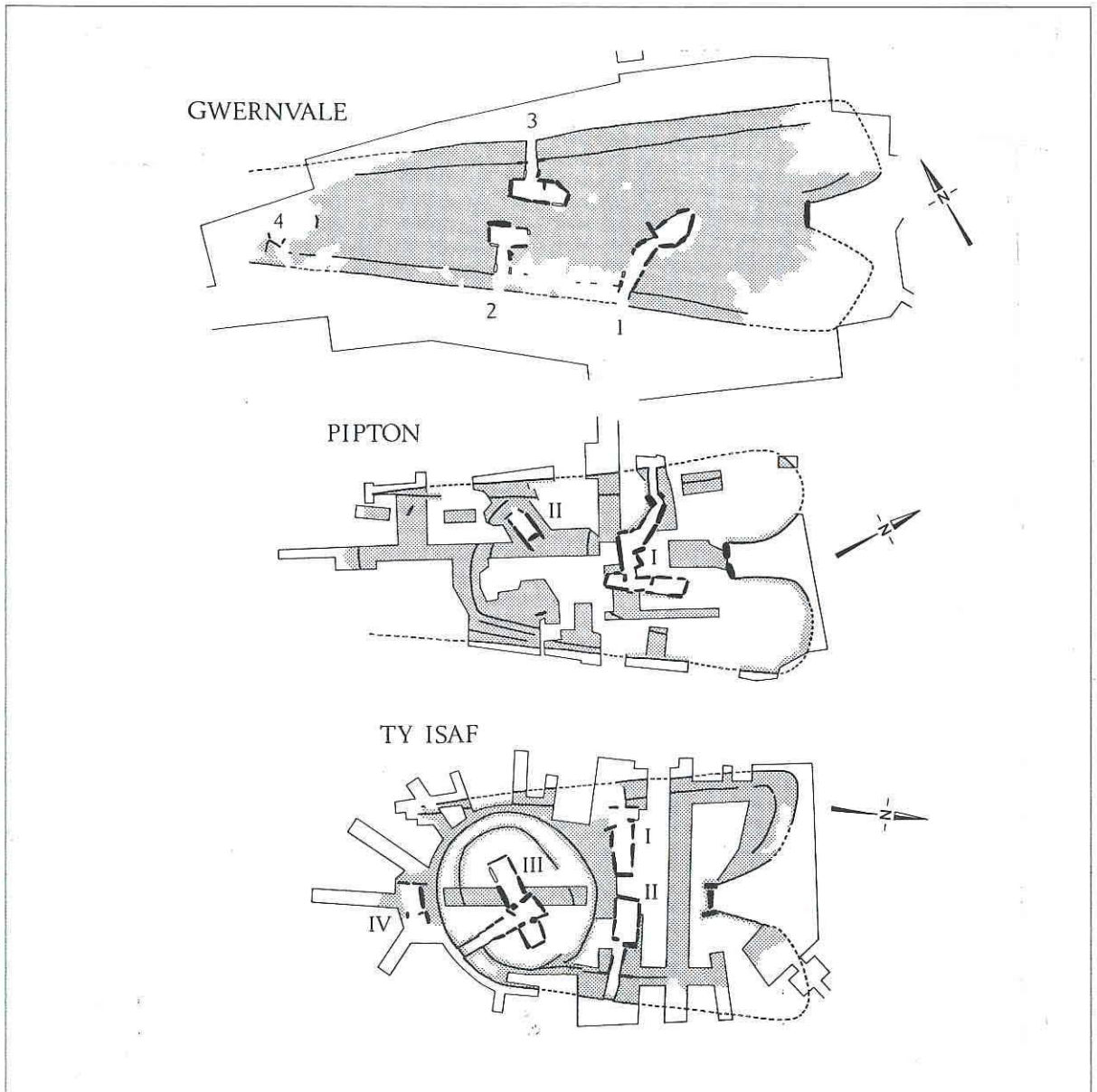


Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Brecknockshire

INITIAL PROJECT REPORT



CPAT Report No 465

**Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites:
Brecknockshire
INITIAL PROJECT REPORT**

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Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The survey of Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites in Brecknock followed the format adopted for similar surveys in the Upper Severn Valley (Gibson 1998 and forthcoming), Denbighshire and East Conwy (Jones 1999) and Flintshire and Wrexham (Jones 2000) and North Radnorshire (Jones 2001). It was designed as a comprehensive study of Neolithic and Bronze Age sepulchro-ritual monuments in the region and was based on the existing records contained in the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) maintained by CPAT.
- 1.2 The survey of these important monuments was undertaken with the following objectives: to undertake an audit of the surviving state of monuments; to assess the present form and condition; to redefine and standardise the site types and site type definitions in the SMR; to assist users and researchers of the SMR; to recommend sites for scheduling. The project was funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and carried out during the 2001/02 financial year (Project No. 715).
- 1.3 The only previous study undertaken for the area as a whole was by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments (RCAHMW 1997),
- 1.4 Restrictions imposed as a result of Foot and Mouth during 2001 led to a reorganisation of the work programme with the result that the desk-based preliminaries were undertaken for Brecknock ahead of schedule. The fieldwork programme for this area is not now due to commence until 2002-3. This report therefore presents an interim statement, based solely on the desk-top assessment of existing records. Further interim reports will be produced as fieldwork proceeds in Brecknock from year to year, with a final report produced on completion of fieldwork within the county as a whole. Scheduling recommendations will be the subject of separate reports submitted to Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments as fieldwork progresses.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The SMR was interrogated to produce a project database of all sites which potentially fell into the category of Neolithic or Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites. This was based on an extract of site types (Types 1-3) which matched any of those given in Appendix 1. It included sites where the most likely interpretation (ie Type 1) was not necessarily either prehistoric or belonging to funerary or ritual monuments, but where other, less likely interpretations (Types 2 to 3) fell within the scope of the study. For example, the SMR includes a number of cairns which are likely to be clearance cairns, but which may alternatively be burial cairns. Also, there were a number of sites which were included as possible round barrows, but which are now thought to be land-form sites such as glacial moraines.
