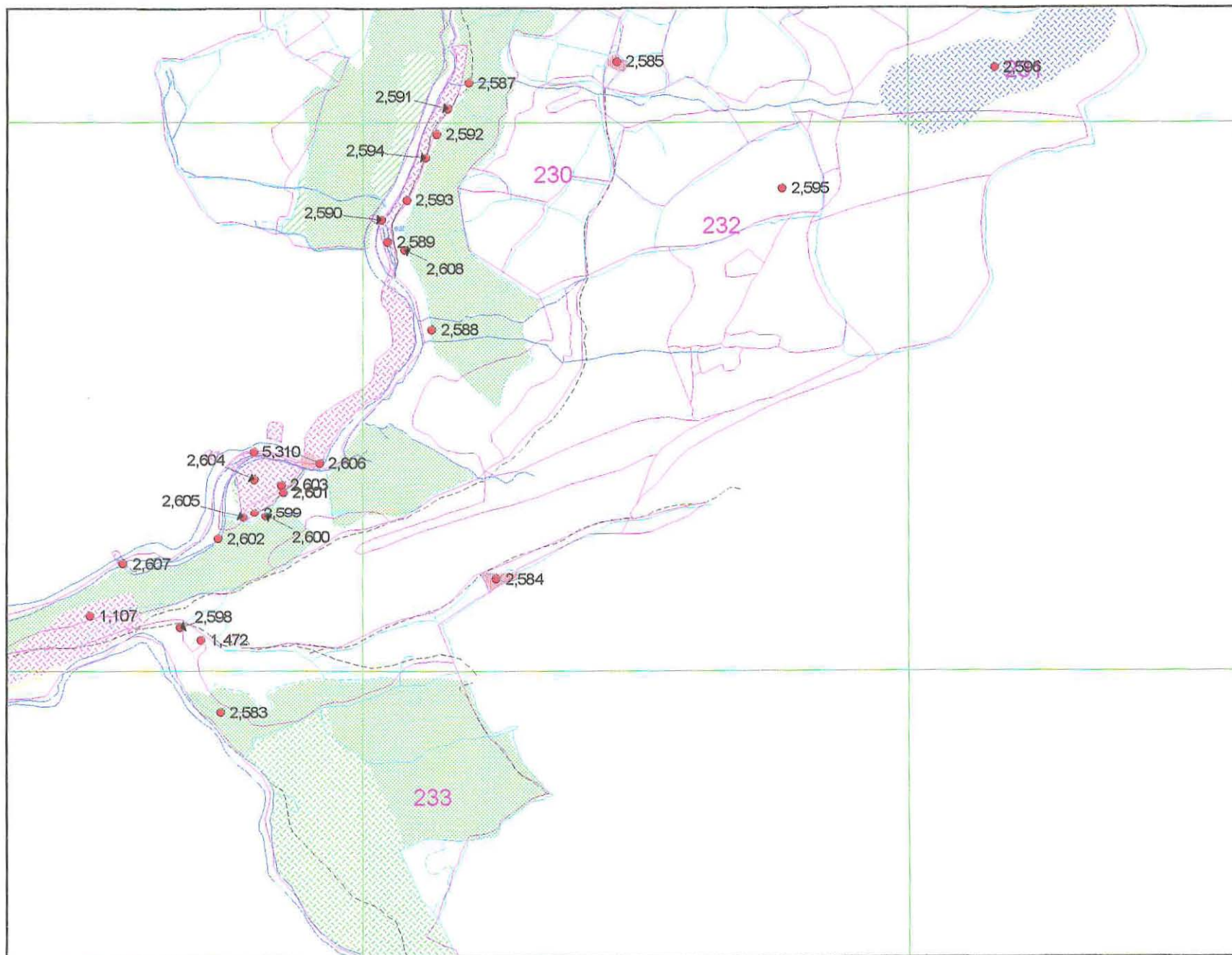
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- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 MORGANNWG MAP 12
















Scale 1:10000

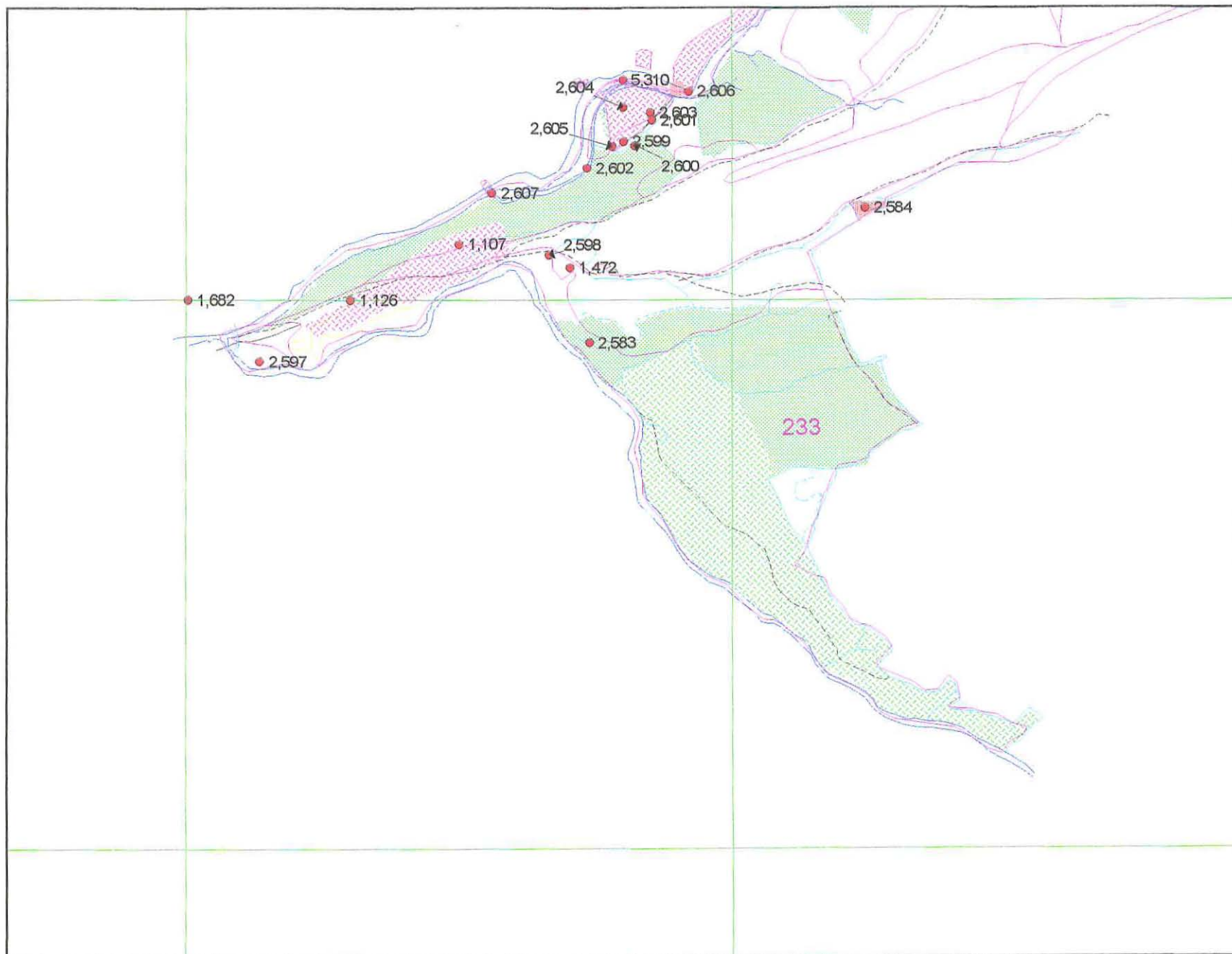
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-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  39000 Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 MORGANNWG MAP 13

Scale 1:10000

-  FE stock map data
-  Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Stream
-  Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument



Newtown Forest District

Dyfnant

The earliest evidence of man's activity in Dyfnant are the barrows and stone alignment of the Bronze Age. Two of the barrows (PRN 6081; 1221) were apparently damaged in the 1790's during work on the deer park wall. Griffiths-Edwards (1869) describes how pieces of pottery and bone were pulled 'with great difficulty' from the central cist. The stone row (PRN 1676) is an impressive monument which has been a scheduled ancient monument since 1937. An early Iron Age amber bead (5957) discovered close to the stone alignment suggests a continued presence in the area although there is no other direct evidence in the forest.

Much of the forest was formerly unenclosed rough grazing land although there is some early agricultural enclosure around Blaen-dyfnant (PRN 39062), Ysgubor-coch (PRN 39090), Nant-y-caethle (PRN 8290) and in the western area to the north of Pen-y-braich. The small and irregular nature of these fields suggest that they date to the medieval period at least. The farmsteads associated with the enclosure are eighteenth or nineteenth century constructions although they may lie on earlier sites. Each of the house sites is surrounded by large broadleaved trees, particularly sycamore.

A large area of parkland surrounds Llwydiarth (PRN 39053), divided into Parc Newydd, the Warren (PRN 39051) and Hen Parc. No direct evidence survives but it is likely that the park originated in the medieval period. The massive surrounding wall (PRN 39052; 39053; 39054) is known to have existed in 1790 (Griffiths Edwards, 1869) and survives up to 2.5m high. Large broadleaves survive in the former parkland, remnants of the mixed woodland shown on the 1902 Ordnance Survey map. The mixed woodland supplied sawmills located in the valley outside the forest. The leat providing water to power the sawmills runs through the forest (PRN 39059) and survives as a dry square sectioned ditch. The weir feeding this leat survives as a stone built structure in the river (PRN 39060).

On the north-western edge of the park are the remains of a number of artificial rabbit warrens, or pillow mounds, four of which lie within the forest boundary (PRN 39046; 39046; 39048; 39049). The association between parks and warrens is a well established one, originating in the medieval period (Rackham 1986, 47). The rabbit meat obtained from the warrens for the Lord's table was highly prized and somewhat exotic.

The two outlying blocks to the north contain the remains of mining activity. At Cwmgwnen (PRN 18973) there is a small platform covered with nettles close to the entrance of a level (PRN 39034) used for the mining of phosphate. Water flows from the level and at the far end are the remains of an iron railway, wooden stemples floors and ore shoots. The level is also used as a bat roost. At Clochnant (PRN 18981) the remains of a pump house survive on the edge of the forest and two trial levels (PRN 39033; 39094) are located along the side of a stream running through the forest. A built up trackway (PRN 39096) approaches the site from the south part of which is now used as a forest ride. At Craig-ddu (PRN 18982) there are surviving levels, shafts and a small building.

PRN 1221	Pont Llogel Cairn Round barrow ? - Bronze Age	Compartment 421/2067 NGR SJ0310015400
Description	One of 2 cairns mostly removed c.1780-90 for walling in Llwydiarth Park (Griffith Edwards, 1869). Some 60 feet in diameter and 7 feet high. Poss having cist containing ashes and burnt bones and also poss having 2 inhumations	
Condition	Not known	
Management	An attempt should be made to locate and evaluate the site prior to any forestry operations likely to affect the area.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 1222	Llwydiarth Park Pillow Mound Pillow mound ? - Post medieval	Compartment 421/2067 NGR SJ0270015600
Description	Low mound mentioned by RCAHM, 1911, but since unlocated. Possibly a pillow mound related to PRN 1082.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	An attempt should be made to locate and evaluate the site prior to any forestry operations likely to affect the area.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 1675	Bwlch Esgair Garnedd Cairn Cairn - Bronze Age	Compartment 421/2034 NGR SH982017070
Description	Loose stone cairn some 18.3m dia by 1.2m high on highest point of Bwlch Esgair Garnedd (RCAHM, 1911).	
Condition	Not known	
Management	An attempt should be made to locate and evaluate the site prior to any forestry operations likely to affect the area.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 1676	Mynydd Dyfnant Stone Row {S};Cerrig yr Helfa Stone Row {S} Stone alignment - Bronze Age	Compartment 421/2038 NGR SH9853715795
Description	Stone row comprising 10 stones in a straight alignment. Possible disturbed cist to W of northern end. Has been disturbed in the past by mechanical damage and modern embellishment.	
Condition	Scheduled site in open area. Trees too close on SW side - area vulnerable to windblow. One stone appears to be propped up by log which is beginning to rot.	
Management	Management plan agreed for site. Remove trees form SW side. Stabilise stone held up by log.	
Management Category - A		Visited 30/05/97
PRN 1683	Ty n y Fedw Cairn Round barrow ? - Bronze Age	Compartment 421/2058 NGR SJ0137016060
Description	Stone pile resembling cairn. Area now afforested site unlocated.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Site should be located and evaluated, particularly if forestry operations likely to affect the area.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 4076	Llechwed Du Cairn Round barrow - Bronze Age	Compartment 421/2019 NGR SH9676016260
Description	Cairn 14M Dia. 0.8M high. Turfed over. 4 Kerb stones on W and NW. Cut by boundary fence. Possibly part of group PRN 4705.	
Condition	Site not visited although previous description states that the barrow is cut by FE boundary fence.	
Management	Establish if any damage has been caused by boundary fence. See site type management prescription for structures (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 4077	Moel y Tryfel Stone Standing stone - Bronze Age ?	Compartment 421/2028 NGR SH9798015190
Description	Possible cup-marked stone. Boulder 1.6m wide by 0.6m high. Cup shaped hole 0.15m diam 0.1m deep chipped in flat top. Adjacent to old track over Mynydd Dyfnant.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	Site should be located and evaluated, particularly if forestry operations likely to affect the area.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 5957	Dyfnant Forest Find Find - Iron Age	Compartment 421/2037 NGR SH9890015800
Description	Irregular amber bead found at a depth of 0.45m during afforestation of Dyfnant Forest (Savory, H N, 1976). Probably early Iron Age. Now in National Museum of Wales.(ACC No 56.175).	
Condition	No visible archaeological site	
Management	If large scale earthmoving planned then a watching brief may be required	
Management Category - D		

PRN 6081	Pont Llogel Cairn II	Compartment 421/2067
	Round barrow - Bronze Age	NGR SJ0310015396
Description	One of 2 cairns (Griffith Edwards, 1869). Possibly having cist containing ashes and burnt bones and also possibly having 2 inhumations (Griffith Edwards, 1869). Unlocated by OS, 1973.	
Condition	Not known	
Management	An attempt to locate and evaluate the site should be made if forestry activities likely to affect site.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 8290	Nant y Calthle House Site	Compartment 421/2026
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SH9689614544
Description	Farmstead marked on 1902 OS map. Survives as a substantial ruin up to 2.5m high. House and pig pens clearly visible.	
Condition	Close to FE road. No obvious threat.	
Management	See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 15/05/97
PRN 8293	Ty'n Sietty'n House Site	Compartment 421/2025
	Farmstead - Post medieval	NGR SH9700614418
Description	Farmstead marked on 1902 OS map.	
Condition	Not located	
Management	Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry activity in area.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 18973	Cwmngwnen	Compartment 421/2082
	Mine (Phosphate) - Modern	NGR SJ0829422031
Description	Phosphate mine worked in the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries. There are two levels (PRN 39034 and PRN 39035) with stoping up to the surface.	
Condition	Site partly damaged by FE road. Rest of site has difficult access.	
Management	Little active management needed, though level (PRN 39034) should be noted as a bat roost.	
Management Category - B		Visited 15/05/97
PRN 18981	Clochnant	Compartment 421/2076
	Mine (lead) - Multiperiod	NGR SJ0434123035
Description	Lead mine worked in the second half of the 19th century.	
Condition	Partly within Forest Enterprise land. In open area on boundary near stream.	
Management	See individual elements (PRN 39033; PRN 39094; PRN 39095; PRN 39096) for specific management.	
Management Category - B		
PRN 18982	Craig Ddu	Compartment 421/2077-78
	Mine (lead) - Post medieval	NGR SJ0615023950
Description	Lead mine worked from 1711 to 1899. Levels still visible.	
Condition	Several elements of the site survive	
Management	Maintain in current condition	
Management Category - C		
PRN 39028	Graig Ddu Level I	Compartment 421/2077-8
	Level - Modern	NGR SN0625624008
Description	Levels marked on OS 1902 6" series.	
Condition	Identified and fenced off by Forest Enterprise.	
Management	No specific management advice other than to maintain the fence.	
Management Category - C		Visited 28/03/96
PRN 39029	Graig Ddu structure	Compartment 421/2077-78
	Structure - Unknown	NGR SN0630123930
Description	Rectangular structure marked on 1902 OS map	
Condition	Not known	
Management	See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		

