Llyn Cerrig Bach
Links Through Time

Stone Age
Bronze Age
Iron Age
Romans in Britain

0-4000 BC
4000-2000 BC
2000-1000 BC
1000-0 BC
0-AD

Llyn Cerrig Bach
Llyn Cerrig Bach is an Iron Age find site discovered in the 1940’s. It’s located right next to Valley RAF Base. There’s parking by the find-site, and additional parking at the Spotters’ Car Park and RSPB Valley Wetlands Car Park nearby.
The R.A.F. Airbase at Valley, 1943:

The Second World War rages in Europe. Britain prepares for an air war over France and Germany.

The airfield at the edge of Llyn Cerrig Bach is being extended so that big American bombers can land.

The man in charge is groundskeeper William Owen Roberts. His crews are responsible for dredging peat from the edge of the lake.

One day, a works lorry gets stuck in the mud beside the lake.

...and his crew use it to pull the lorry free. They keep using the chain all day long.

Mr. Roberts spots an old chain in the mud...
But Mr. Jones can’t identify it either. He makes a sketch of the chain and sends a letter describing the chain to the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff, to the Director – the famous archaeologist Sir Cyril Fox.

Is the unusual chain old, Mr. Roberts wonders?

Is it of any importance?

Efnyn, Mr. Roberts’ daughter.

Mr. Roberts has no idea of just how old and how important his accidental discovery is!
The chain dates from the Iron Age*, so is more than 2000 years old.

It’s a "slave chain", the director tells Mr. Roberts, and was used by Iron Age inhabitants of Wales to shackle slaves or prisoners of war by the neck.

Over the next four years, with Mr. Roberts’ help, more than one hundred and fifty objects made of bronze and iron are recovered from the peat, along with many more fragments of wood and bone.

Sir Cyril Fox soon arrives to direct the archaeological excavations and write a book about the discoveries.
But why are these objects buried in the peat?

The realm of the gods...

... and the dead.

Objects could be dropped into water as offerings to the gods and the spirits of the dead.

Many of the objects discovered had been broken or bent - "killing" them so that they could make the journey to this other world...

... and showing that they were no longer for use by people in our world...

... but by those who lived in the other world.

By making these offerings people could ask the gods or the spirits of the dead for help.

Perhaps the sickles and tools were to ask for help with crops and animals...

... Perhaps the weapons were to ask for help in war.

How did these objects survive?

At the bottom of the lake, centuries pass...

Mud and dead plants compress into peat...

There's no oxygen, which means no rust or corrosion...

Which preserves wood, bone and metal.
Archaeologists now know that the objects from Llyn Cerrig Bach date from between 400 BC to AD 100 - but the "slave chains" date from about AD 60...

Was the offering of the slave chains part of a ritual to ask the gods for help in battle against the Romans - maybe even while the Roman army was assembling on the far side of the Menai Straits for their final assault on the island?

Archaeologists will continue their research, looking for answers to these and other questions about Iron Age Anglesey.

New surveys, for example...

...could change our ideas about what Llyn Cerrig Bach was like more than two thousand years ago.
The site of Llyn Cerrig Bach has become world famous for the archaeological discoveries made there... ...and what they have told us about the past.

The vanished Iron Age landscape is now also home to nesting sea and fresh-water birds...

These objects will be displayed at St Fagans: National History Museum in the future.

...making it an important place for the future, too.

Today, the daughter of William Owen Roberts is proud of the discoveries her father made all those years ago...

Elyn has been a teacher all her life and now talks to school groups about the archaeological discoveries at Llyn Cerrig Bach.

...and what they continue to tell us about our Iron Age ancestors!

The end
Find It!
a game for two players

DISCOVER YOUR OWN IRON AGE FINDS IN THIS GAME!
EXCAVATE SQUARE BY SQUARE TO REVEAL SWORDS,
SICKLES, SPEAR-POINTS - EVEN SLAVE CHAINS!

MY SITE

RIVAL SITE

1. EACH PLAYER DRAW TWO GRIDS OF SQUARES ON A PIECE
   OF PAPER. MAKE EACH GRID TEN SQUARES ON EACH SIDE.
   LABEL EACH ROW WITH THE LETTERS A THROUGH J AND
   EACH COLUMN WITH THE NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 10.
   MARK THE TOP GRID ‘MY SITE’, AND THE BOTTOM GRID
   ‘RIVAL SITE’.