- 2.2 The initial extract produced 1880 sites, which were reassessed, taking into account the SMR description and any readily available published or other written sources such as CPAT site visit forms or Cadw Field Monument Wardens' reports. This reassessment led to 541 sites being excluded from the study on the grounds that they were considered to be not prehistoric in date, or belonged to a category of monument other than funerary or ritual, or because they were duplicate records. A further 60 records were for placenames or fieldnames which had generally been included in the SMR as a result of Welsh names such as *maen*, *carreg*, *carnedd*, *domen*, *gorsedd* etc., being assumed to denote the site of a burial mound, standing stone, or stone circle. Welsh names such as these may more often refer simply to a stony field or a field containing a large boulder, rather than to an archaeological feature. Where site visits over the years had failed to produce any evidence of an archaeological site the records were excluded from the study, while others will be visited to check for any possible features and then excluded if none are identified. The entries for all sites within the initial database were thoroughly examined with the intention of enhancing the SMR by improving the detail and accuracy of records, regardless of their inclusion or exclusion from the final project database.
- 2.3 The site type for each individual database entry was edited to correspond with the revised list of monument types (see Appendix 2). Further revisions will be necessary following fieldwork. In the following report, sites are discussed by site type.

3 THE SURVEY

3.1 The reassessment of monuments during the project has led to revisions of the existing records, recategorising and redescribing sites according to revised monument type definitions (see below). The results have been used to produce a summary of the relative numbers of sites and possible sites in each of the prehistoric funerary and ritual monument types currently listed in the regional SMR, together with the current number of scheduled sites (Table 1). At present there are a significant number of sites for which Type 1 is recorded as something other than prehistoric funerary and ritual, but where the Type 2 classification falls within the scope of the study. These sites will be reassessed through fieldwork and reclassified accordingly.