PRN 39030	Bwich-isaf Level	Compartment 421/2077-78
	Level - Modern	NGR SN0577724222
<i>Description</i>	Level marked on 1902 OS map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations likely to affect site	
Management Category - C		
PRN 39031	Blaen-isaf quarry	Compartment 421/2077-78
	Quarry - Modern	NGR SN0566024289
<i>Description</i>	Quarry marked on OS 1902 map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations likely to affect site	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39032	Fawnog Bog	Compartment 421/2076
	Bog - Unknown	NGR SN0459123972
<i>Description</i>	Large boggy area marked on 1902 OS map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	See site type prescription for features of the historic environment (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39033	Clochnant level	Compartment 421/2076
	Level - Modern	NGR SN0441723187
<i>Description</i>	Old level marked on 1902 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations likely to affect site	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39034	Cwm-gwnen level I	Compartment 421/2082
	Level - Modern	NGR SN0828222070
<i>Description</i>	Level cut into rock for extraction of phosphate marked on 1902 OS map. Entrance survives in good condition, with stream issuing from it. Bat roosting in entrance. Level goes back c. 50m. to collapsed timber floor levels. Iron rails also visible.	
<i>Condition</i>	Entrance is overgrown and hidden.	
<i>Management</i>	Little active management needed although should be noted as a bat roost.	
Management Category - B		Visited 15/05/97
PRN 39035	Cwm-gwnen level II	Compartment 421/2082
	Level - Modern	NGR SN0827022177
<i>Description</i>	Level marked on 1902 OS map. Upper level associated with bottom level PRN 39034	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations likely to affect site	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39036	Cwm-gwnen Stone VIII	Compartment 421/2080
	Boundary stone - Unknown	NGR SN0782522251
<i>Description</i>	Stone marked on 1902 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations likely to affect site	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39037	Cwm-gwnen Stone I	Compartment 421/2081
	Boundary stone - Unknown	NGR SN0860522937
<i>Description</i>	Stone marked on 1902 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations likely to affect site	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39038	Cwm-gwnen Stone II	Compartment 421/2081
	Boundary stone - Unknown	NGR SN0871123001
<i>Description</i>	Stone marked on 1902 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations likely to affect site	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		

PRN 39039	Cwm-gwnen Stone III	Compartment 421/2081
	Boundary stone - Unknown	NGR SN0876723036
<i>Description</i>	Stone marked on 1902 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations likely to affect site	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39040	Cwm-gwnen Stone IV	Compartment 421/2081
	Boundary stone - Unknown	NGR SN0882123069
<i>Description</i>	Stone marked on 1902 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations likely to affect site	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39041	Cwm-gwnen Stone V	Compartment 421/2081
	Boundary stone - Unknown	NGR SN0888923079
<i>Description</i>	Stone marked on 1902 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations likely to affect site	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39042	Cwm-gwnen Stone VI	Compartment 421/2081
	Boundary stone - Unknown	NGR SN0892123090
<i>Description</i>	Stone marked on 1902 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations likely to affect site	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39043	Cwm-gwnen Stone VII	Compartment 421/2081
	Boundary stone - Unknown	NGR SN0894223096
<i>Description</i>	Stone marked on 1902 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations likely to affect site	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39044	Cwm-gwnen Stone IX	Compartment 421/2080
	Boundary stone - Unknown	NGR SN0776822231
<i>Description</i>	Stone marked on 1902 OS map.	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations likely to affect site	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39045	Ty-newydd earthworks	Compartment 421/2081
	Earthwork - Unknown	NGR SN0916522966
<i>Description</i>	Series of earthworks of unknown date or purpose marked on 1902 OS map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations likely to affect site	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39046	Soldiers Graves Pillow Mound I	Compartment 421/2069
	Pillow mound - Medieval	NGR SN0241216641
<i>Description</i>	Pillow mound	
<i>Condition</i>	Survive up to 0.5m high. Some regeneration of conifers.	
<i>Management</i>	Keep clear of trees on top of mound. Also manage as a group so avoid planting/regeneration between mounds and between mounds and FE boundary to SW. See site type management prescription for earthworks (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - A		Visited 15/05/97

PRN 39047	Soldiers Graves Pillow Mound II	Compartment 421/2069
	Pillow mound - Medieval	NGR SN0246716576
<i>Description</i>	Pillow mound	
<i>Condition</i>	Survive up to 0.5m high. Some regeneration of conifers.	
<i>Management</i>	Keep clear of trees on top of mound. Also manage as a group so avoid planting/regeneration between mounds and between mounds and FE boundary to SW. See site type management prescription for earthworks (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - A		Visited 15/05/97
PRN 39048	Soldiers Graves Pillow Mound III	Compartment 421/2069
	Pillow mound - Medieval	NGR SN0249016624
<i>Description</i>	Pillow mound	
<i>Condition</i>	Survive up to 0.5m high. Some regeneration of conifers.	
<i>Management</i>	Keep clear of trees on top of mound. Also manage as a group so avoid planting/regeneration between mounds and between mounds and FE boundary to SW See site type management prescription for earthworks (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - A		Visited 15/05/97
PRN 39049	Soldiers Graves Pillow Mound IV	Compartment 421/2069
	Pillow mound - Medieval	NGR SN0253616640
<i>Description</i>	Pillow mound	
<i>Condition</i>	Survive up to 0.5m high. Some regeneration of conifers (More on this mound than others).	
<i>Management</i>	Keep clear of trees on top of mound. Also manage as a group so avoid planting/regeneration between mounds and between mounds and FE boundary to SW See site type management prescription for earthworks (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - A		Visited 15/05/97
PRN 39050	Fawnog Hollow Way	Compartment 421/2077-78
	Trackway - Unknown	NGR SN0536024414
<i>Description</i>	Hollow way running up slope through forest. Deeply sunken where it climbs slope.	
<i>Condition</i>	Has been used as FE trackway in past but in good condition. Is being considered as extraction route during imminent felling operations (May 1997).	
<i>Management</i>	Avoid use as extraction route by heavy machinery. If necessary then a layer of brash should be put down. See site type management prescription for landscape features (this report, appendix 1).	
Management Category - C		Visited 15/05/97
PRN 39051	The Warren	Compartment 421/2067-68
	Park - Medieval	NGR SN0226416009
<i>Description</i>	Area of mixed woodland marked on 1902 OS map. Name probably refers to PRN 1082. The site was probably part of the medieval parkland associated with Llywydiarth. The boundaries survive as a substantial wall (PRN 39052)	
<i>Condition</i>	Now planted with conifers.	
<i>Management</i>	Little specific management apart from avoiding damage to boundary walls (PRN 39053)	
Management Category - B		Visited 15/05/97
PRN 39052	The Warren boundary wall	Compartment 421/2067-68
	Park boundary - Post medieval	NGR SN0236216228
<i>Description</i>	The boundary of The Warren, part of the Llywydiarth parkland. A substantial wall up to 1.8m high. Although the structure of the wall is probably post-medieval the line of the boundary was probably established in the medieval period.	
<i>Condition</i>	Has been removed in places by road and has been damaged by windblown trees.	
<i>Management</i>	When harvesting the wall should be marked off and avoided by heavy machinery. When re-stocking avoid planting too close to the feature. Do not remove stone. See site type management prescription for landscape features (this report, appendix 1)	
Management Category - B		Visited 15/05/97
PRN 39053	Llywydiarth Parkland	Compartment 421/2055-2058
	Park - Medieval	NGR SN0185415128
<i>Description</i>	Medieval deer park, once in the hands of the cistercians of Strata Marcella. Marked on 1902 OS map as area of mixed woodland. Substantial lengths of boundary wall survive (PRN 39054; PRN 39055)	
<i>Condition</i>	Now planted with conifers	
<i>Management</i>	Little active management apart from avoiding damage to boundary walls.	
Management Category - B		Visited 15/05/97

PRN 39054	Llwydiarth Park Boundary Wall	Compartment	421/2056
	Park boundary - Post medieval	NGR	SN0200814751
Description	The boundary of Llwydiarth parkland where it forms the FE legal boundary. A substantial wall up to 2.3m high. Although the structure of the wall is probably post-medieval the line of the boundary was probably established in the medieval period.		
Condition	The best preserved section of the wall. Now forms the FE boundary		
Management	The wall should be maintained in good condition, particularly as it is a very effective stock proof boundary. Do not remove stone. See site type management prescription for landscape feature (this report, appendix 1)		
Management Category - B		Visited	15/05/97
PRN 39055	Llwydiarth Park Boundary Wall	Compartment	421/2056-2058
	Park boundary - Post medieval	NGR	SN0116015440
Description	The part of the Llwydiarth Park wall where it passes through the forestry. Less substantial than PRN 39054, but this is probably due to the topography. It is still a substantial wall however, up to 1.8m high.		
Condition	Has been breached in places by roads and has been damaged by windblown trees. Some removal of stone close to roads.		
Management	When harvesting the wall should be marked off and avoided by heavy machinery. When re-stocking avoid planting too close to the feature. Do not remove stone. See site type management prescription for landscape features (this report, appendix 1).		
Management Category - B		Visited	15/05/97
PRN 39056	Llwydiarth Park Quarry I	Compartment	421/2055
	Quarry - Modern	NGR	SN0255015246
Description	Quarry marked on 1902 OS map.		
Condition	Not known		
Management	Should be located and evaluated if any forestry operations likely to affect site.		
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED			
PRN 39057	Llwydiarth Park Quarry II	Compartment	421/2055
	Quarry - Modern	NGR	SN0221714940
Description	Quarry marked on 1902 OS map.		
Condition	Not known		
Management	Should be located and evaluated if any forestry operations likely to affect site.		
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED			
PRN 39058	Llwydiarth Park Quarry III	Compartment	421/2055
	Quarry - Modern	NGR	SN0236915170
Description	Quarry marked on 1902 OS map.		
Condition	Not known		
Management	Should be located and evaluated if any forestry operations likely to affect site.		
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED			
PRN 39059	Llwydiarth Park Leat	Compartment	421/2058
	Leat - Post-medieval	NGR	SN0178215646
Description	Leat feeding Llwydiarth sawmills. Now dry it is c. 3m wide with steep sides. Weir (PRN 39060) at W end where it joins the Vymwy river.		
Condition	Now dry and overgrown in open area.		
Management	See site type management prescription for landscape features		
Management Category - B		Visited	15/05/97
PRN 39060	Llwydiarth Park Weir	Compartment	421/2058
	Weir - Post-medieval	NGR	SN0165415774
Description	Weir located where PRN 39059 begins. Structure is made out of rough stones to form a rudimentary inlet to the leat. To the W is a more substantial structure for the sluice.		
Condition	Silted up but no real threat. In an open area next to river. FE are considering construction of otter hole close to site.		
Management	No active management needed.		
Management Category - B		Visited	15/05/97
PRN 39062	Blaen-dyfnant	Compartment	421/2045
	Farmstead - Post-medieval	NGR	SN0028615019
Description	House site abandoned around 1900 when occupants migrated to Australia. In ruins with walls surviving to c. 1m high. Large sycamores around site.		
Condition	Clearfelled to W. Regeneration of large sycamores around and within site.		
Management	Remove sycamores growing directly out of structure. Do not restock and control regeneration. See site type management		

prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1).

Management Category - B

Visited 15/05/97

PRN 39090 Ysgubor Ty-coch **Compartment** 421/2060
Farmstead - Post medieval **NGR** SJ0005416088
Description House site marked on 1902 OS map. Survives as low stone and mortar built ruin. Walls up to 1.3m high.
Condition Close to FE road. Some broadleaf regeneration. No other obvious threats.
Management Remove broadleaves from structure. See site type management prescription for buildings (this report, appendix 1)

Management Category - B

Visited 15/05/97

PRN 39091 Ysgubor Ty-coch Structure **Compartment** 421/2035
Structure - Post medieval **NGR** SJ9989915946
Description Structure marked on 1902 OS map.
Condition Not known
Management Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 39092 Cerrig-yr-helfa standing stone **Compartment** 421/2030
Standing stone - Bronze Age **NGR** SJ9839815948
Description Reputed position of standing stone identified when clear fell area walked by FE. Said to consist of a single stone similar to those in the Cerrig-yr-helfa stone row.
Condition Not known
Management Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 39093 Nant-y-caethle structure **Compartment** 421/2026
Structure - Post-medieval **NGR** SJ9669114550
Description Structure of unknown purpose marked on OS 6"series
Condition Not known
Management Site should be located and evaluated prior to any forestry operations

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 39094 Clochnant Trial level **Compartment** 421/2076
Level - Post-medieval **NGR** SJ0436523076
Description Trial level cut into side of waterfall. Not marked on OS 1902 map. Stops c. 8m into rock.
Condition No current threat.
Management No specific management needed. Maintain in current condition.

Management Category - B

Visited 30/06/97

PRN 39095 Clochnant mine engine house **Compartment** 421/2076
Pump house - Post medieval **NGR** SJ0434423031
Description Pumping house for phosphate mine. Linked to shaft with pump to NW. W wall forms FE boundary. Survives to c. 2m high.
Condition Western wall forms FE boundary. In unplanted area next to stream.
Management Avoid damaging structure if work carried out on boundary. See site type management prescription for structure (this report, appendix 1).