2. NOW, KEEP YOUR GRID HIDDEN FROM THE OTHER PLAYER
   WHILE YOU MARK OUT THE LOCATION OF FIVE IRON AGE
   FINDS ON THEIR ‘MY SITE’ GRID. EACH PLAYER SHOULD
   PLACE THE FINDS EITHER HORIZONTALLY OR VERTICALLY.
   USE THE LETTERS BELOW TO REPRESENT EACH FIND:

   SSSS  SWORD
   DDDD  DAGGER
   CCCC  SICKLE
   RRRR  SPEAR HEAD
   TT    TORC

3. PLAYERS TAKE TURNS EXCAVATING BY CALLING OUT A
   SQUARE’S LETTER AND NUMBER: A5, OR 69, FOR EXAMPLE.
   THE OTHER PLAYER LOOKS AT THAT SQUARE ON THEIR
   ‘MY SITE’ GRID. IF THERE IS A FIND ON THAT SQUARE,
   THEY SHOULD SAY:

   YOU’VE FOUND SOMETHING!

4. EACH PLAYER SHOULD KEEP TRACK OF THEIR GUESSES BY MARKING THEIR
   ‘RIVAL SITE’ GRID: PUT AN X IF YOU’VE
   FOUND SOMETHING, OR O IF YOU HAVEN’T.

5. IF A PLAYER GUESSES CORRECTLY
   FOR ALL THE SQUARES WITH A CERTAIN
   FIND, THAT FIND HAS BEEN COMPLETELY
   EXCAVATED, AND THE OTHER PLAYER MUST
   SAY WHAT THE FIND WAS.

GOOD LUCK WITH YOUR EXCAVATION!

YOU CAN MAKE THIS A MUCH BIGGER GAME BY DRAWING A BIGGER GRID, OR BY USING SQUARED PAPER. YOU CAN
USE DIFFERENT DISCOVERIES FROM LLYN CERRIG BACH: FRAGMENTS OF TRUMPETS OR CHARIOTS, FOR EXAMPLE.
WHEN ARCHAEOLOGISTS MAKE DISCOVERIES LIKE THE OBJECTS FROM LLYN CERRIG BACH, THEY NEED TO MAKE ACCURATE DRAWINGS OF EACH FIND. USE THE LINES OF THE BLUE GRID TO DRAW AN EXACT COPY OF THE CRESCENT-SHAPED DECORATION FROM LLYN CERRIG BACH IN THE RED GRID.

ALL YOU NEED FOR THIS ACTIVITY IS A PENCIL...

...AND POSSIBLY AN ERASER!

THIS IS EXACTLY HOW ARCHAEOLOGISTS DRAW REAL OBJECTS FROM THEIR EXCAVATIONS.

HINT! START BY MARGING WHERE THE LINES YOU WANT TO COPY CROSS THE LINES OF THE GRID. YOU CAN THEN BEGIN YOUR DRAWING BY CONNECTING THOSE DOTS.

WE'VE GIVEN YOU A BIT OF A HEAD START: SEE THE BLUE DOTS?

GOOD LUCK!

But what is it?

BECAUSE OF ITS SHAPE, ARCHAEOLOGISTS CALL THIS KIND OF OBJECT A "LUNULA", WHICH MEANS "LITTLE MOON" IN LATIN. THESE OBJECTS HAVE BEEN FOUND AT BRONZE AGE SITES ALL ACROSS EUROPE - BUT MOST OF THEM HAVE BEEN FOUND AT SITES IN IRELAND.

DID THIS LUNULA COME ORIGINALLY FROM THERE?
FOLLOW the STORY!

There are more prehistoric sites to discover on Anglesey!

Visit the passage grave at Barclodiad y Gawres with its amazing carved stones!

And explore the burial chamber at Bryn Celli Ddu, where the stones are aligned with the summer solstice!

Check out the Cadw website for more comics like this www.cadw.gov.wales

Oriel Ynys Môn on the B5111, Rhosmetoch, Llangefni, LL77 7TQ
01248 724444
10.30am – 5pm.

And follow Anglesey’s story in the museum galleries, where you can see Neolithic pottery and stone tools, bronze age weapons and even replica slave chains from Llyn Cerrig Bach!

And why not check out some of the other fantastic places on the back cover map? Find out even more about Anglesey’s rich prehistoric past: explore the Holyhead Mountain Hut Group, Caer Lîb and Din Lligwy Hut Group to see where iron age families lived, or drop in on Llwynon Mill to look around a life-size iron age roundhouse!