Table 1: Summary of Monument Types

Monument type	Type 1	Type 2	Totals	scheduled sites
Carved stone	-	-	-	-
Chambered tomb	21	6	27	12
Cist	8	-	8	-
Cremation burial	2	-	2	-
Cremation cemetery	-	-	-	-
Cursus	1	-	1	-
Henge	2	-	2	-
Inhumation	-	-	-	-
Long barrow	4	2	6	-
Mortuary enclosure	-	-	-	-
Palisaded enclosure	-	-	-	-
Pit avenue	-	-	-	-
Pit circle	-	-	-	-
Prehistoric Monument Complex	3	-	3	4
Ring ditch	16	4	20	-
Round barrow	577	294	871	96
Round barrow cem.	10	40	50	1
Standing stone	171	57	228	34
Stone circle	21	2	23	10
Stone row	17	1	18	6
Stone setting	13	6	19	-
Timber circle	1	-	1	-
Totals	867	412	1279	163 (13%)

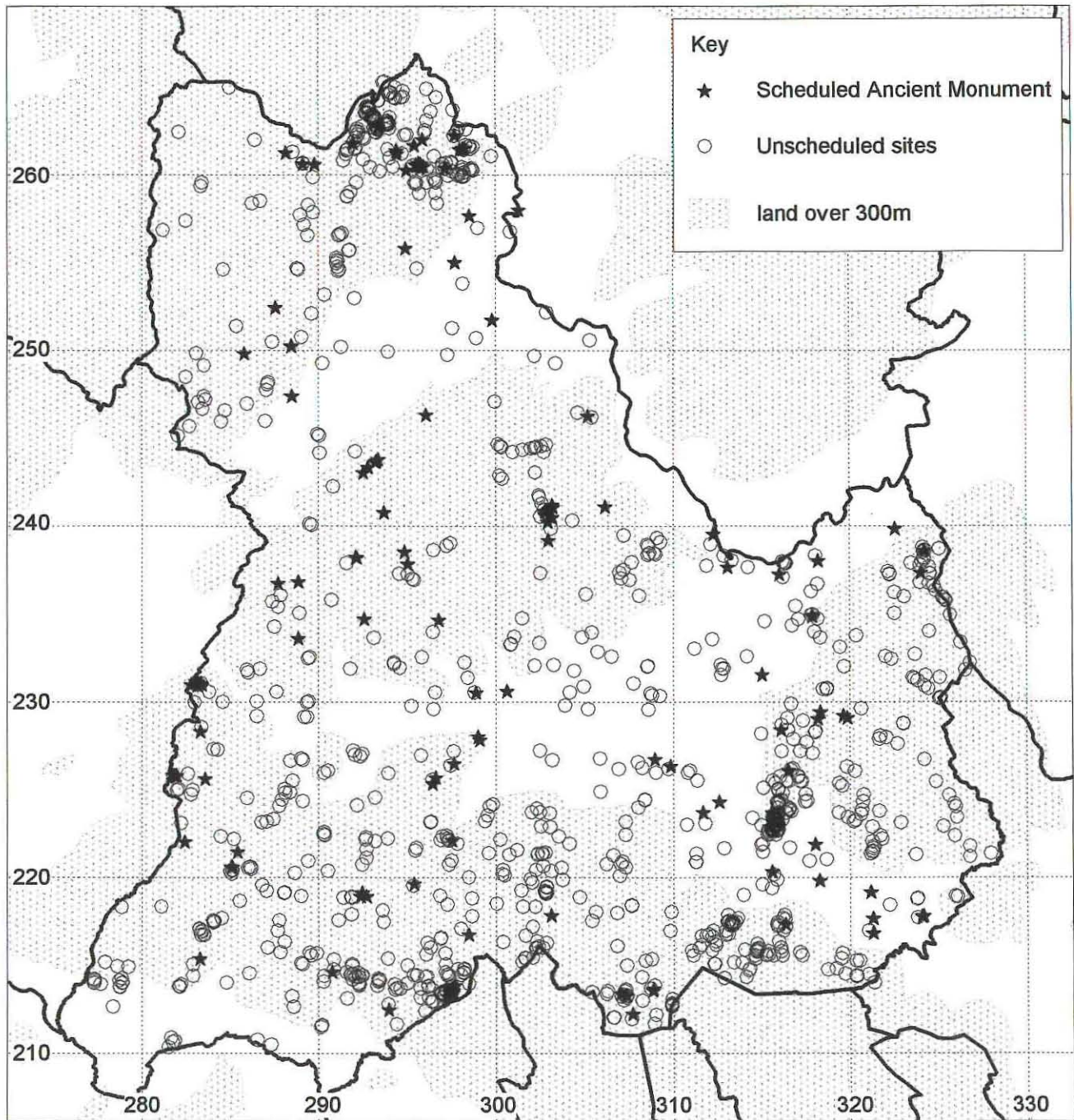
3.2 As might have been expected, round barrows comprise by far the largest number of sites (871 sites), accounting for 68% of all sites. The relatively low number of ring ditches (20 sites) may be attributed to the general lack of cropmark sites which can be seen as a direct reflection of land-use, which is predominantly pasture or moorland, with the exception of lowland areas where conditions are more favourable for cropmark formation. Undoubtedly, there are therefore a significant number of sites which preserve no surface trace and have not yet been revealed by aerial photography. All other monument types represented within the study area are present in comparatively small numbers, with the exception of standing stones (228 sites), which account for 18% of sites.