Management Category - B

Visited 30/06/97

PRN 39096 Clochnant trackway **Compartment** 421/2076
Trackway - Post medieval **NGR** SJ0438223001
Description Trackway leading to Clochnant phosphate mine. Raised by stone revetment. Extends to FE boundary to SE.
Condition Used as FE ride towards SE end. Otherwise no immediate threat.
Management Do not use as extraction route. See site type management prescription for landscape features (this report, appendix 1)

Management Category - B

Visited 30/05/97

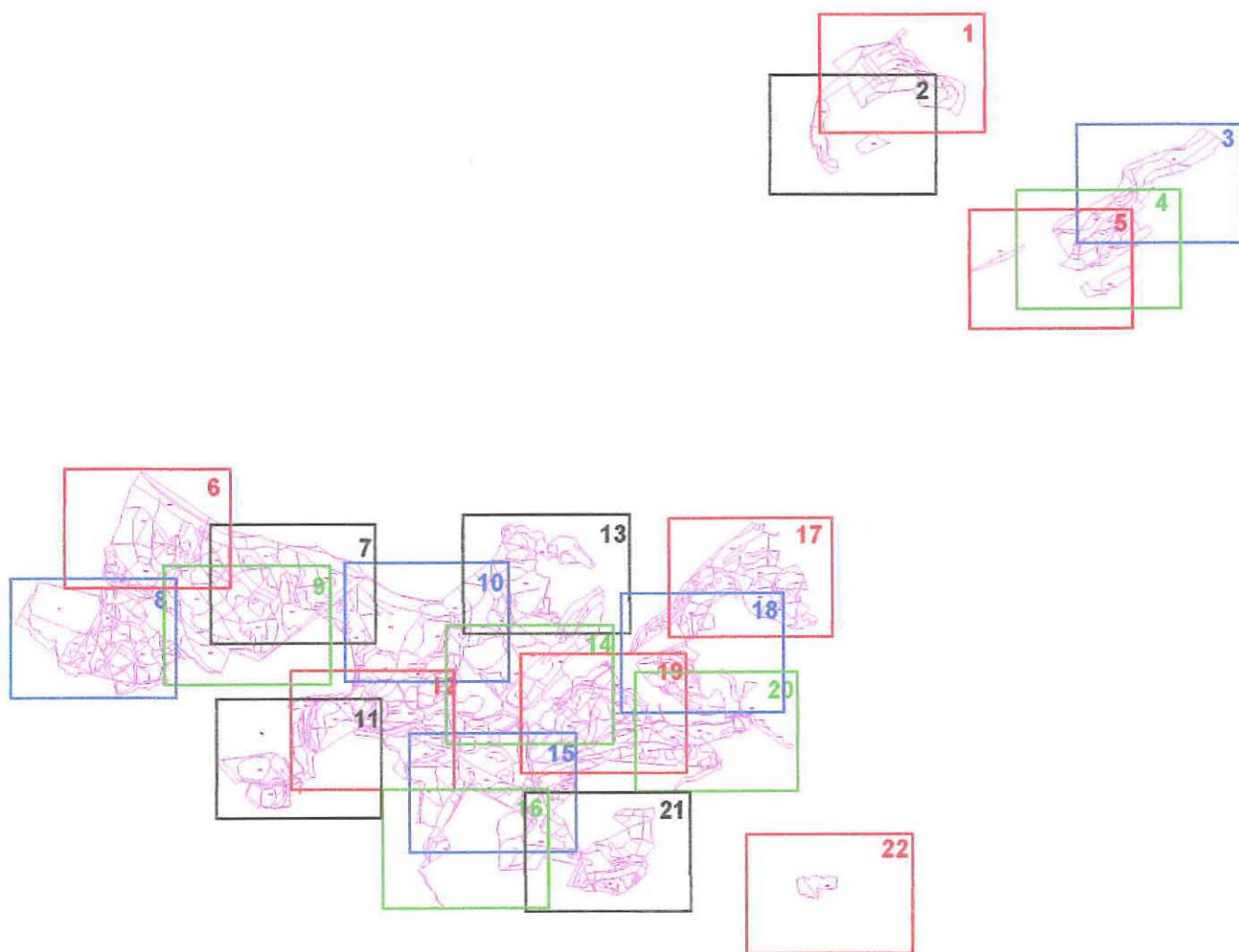
PRN 39135 Trig point **Compartment** 421/2080
Trig point - Modern **NGR** SN0786722279
Description Trig point marked on OS 1902 map
Condition Not known
Management Should be identified if possible prior to forestry operations. Topographic location may suggest potential for unrecorded prehistoric activity.

Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED

PRN 39137	Trig point	Compartment 421/2081
	Trig point - Modern	NGR SN0916523158
<i>Description</i>	Trig point marked on OS 1902 map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be identified if possible prior to forestry operations. Topographic location may suggest potential for unrecorded prehistoric activity.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39138	Trig point	Compartment 421/2037
	Trig point - Modern	NGR SN9905215952
<i>Description</i>	Trig point marked on OS 1900 map. Still standing as concrete marker.	
<i>Condition</i>	Survives in recently felled area.	
<i>Management</i>	Maintain in current condition.	
Management Category - D		
PRN 39139	Trig point	Compartment 421/2043
	Trig point - Modern	NGR SN9933114541
<i>Description</i>	Trig point marked on OS 1902 map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be identified if possible prior to forestry operations. Topographic location may suggest potential for unrecorded prehistoric activity.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39140	Trig point	Compartment 421/2018
	Trig point - Modern	NGR SN9623017926
<i>Description</i>	Trig point marked on OS 1900 map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be identified if possible prior to forestry operations. Topographic location may suggest potential for unrecorded prehistoric activity.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39141	Trig point	Compartment 421/2061
	Trig point - Modern	NGR SN0075616465
<i>Description</i>	Trig point marked on OS 1902 map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be identified if possible prior to forestry operations. Topographic location may suggest potential for unrecorded prehistoric activity.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39142	Trig point	Compartment 421/2014
	Trig point - Modern	NGR SN9479616384
<i>Description</i>	Trig point marked on OS 1902 map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be identified if possible prior to forestry operations. Topographic location may suggest potential for unrecorded prehistoric activity.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39143	Trig point	Compartment 421/2063
	Trig point - Modern	NGR SN0007617376
<i>Description</i>	Trig point marked on OS 1902 map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be identified if possible prior to forestry operations. Topographic location may suggest potential for unrecorded prehistoric activity.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		
PRN 39144	Trig point	Compartment 421/2022
	Trig point - Modern	NGR SN9757517658
<i>Description</i>	Trig point marked on OS 1902 map	
<i>Condition</i>	Not known	
<i>Management</i>	Should be identified if possible prior to forestry operations. Topographic location may suggest potential for unrecorded prehistoric activity.	
Management Category - NOT YET EVALUATED		

NEWTOWN DISTRICT

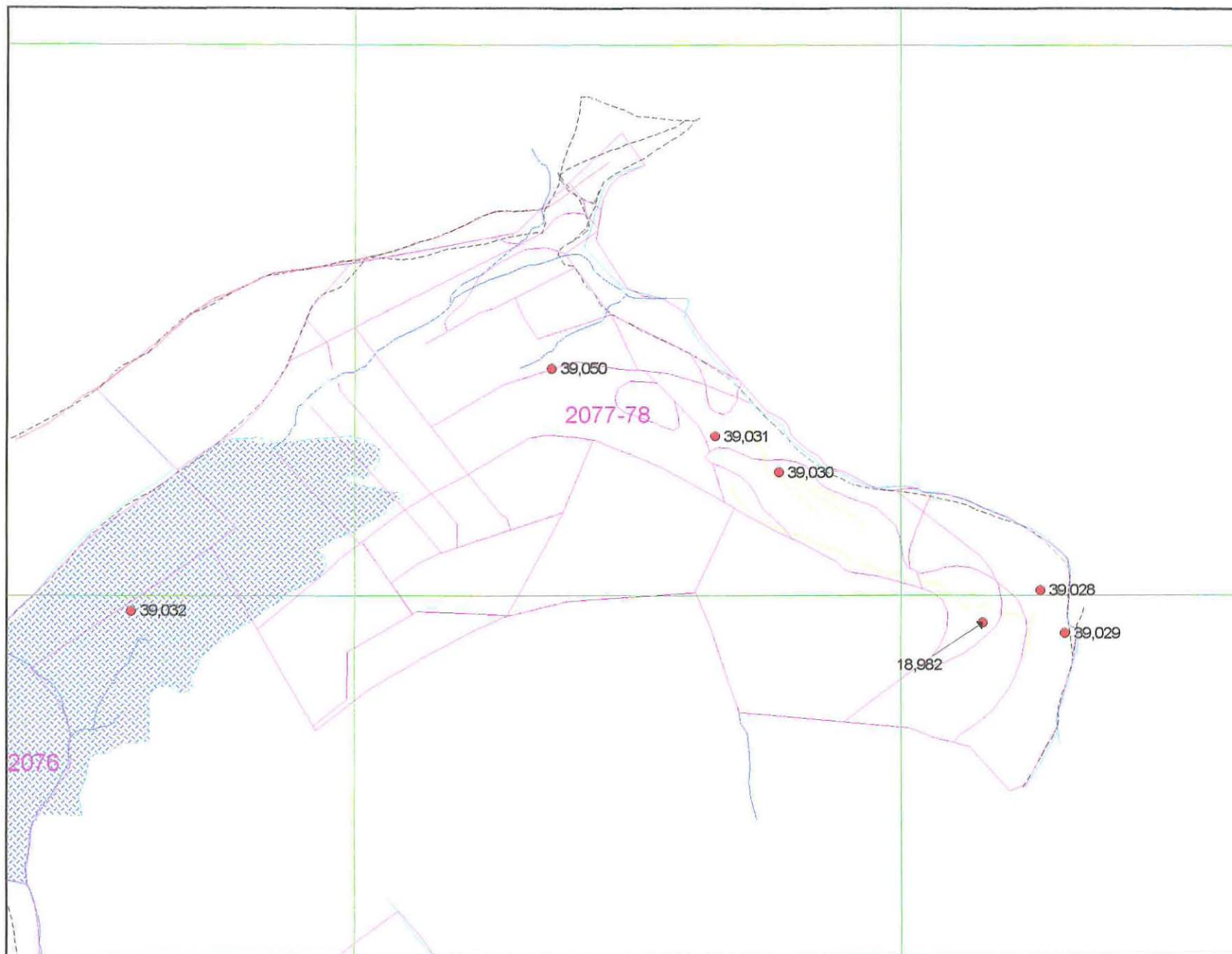
Dyfnant Forest



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 1
















Scale 1:10000

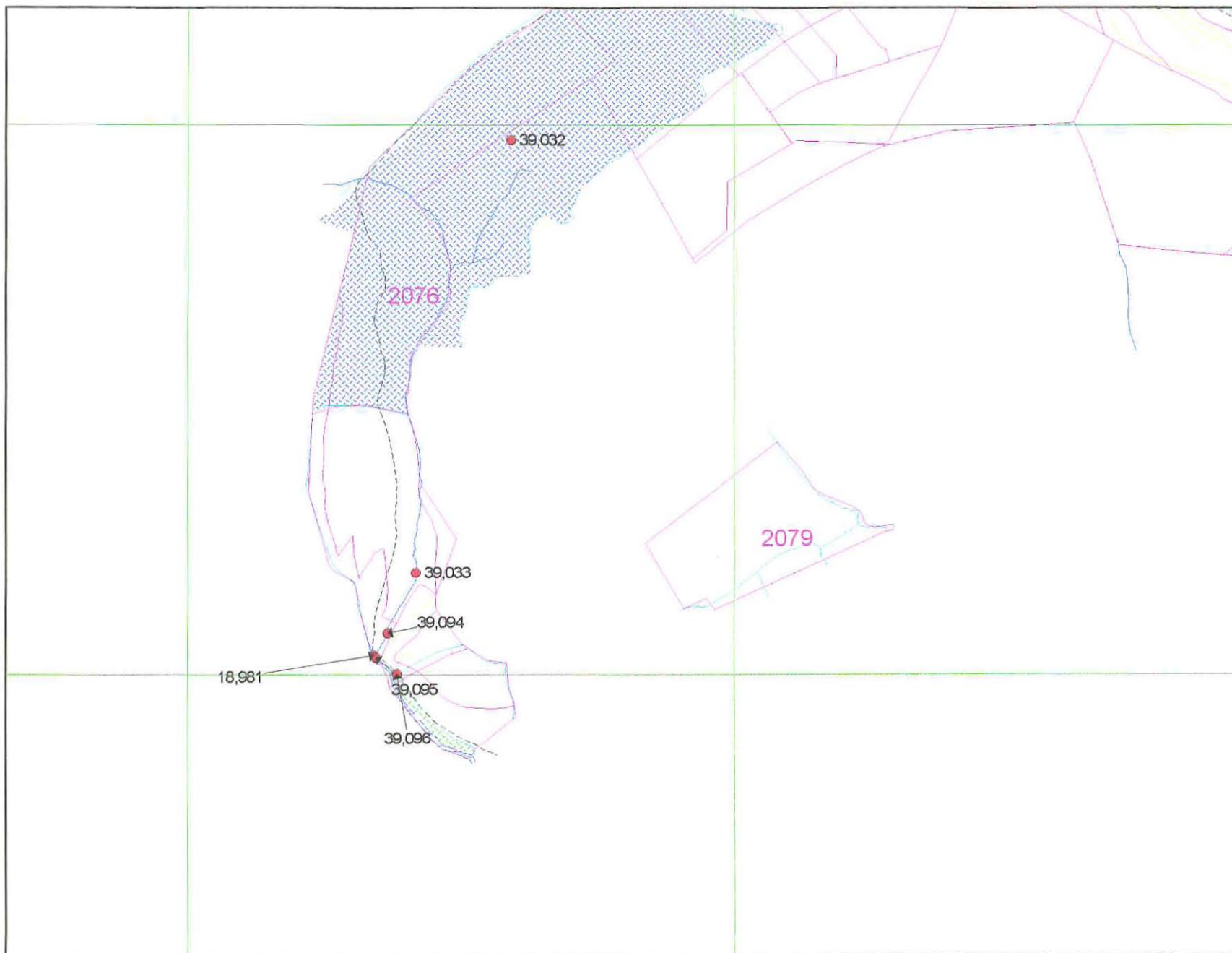
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(OS 2nd edition)
- Trackway
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- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland
(OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland
(OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland
(OS 2nd edition)
- Pond
(OS 2nd edition)
- Bog
(OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of
archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient
Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 2
