3.3 It will be noted that not all of the relevant monument types in the regional SMR are represented within the study area. At present it is not possible to say whether this is the result of regional variations in funerary and ritual monuments, or perhaps more likely, whether this reflects the limited number of excavations and lack of good cropmark evidence.

Distribution of Sites

- 3.4 The general distribution of sites (fig. 1) shows particular concentrations of monuments in the uplands areas, particularly in the Brecon Beacons, Black Mountains and the area south of the Elan Valley in north Brecknock. The concentration of sites must to some extent be seen as a reflection of patterns of fieldwork, particular in relation to upland surveys.
- 3.5 The majority of the area lies above the 300m contour, with Pen y Fan in the Brecon Beacons rising to 886m. Both Pen y Fan and adjacent Corn Du are surmounted by burial cairns, clearly demonstrating the prominent locations as favoured sitings.

Fig. 1 Distribution of Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments in Brecknock



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4 CHAMBERED TOMBS

- 4.1 There are 21 chambered tombs or possible chambered tombs recorded under Type 1 within the study area, of which 12 are scheduled, and a further 6 recorded under Type 2 (fig. 2; Tables 2-3).

Table 3: Chambered tombs (Type 1) within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
511	Pipton Long Cairn	SO16043727
512	Little Lodge Barrow	SO18223806
515	Croes Llechau Barrow	SO16963546
552	Ffostyll Long Cairn II	SO17893489
553	Ffostyll Long Cairn I	SO1790634946
568	Penywyrlod Long Cairn	SO15053156
638	Mynydd Troed Long Cairn	SO16142843
639	Ty Isaf Chambered Long Cairn	SO18192906
687	Gwernvale Chambered Long Cairn	SO2111119217
689	Standard Street Chambered Tomb	SO22181846
691	Garn Coch Cairn	SO21231771
1062	Penywyrlod Long Cairn	SO2248639878
2388	Cae Gwin Barrow	SO08222626
2407	Llwyn Long Barrow	SO172272
2424	Cefn Moel Chamber	SO157236
5053	Nant y Gwreiddyn Long Cairn	SO18062834
6145	Esgryn Brook Barrow	SO244377
50434	Ty Illtud Long Cairn	SO09842638
26387	Cwm Sere E megalithic tomb	SO02562293
12375	King's Stone	SO08773037
12376	Cwrt y Prior chambered tomb ?	SO150282

PRN 511 Pipton Long Cairn

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp48-51. The chambered long cairn about 1 km SW of Pipton stands about 150 m above OD, looking down the NE end of a ridge dividing the River Wye from its tributary the Afon Llynfi. The site was first published in 1925, and was excavated in 1949 by Savory. Before excavation the tree-grown mound was about 37m long, the NE end about 22m broad and the height varying from 1m to 2.2m. A pair of upright stones protruded from the surface, set transversely in the centre of the broad end. After its restoration to the original form the mound appears slightly broader at about 25m, still bearing several tree stumps.