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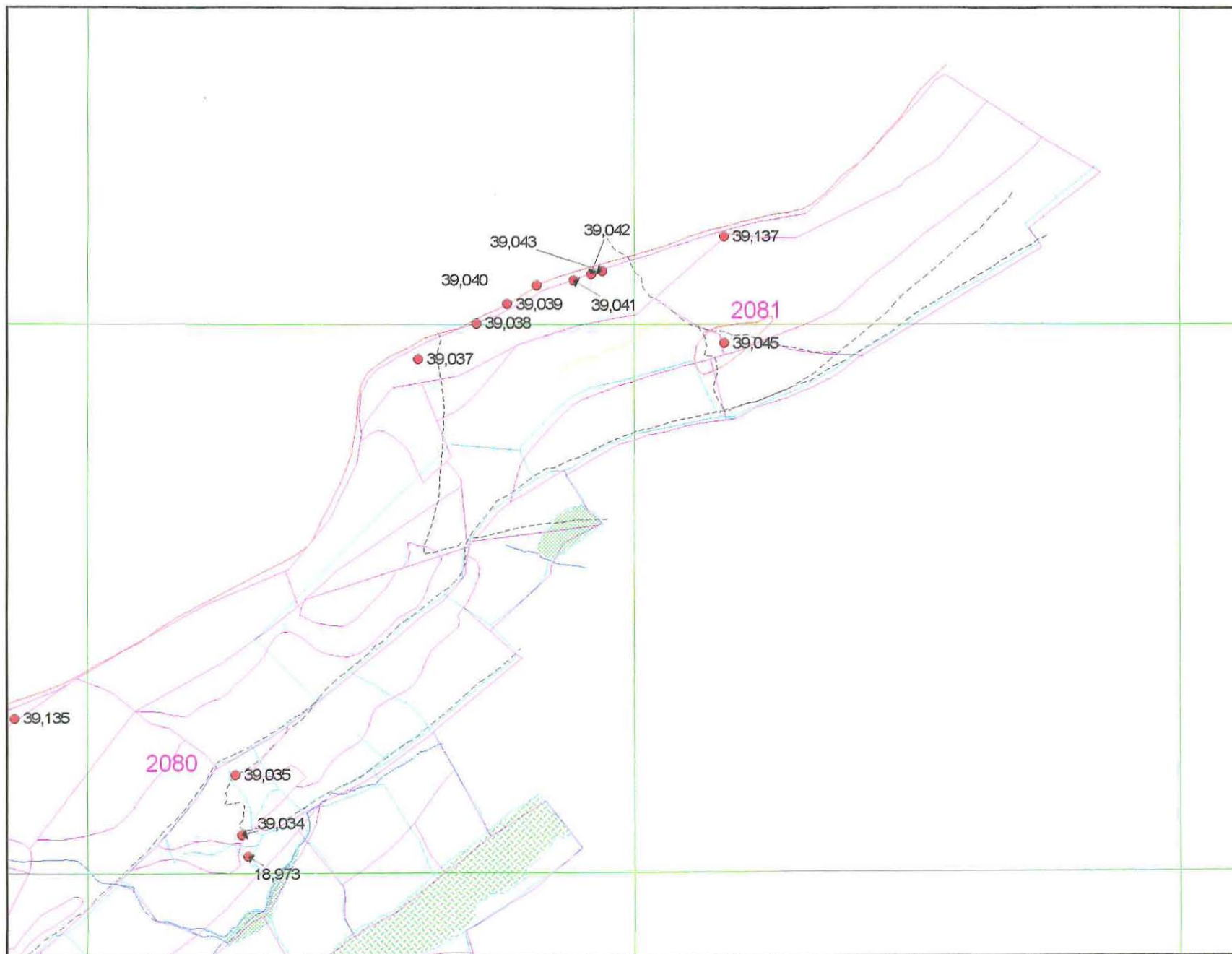
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-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  39000 Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 3

Scale 1:10000

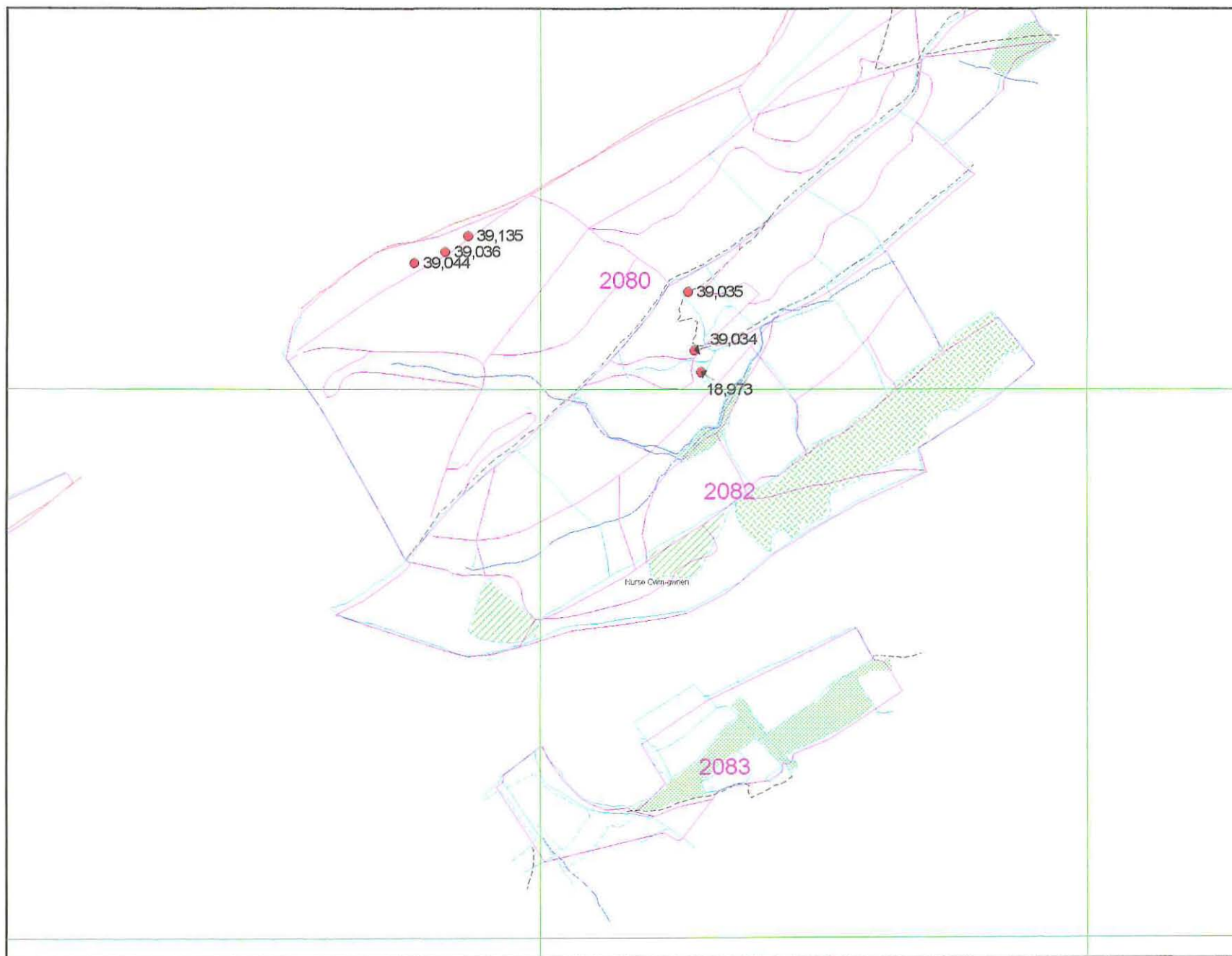
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-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  39000 Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 4

Scale 1:10000

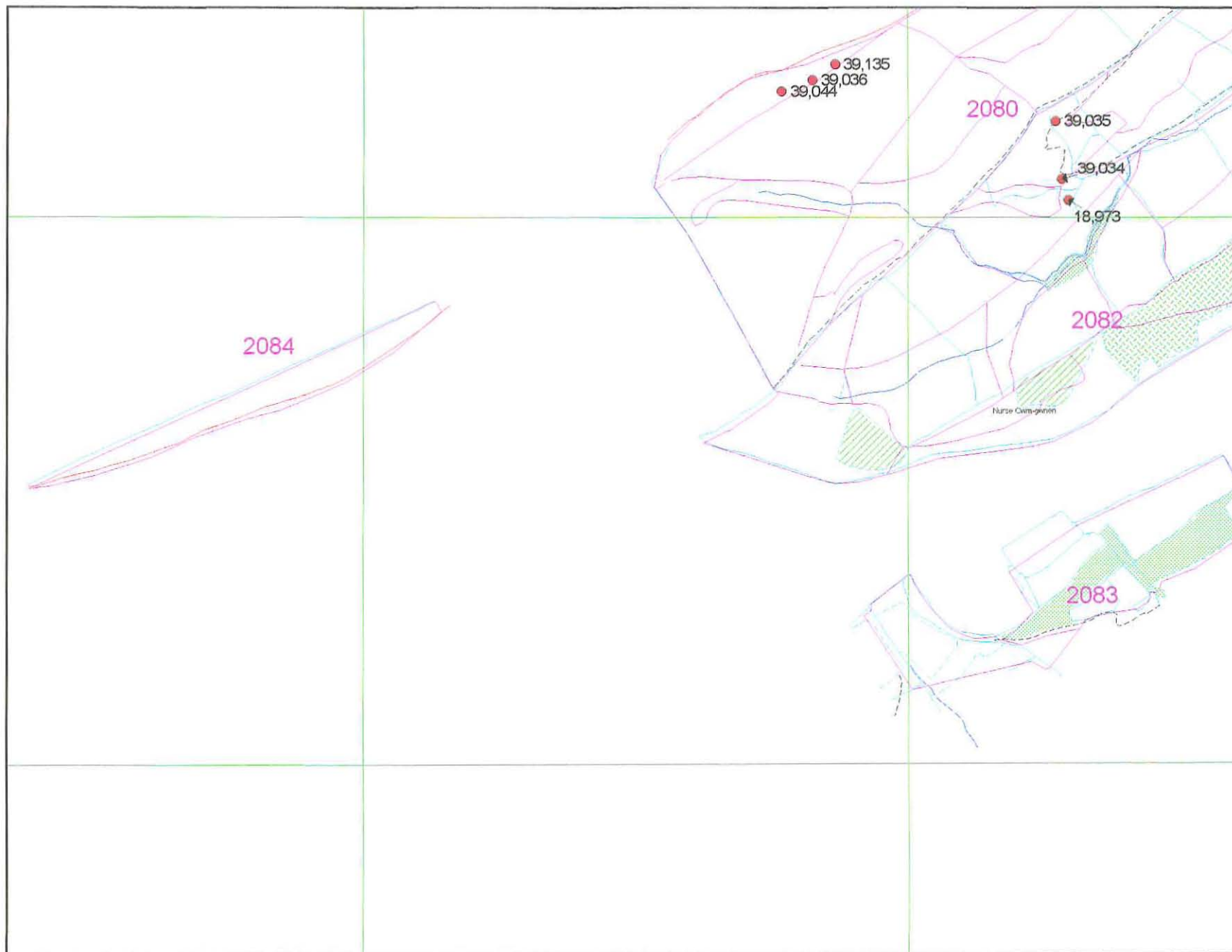
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- Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 5

Scale 1:10000

- FE stock map data
- Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

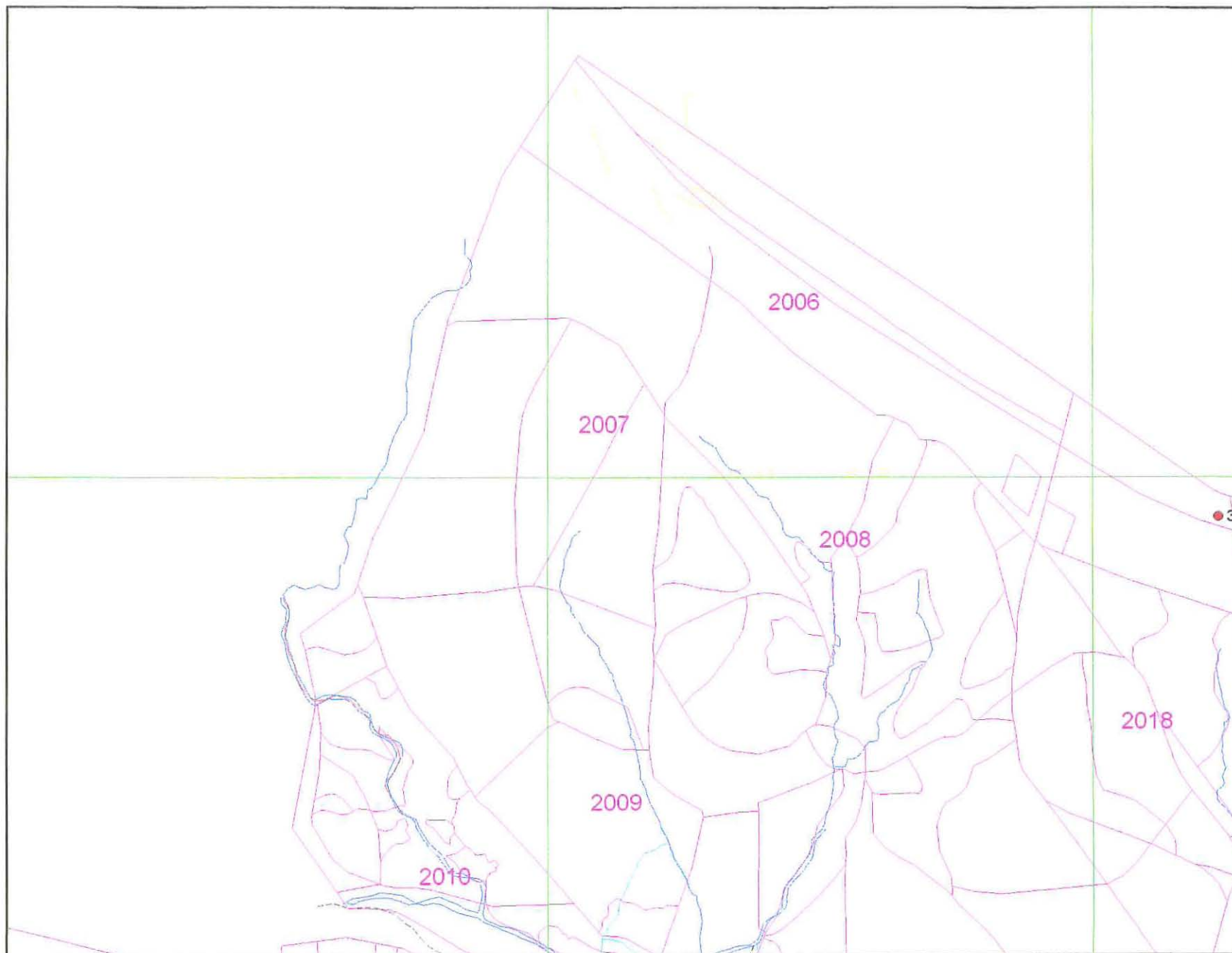


Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 6

Scale 1:10000

- FE stock map data
- Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

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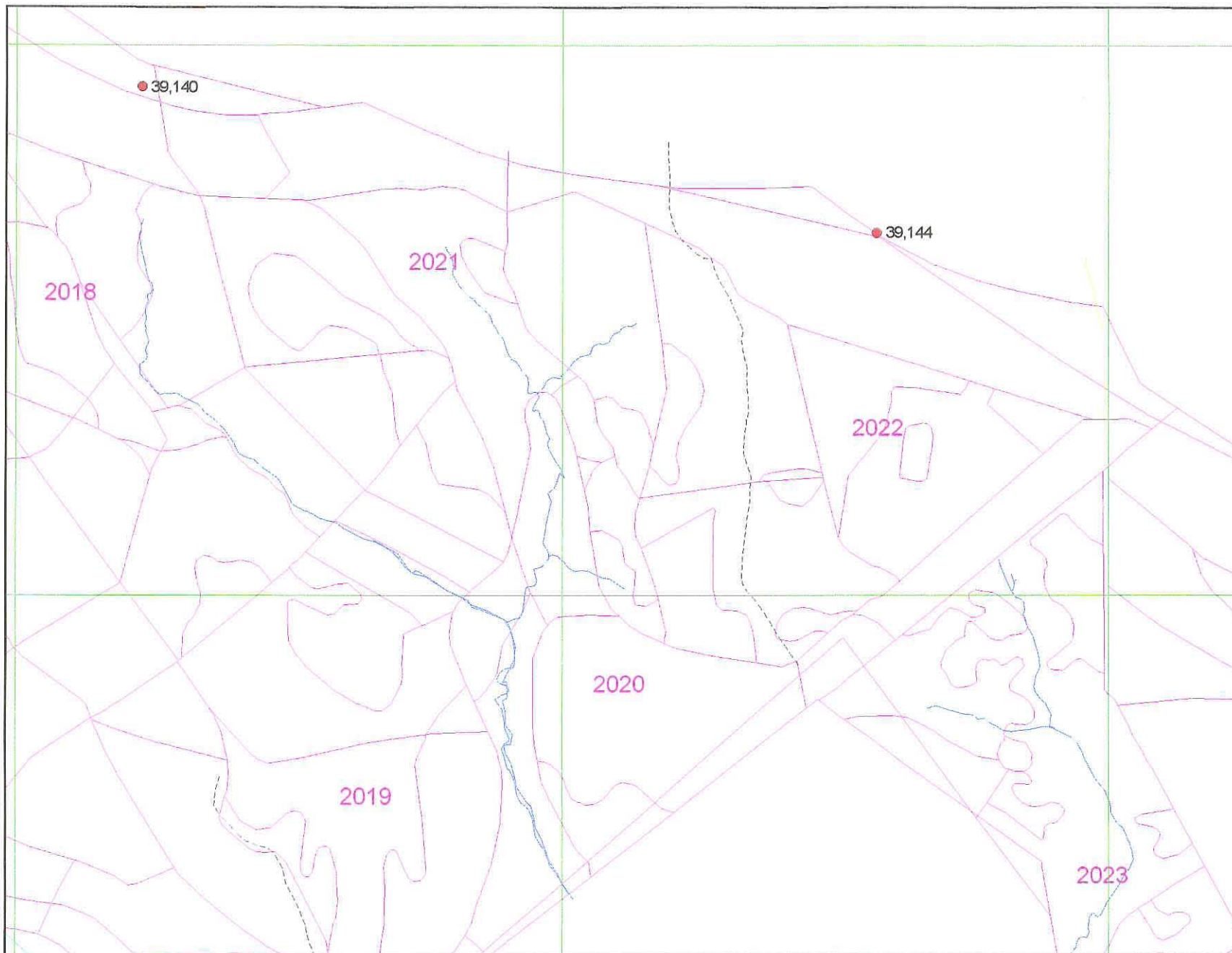


Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 7

Scale 1:10000
















- FE stock map data
- Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
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- - - Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

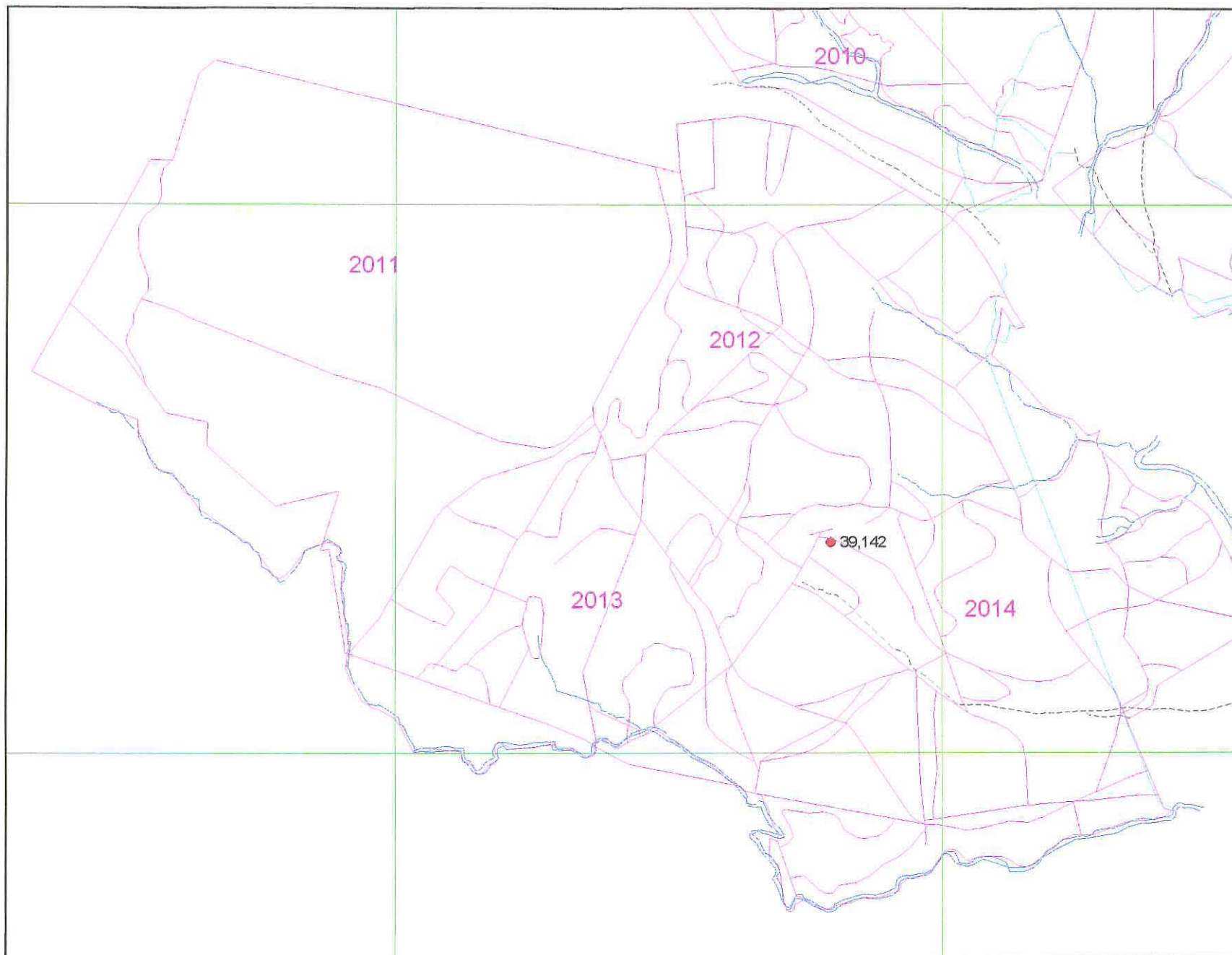
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Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 8
















Scale 1:10000

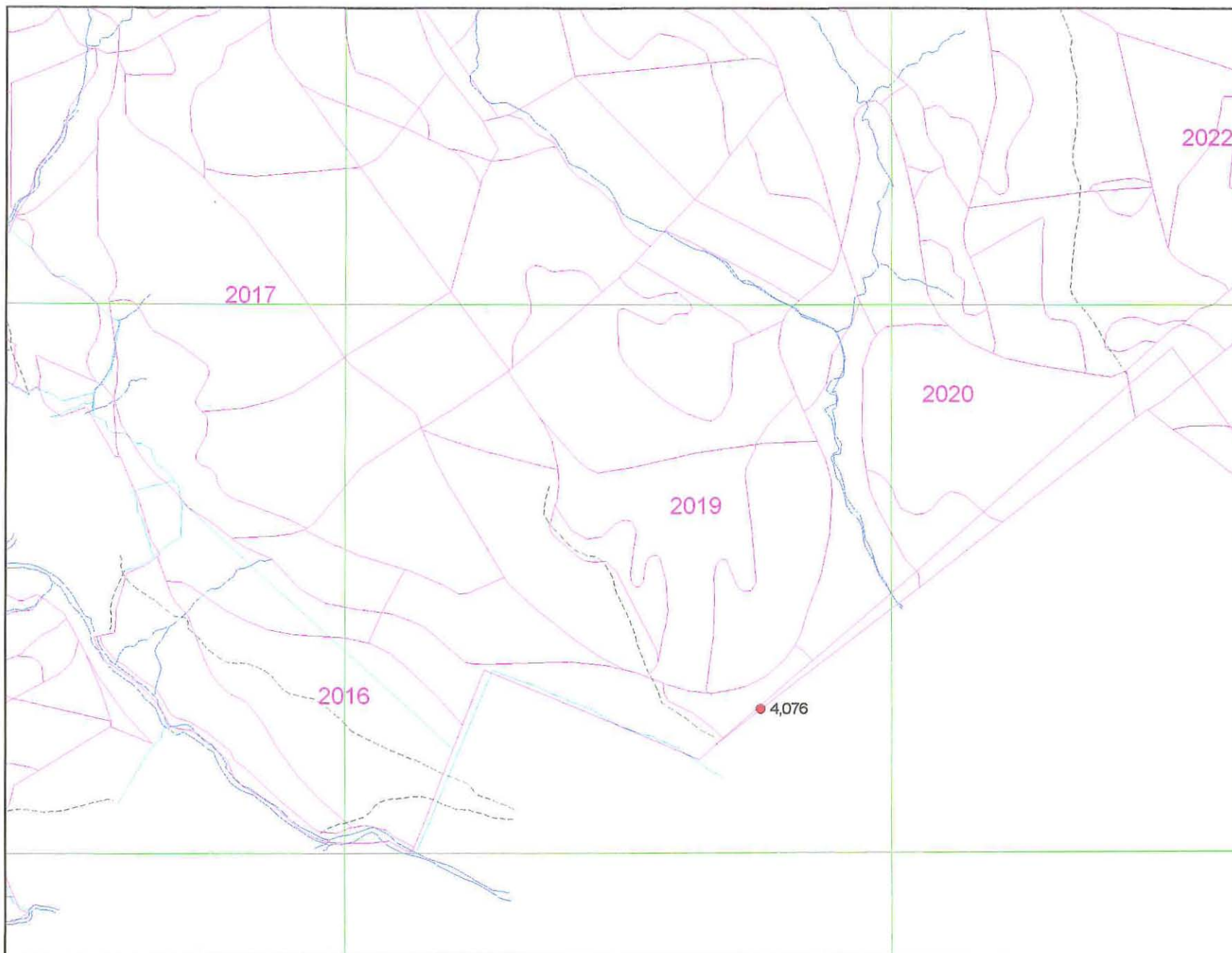
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-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  39000 Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 9

Scale 1:10000

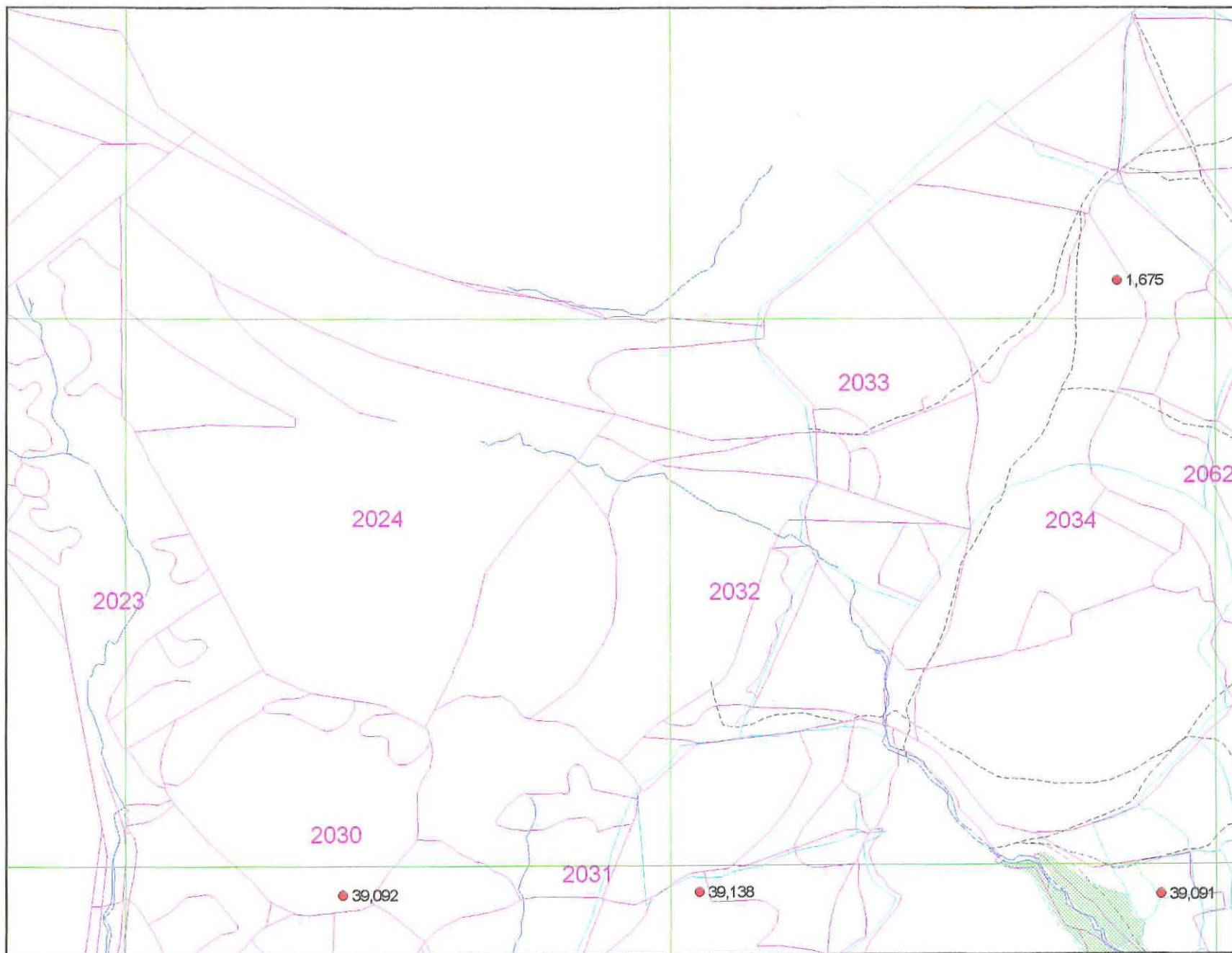
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-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 10