During excavation enough of the outermost of the two main lines of revetment of the cairn was identified to deduce that it was wedge-shaped, 32m long on an axis aligned at about 31 degrees E of N. The greatest width was 16m near the NE end, which contained a forecourt funnelled in from smoothly rounded terminals to a false portal 2.5m wide at a depth of about 5.5m. The SE side was straight but the NW side slightly concave, converging to give an estimated width of about 10 m at the SW end. The body of the cairn reached a maximum height of nearly 2m above a prepared ground surface, the tallest feature being one of the two portal stones at 2.4m. Within the cairn only two chambers were identified, Chamber I centred only 5.5 m from the portal and entered from the NW side, Chamber II being apparently a closed cist on the same side. An internal revetment wall curved across the cairn to the SW of each of the chambers. Two canted slabs in the S part of the cairn may have had a ritual purpose if they were not simply functional buttresses.

Excavation revealed a levelled surface sunk into the crest of a ridge, stripped to subsoil where charcoal and sandstone chips accumulated during the building process, with a single 'featureless scrap of Neolithic pottery'. Several horizontal and vertical slabs on this surface were seen by Savory as marker stones for the laying out process. None of the upright stones were deeply bedded, relying rather for stability on wedging and filling with dry walling. The stony core of the cairn around the chambers consisted mainly of sandstone blocks and flags, with some thin micaceous flags and water-rolled blocks and pebbles, for the

most part piled loosely, but tightly wedged in a few places.

The inner cairn revetment was more coarsely and less consistently built than the outer revetment, evidently built for strength rather than appearance up to 1.5m away from the outer, even virtually converging with it in two places, and in another resolving into a triple line. The more northerly rotunda wall was similarly coarse, as was the innermost of the double line around chamber II, where the outer one was of a quality comparable to that of the outer walling of the sides of the cairn. The best preserved of the outer revetment consisted of up to 24 courses of split slabs in a height of about 0.75m, possibly exceeded only in the forecourt, where it reached 0.9m. This finer type of laid walling was used also to fill spaces between megalithic uprights in the chambers and between the portal slabs.

Extra-revetment material, consisting mainly of small slabs and chips lying quite loosely, and in places holding slabs vertically against the revetment, was accepted by Savory as a deliberate element of the finished monument. This added material was seen to extend outwards to about 3.6m outside the entrance of Chamber I, where its heavier composition gave it a more significant blocking function, as also in the forecourt, where there was no reason to doubt deliberate filling to the height of the flanking walls. As a final act of closure at the end of its use 'it was plain that the stony core of the cairn had been covered by an envelope of pinkish clayey earth with small stones, which descended in a continuous slope over the extra-revetment material on the west side of the cairn, and took the place of the revetment and extra-revetment at the southern tip of the cairn'.

The main T-shaped structure of Chamber I was entered first through an outer passage between the cairn revetments lined only with laid walling and roofed probably with 'false vaulting', then through a narrow inner passage taking a zigzag course between portals roofed at a height of about 1.4m over a distance of some 4m to the main gallery. This was entered through the N side of its W end over a sill of small upright slabs, and consisted of three compartments, 4m long overall by up to 1m, expanding at its E end into two unequal transepts. One capstone measuring 2.0m by 1.5m remained over the W end of the main gallery, resting with maximum headroom of 1.3m on a transverse divider and the upright slab 2.7m long forming most of the S side.

The N transept, of two unequal compartments divided by a septal slab and measuring 3.5m by 1.0m overall, was brought to a similar height by corbelling added to its upright slabs, but no capstones remained. The S transept measured about 1.0m by 0.8m, its single capstone split and fallen from a height of over a metre achieved with walling added to the small upright slabs of its walls. All other capstones of the chamber and main passage had been removed.

Chamber II, also on the NW side and measuring internally 1.95m by 1.0m, was formed of a pair of slabs about 2.2m long held apart by a heavy back slab, but the outer end, just within the conjunction of the outer rotunda wall and the inner cairn revetment, was of smaller slabs. There was no formal entrance through the side of the cairn, so that access must have been from above, though there seemed once to have been a large cover stone supported on the inner orthostats and on supplementary corbelling.