Scale 1:10000

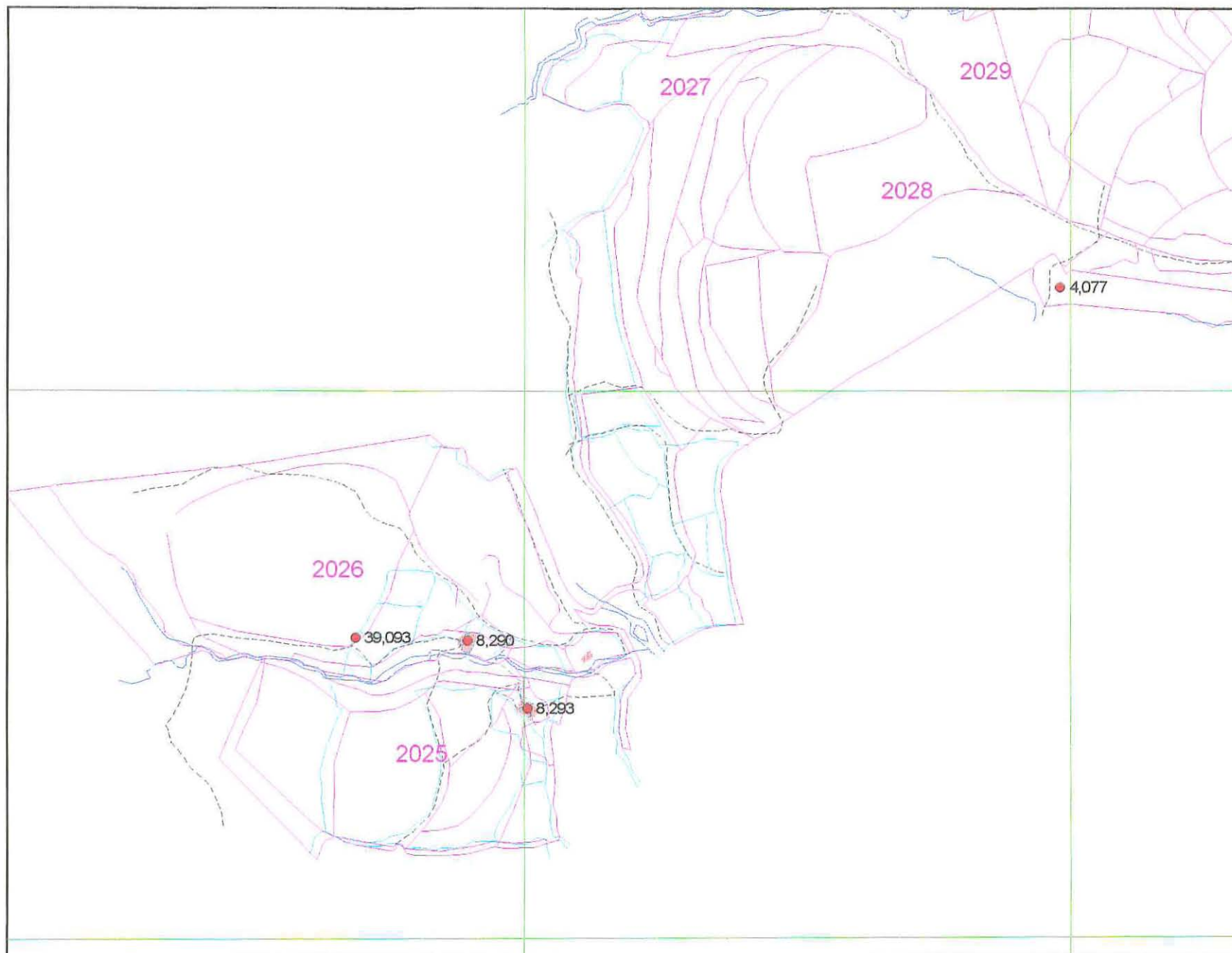
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- Stream
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- ... Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 11

Scale 1:10000

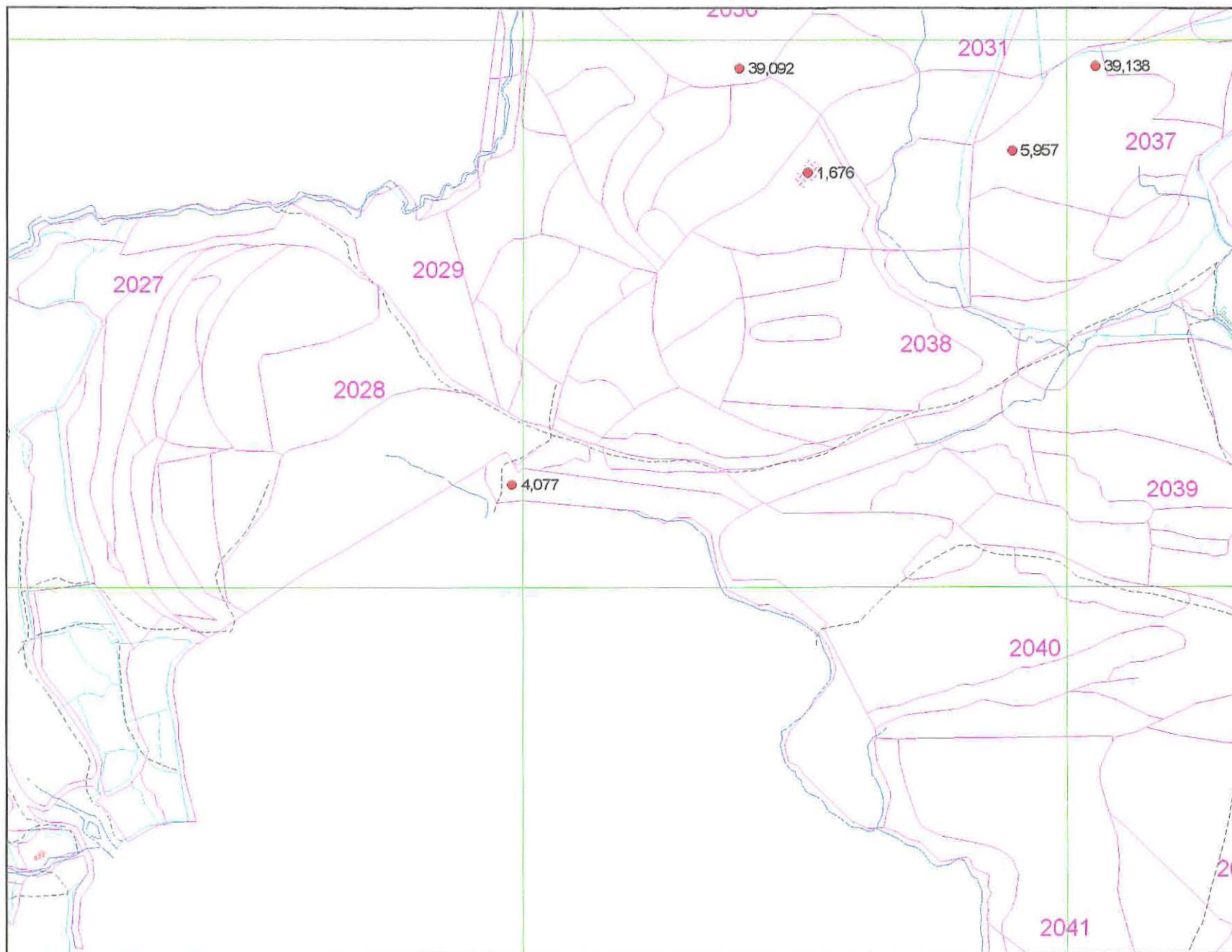
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- Stream
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- Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 12

Scale 1:10000

- FE stock map data
- Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
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- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



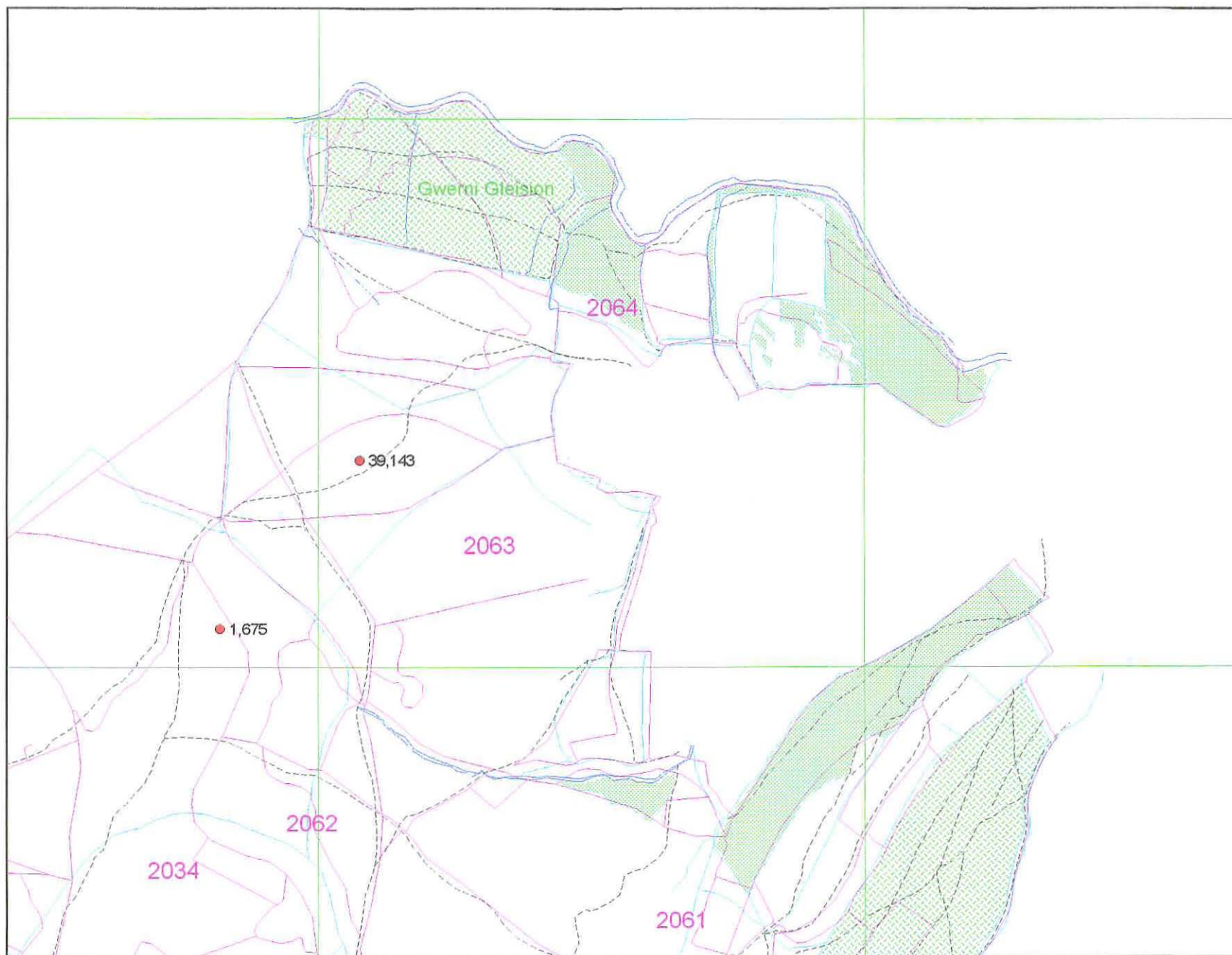
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NEWTOWN MAP 13

Scale 1:10000

- FE stock map data
- Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

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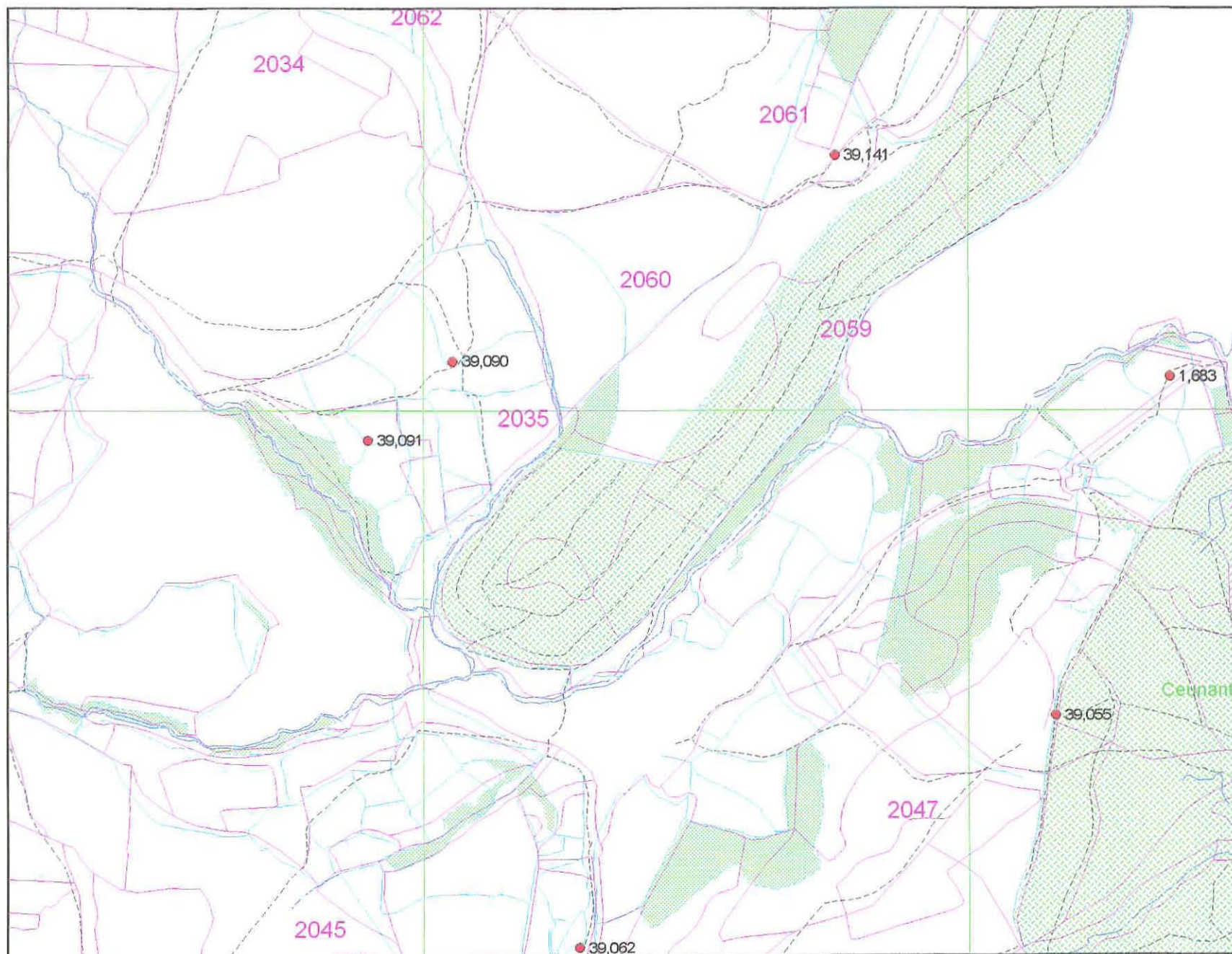


Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 14

Scale 1:10000
















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- Stream
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- - - Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
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- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

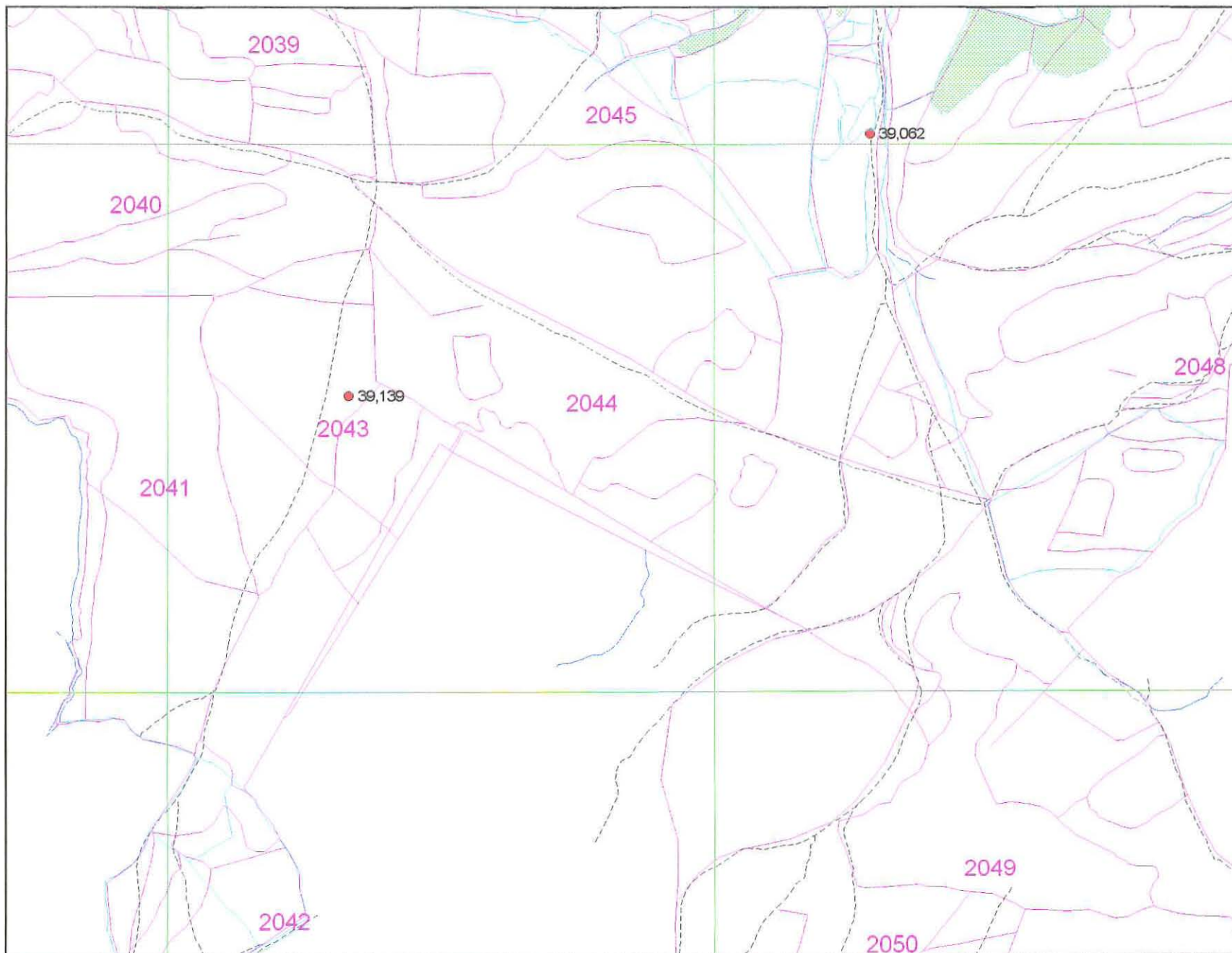
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Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 15

Scale 1:10000

-  FE stock map data
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-  Stream
-  Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  39000 Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 16

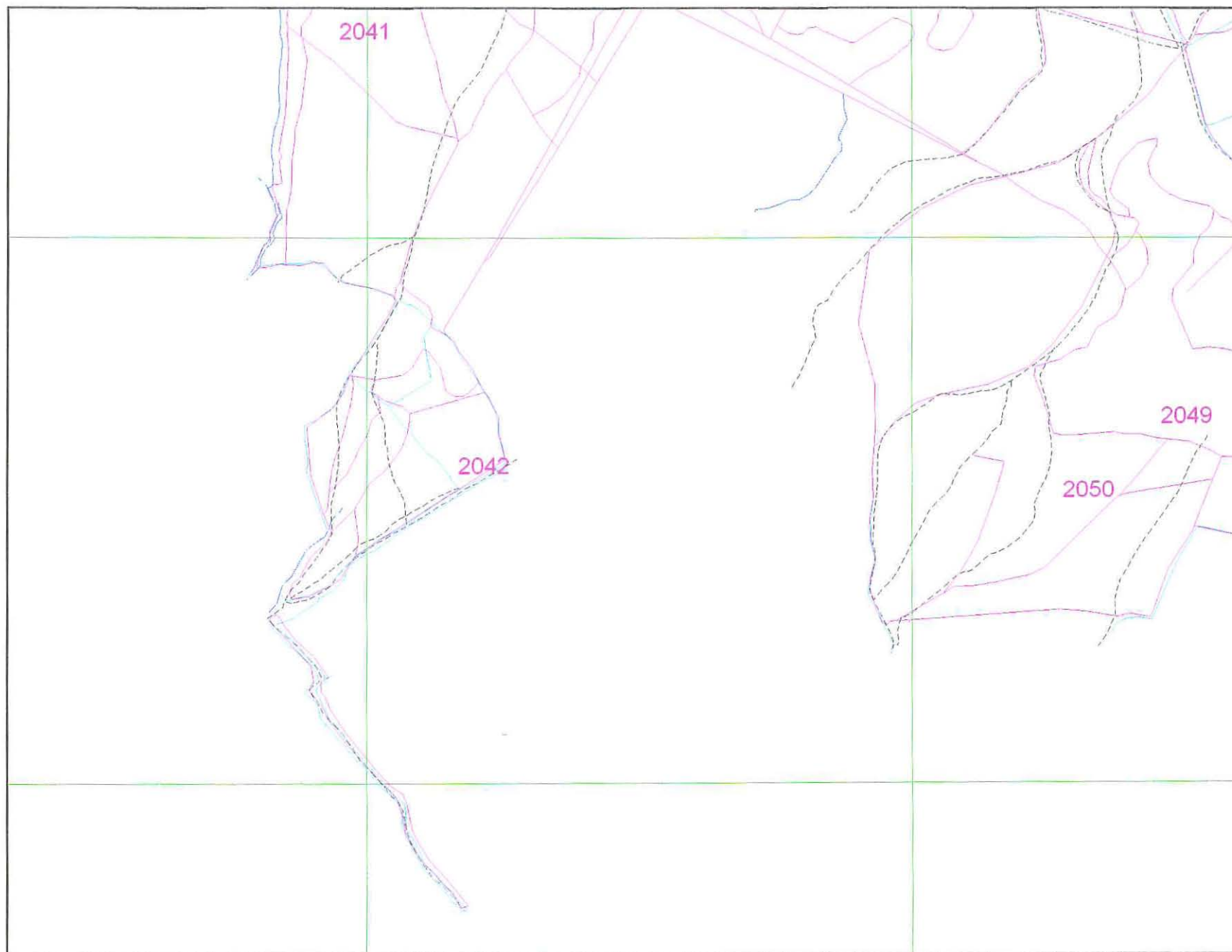
Scale 1:10000

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- Stream
- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop

● 39000 Data point

- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

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Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 17

Scale 1:10000

— FE stock map data

— Boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

— Stream

— Parish boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

— Dotted boundary
(OS 2nd edition)

— Trackway
(OS 2nd edition)

— Rock outcrop

● 39000 Data point

Deciduous woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

Mixed woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

Conifer woodland
(OS 2nd edition)

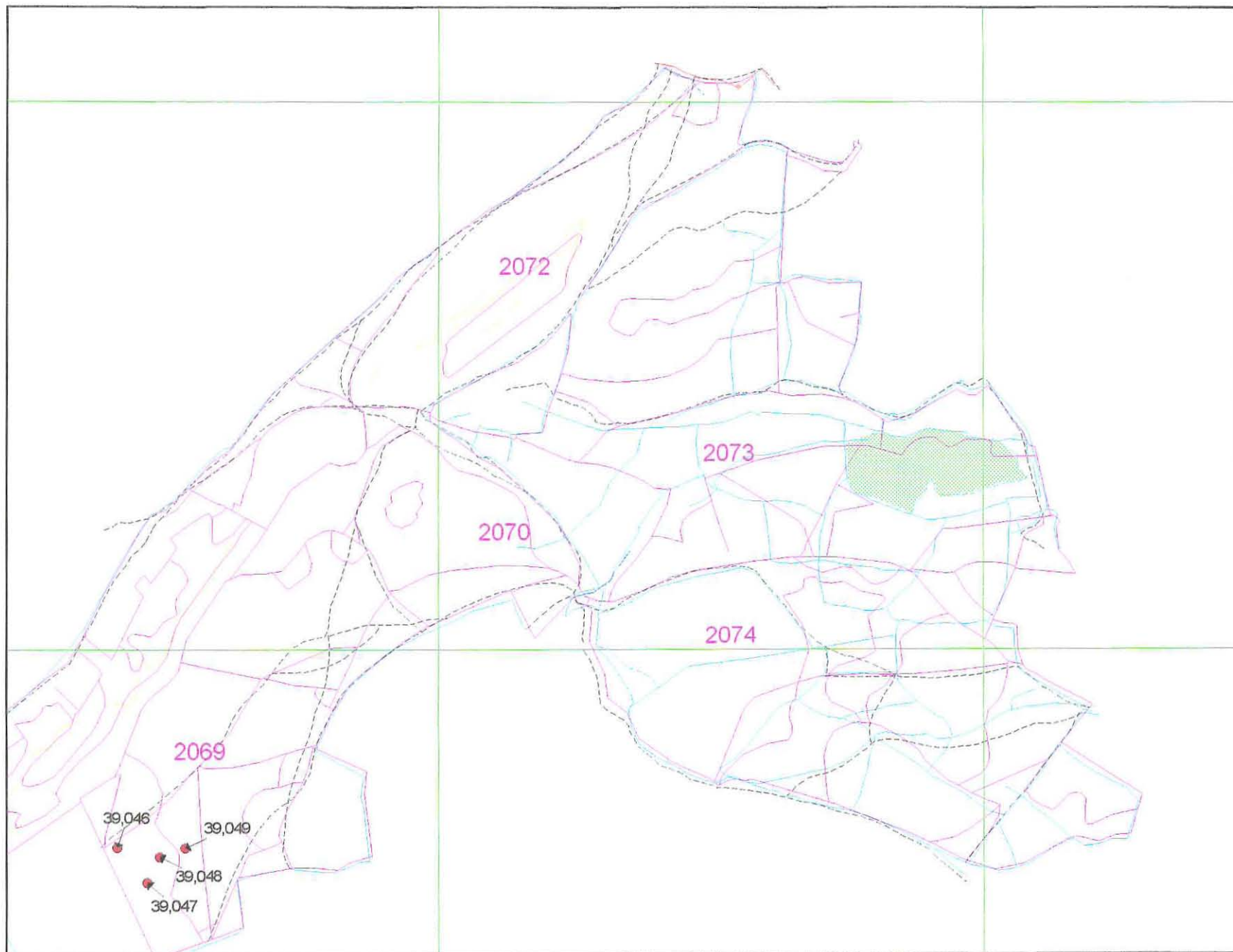
Pond
(OS 2nd edition)

Bog
(OS 2nd edition)

Estimated extent of
archaeological site
















Scheduled Ancient
Monument

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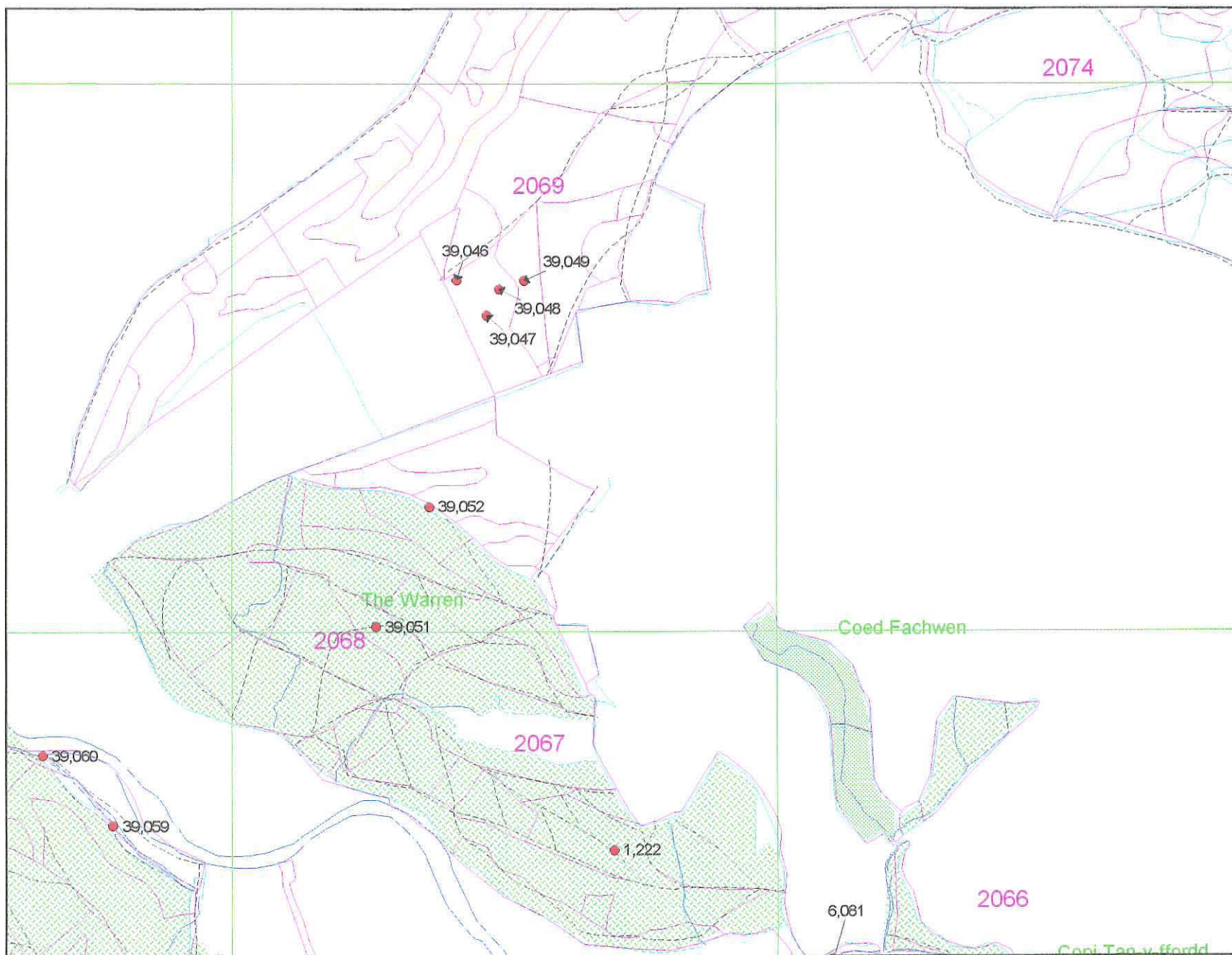


Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 18

Scale 1:10000

-  FE stock map data
-  Boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Stream
-  Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument

CPAT Sites and Monuments Record
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys

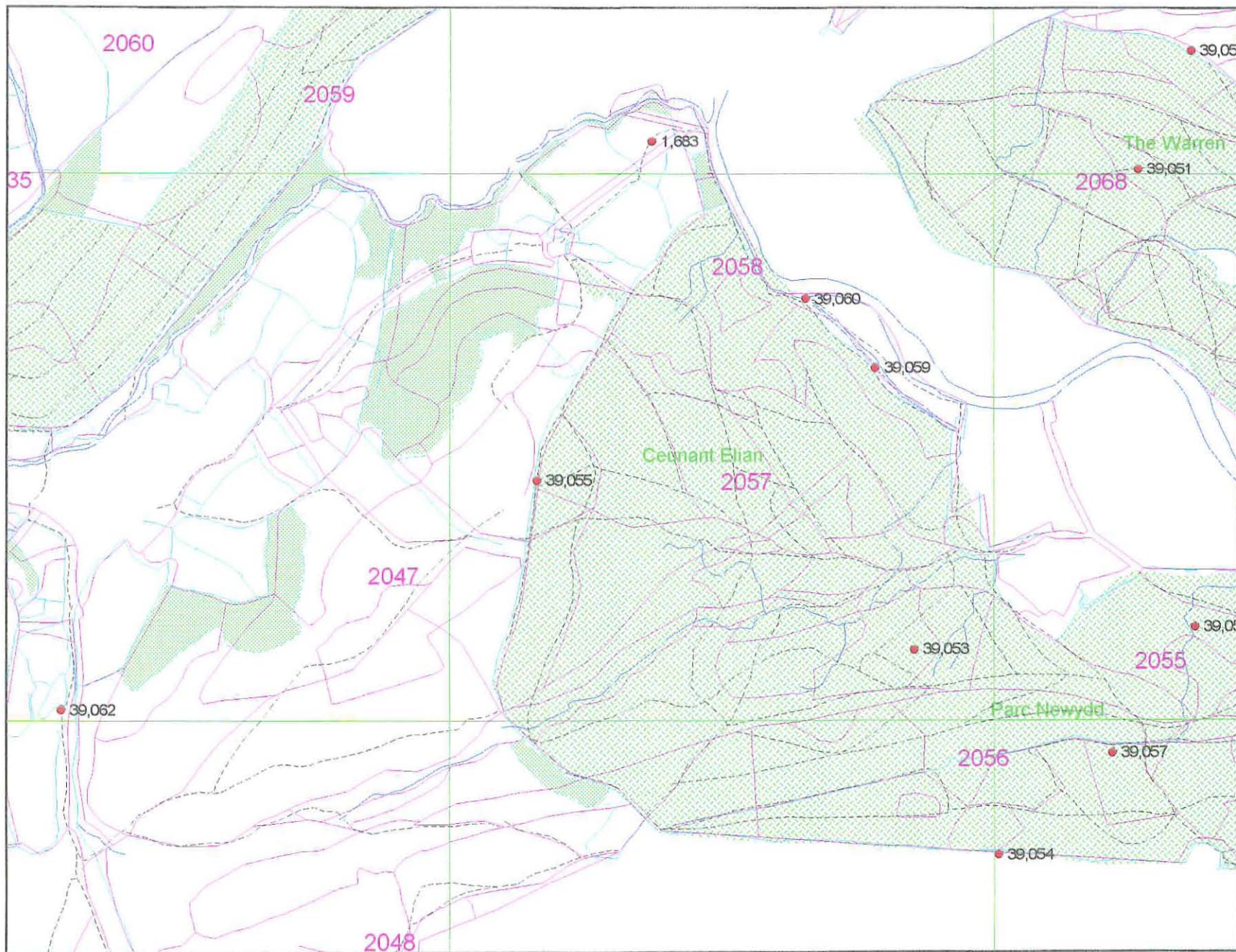


Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 19

Scale 1:10000
















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- Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
- - - Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

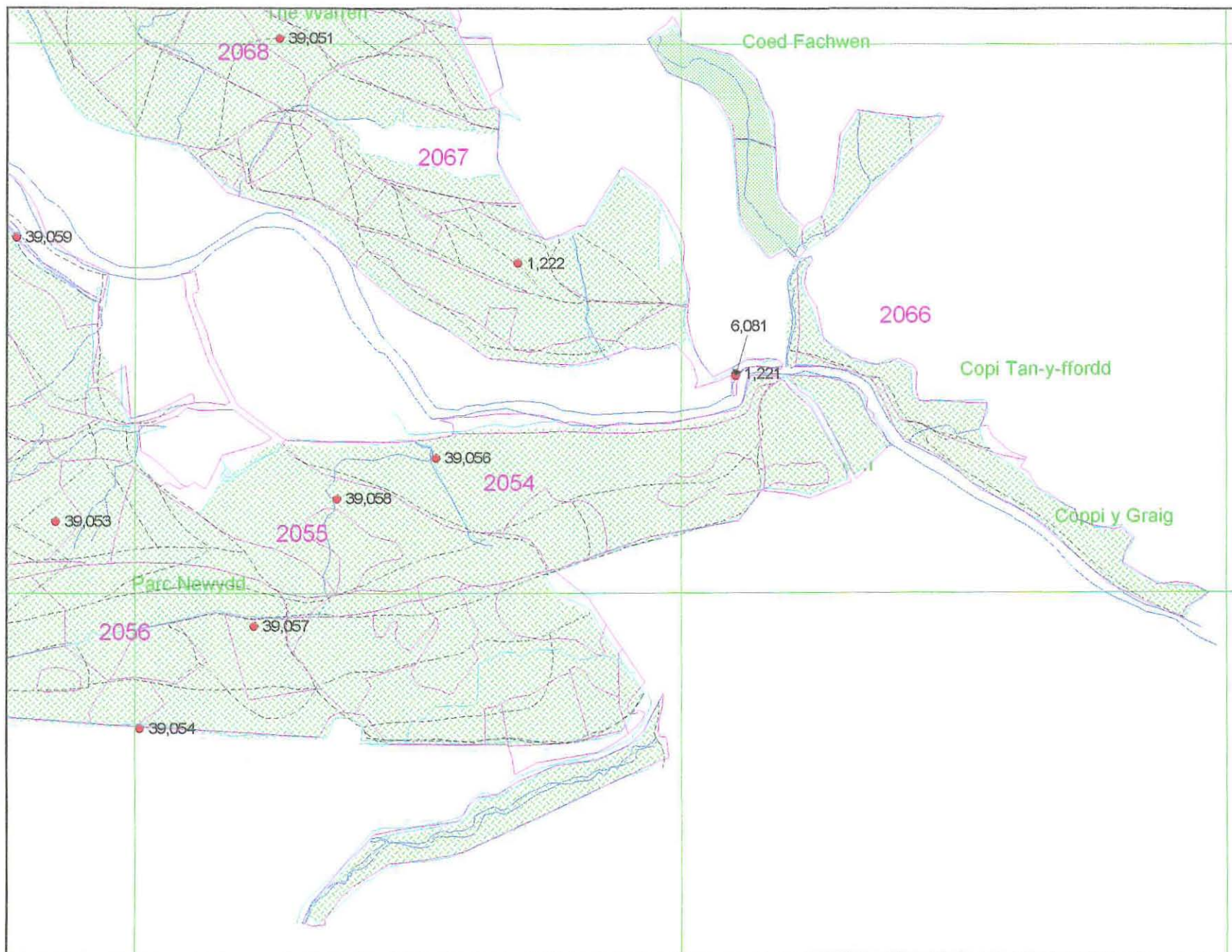
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Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 20

Scale 1:10000

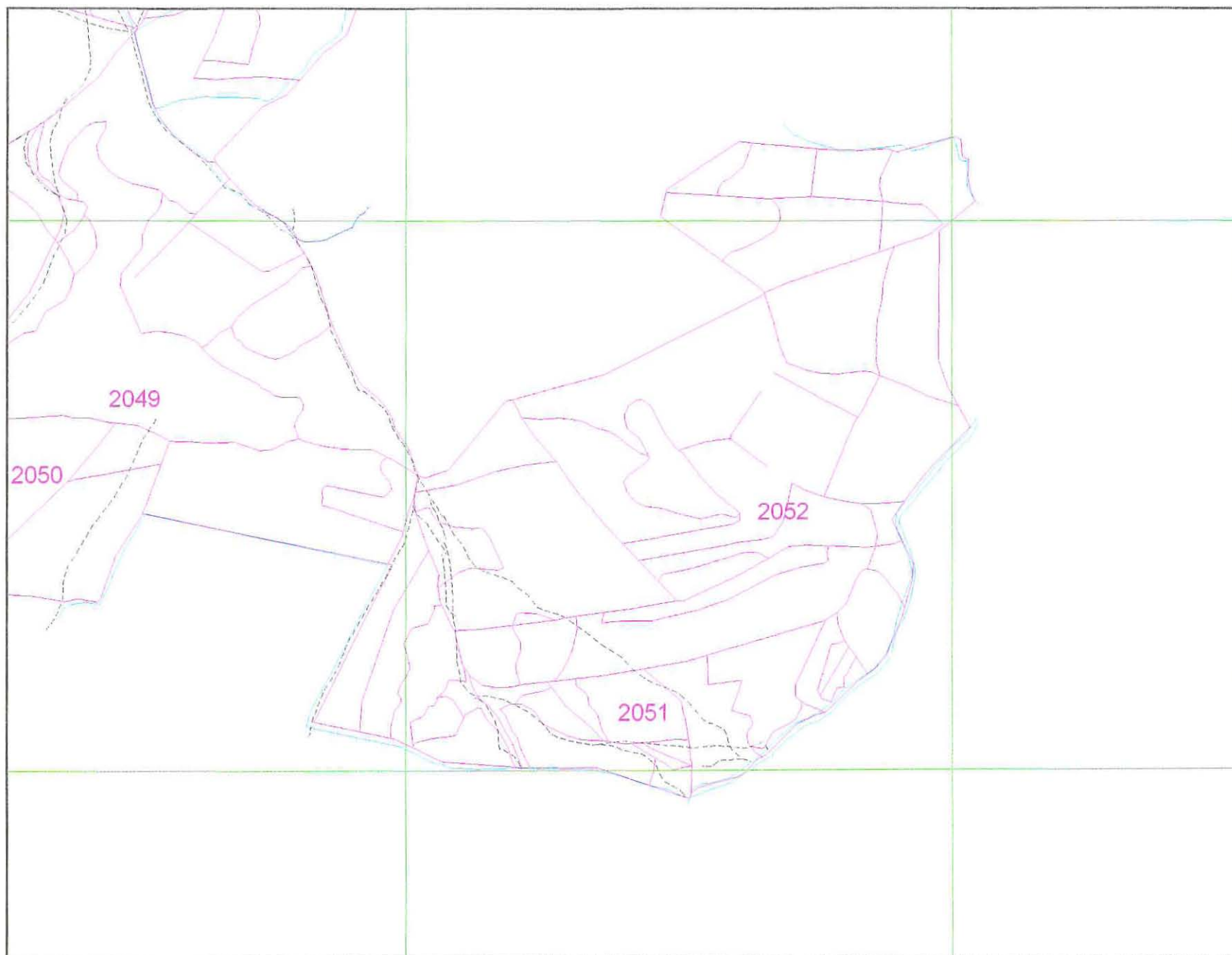
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-  Parish boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Dotted boundary (OS 2nd edition)
-  Trackway (OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  39000 Data point
-  Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond (OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog (OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 21
















Scale 1:10000

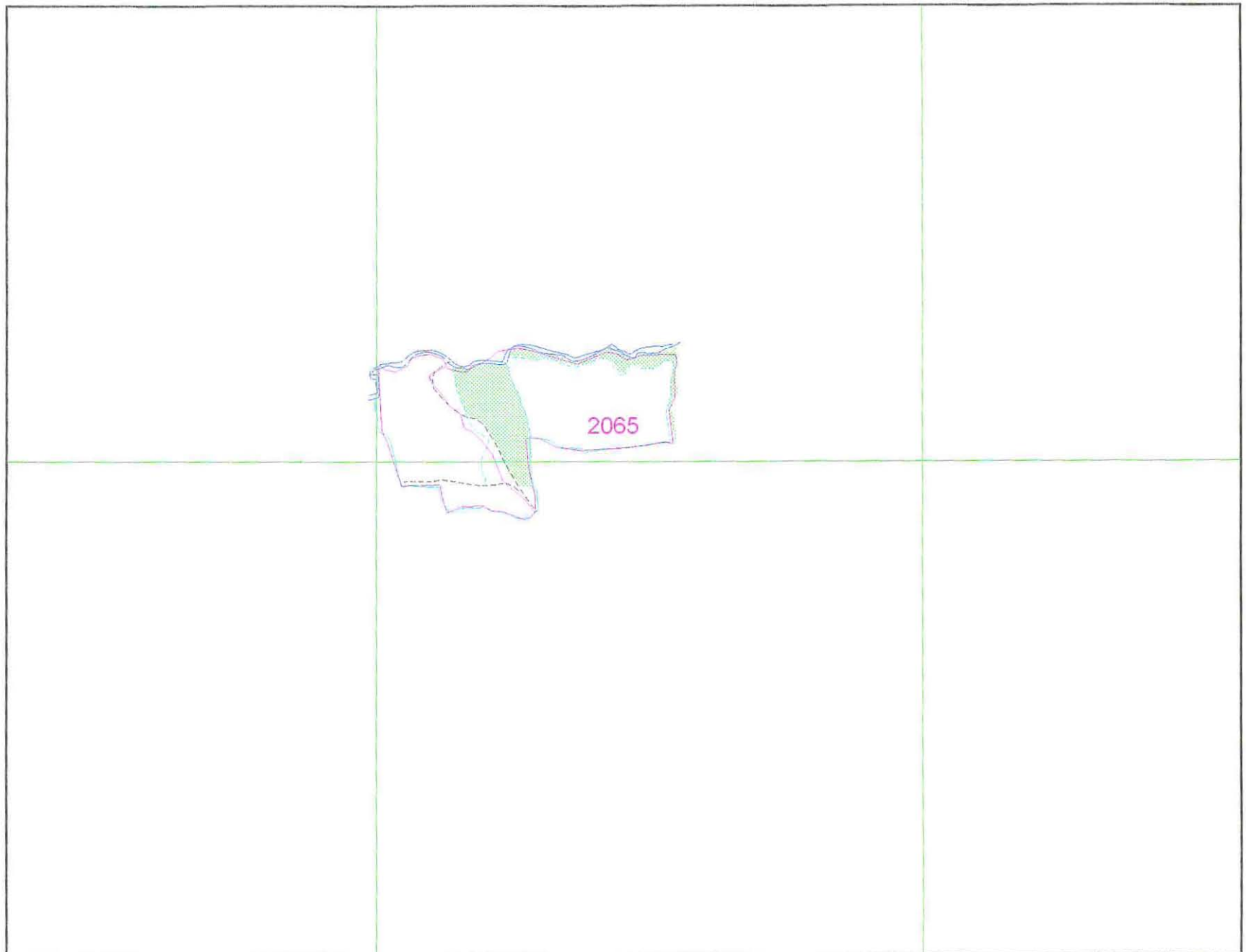
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- Rock outcrop
- 39000 Data point
- Deciduous woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Mixed woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Conifer woodland (OS 2nd edition)
- Pond (OS 2nd edition)
- Bog (OS 2nd edition)
- Estimated extent of archaeological site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument



Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey, 1997 NEWTOWN MAP 22

Scale 1:10000

-  FE stock map data
-  Boundary
(OS 2nd edition)
-  Stream
-  Parish boundary
(OS 2nd edition)
-  Dotted boundary
(OS 2nd edition)
-  Trackway
(OS 2nd edition)
-  Rock outcrop
-  39000 Data point
-  Deciduous woodland
(OS 2nd edition)
-  Mixed woodland
(OS 2nd edition)
-  Conifer woodland
(OS 2nd edition)
-  Pond
(OS 2nd edition)
-  Bog
(OS 2nd edition)
-  Estimated extent of
archaeological site
-  Scheduled Ancient
Monument



CPAT Report Record

Report and status

CPAT Report Title	FOREST ENTERPRISE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, PHASE 2		
CPAT Project Name	FOREST ENTERPRISE SURVEY II		
CPAT Project No	697	CPAT Report No	229
Confidential (yes/no)		draft/final	

Internal control

	name	signature	date
prepared by	D. THOMAS	D. Thomas	20/6/97
checked by	C. MARTIN	C. Martin	20/6/97
approved by	C. MARTIN	C. Martin	20/6/97

Revisions

no	date	made by	checked by	approved by

Internal memo

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax 552179

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