A layer of sterile sandy earth, onto which the robbing of capstones had caused the collapse of corbelling and other roofing material, covered the floor of Chamber I and its passage, mostly 0.3m to 0.6m deep but deeper at the passage portal. At the junction of the transepts in the E end was a ritual pit showing signs of fire which extended to the N transept and beneath the sill-stone of the S transept. Of a ritual character also were deposits of bone, comprising an incomplete assemblage of human material beneath floor slabs in the S transept, as well as various human and animal bones and a flint flake in the passage complex, protected by structural features. Savory interpreted the sterile earth deposit as 'a deliberate filling of the chamber in antiquity, before any burials had taken place, or after the complete removal of any burials that once existed', and further suggested that 'chamber I might be a dummy built for ritual purposes rather than for the practical purposes of disposal of the dead'.

In chamber II a deposit of small human bones beneath the paving was probably dedicatory, as in chamber I, whereas the seven groups of bones heaped against the side walls and in the centre, and covered with a layer of brown earth probably inserted deliberately, represented use of this chamber as a secondary resting place for remains that had decomposed elsewhere, possibly in chamber I, though there was no evidence there of such use.

Although the tomb was entered through one or possibly two entrances on the W side, and the forecourt was certainly blocked, because the building sequence is unclear, and owing to the difficulty of knowing whether or not erection was single or multi-period, the site is difficult to classify. Historical erosive factors may have been responsible for obscuring interpretations of the sealed deposits, which appear to represent a minimal period of burial.

PRN 512 Little Lodge Barrow

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp 51-3. The long barrow 320m west of Little Lodge Farm occupies gently-sloping ground above the steep northern side of a tributary valley of the River Wye, about 130 m above OD. The site was first described and is still best known from excavations by Vulliamy undertaken in 1929 when a major chamber complex was identified just S of the of the mound's centre, with a contiguous pair of small chambers in the S end. The present form of the mound is a broad platform 55.5m long on a N-S axis, its outline is emphasised by cultivation at the ends and on the concave E side. The W side is straighter, partly protected by a hedge and with a more definite scarp that seems to continue as a natural feature to the S. The maximum width of 22m is now seen at about 17m from the rounded N end. The site is extensively robbed, and survives to a maximum height of only 1.8m, the remnant surface covered in earth and stones, some of which, measuring up to 0.5 by 0.3m, may derive from destroyed chambers.

The main chamber complex, 19m from the S end of the mound, was dominated by a large transverse slab, to the NE of which six upright slabs and some dry-laid walling defined the outline. Only three of these are now detectable, the most prominent standing transversely 2.8m long, 0.45m thick and 0.9m high. On the evidence of Vulliamy's plan, there was a main chamber of uncertain size with at least one transeptal chamber about 1.5m square and at least 1m high. The chamber contained many unburnt human bones, apparently without artefacts. Besides charcoal flecks the funerary deposit included bones of a red deer, an ovid and a small bovid. The human bones represented five adult males, an old woman, and two (or possibly three) children. Recent re-examination of some of the bones shows they represent one youth and four adults, mostly male. Amongst the items in this bone collection is 'a very heavily worn upper right M1 [molar] of a red deer'.

The two southern chambers now in disarray, when excavated lay contiguous, with one common side. Though planned, they were not described in detail by Vulliamy. The larger was wedge-shaped, its SE corner badly disrupted by tree roots. It measures 2.0m N-S by 1.4m and consists of five stones, the tallest on the N side being 0.9m high. The smaller chamber to the W formerly measured about 1.3m by 0.8m but has lost its N and W slabs, which may be among those now seen on edge outside the S slab and in the middle of the larger chamber (which appear to have been added). Three slabs just breaking the surface W. of this complex, and another adjacent on the S, are of unclear function. The only find here was an untrimmed flint flake.

Both chambers uncovered by Vulliamy might well have been of side-transepted entry, though the mound is so badly disturbed that in its present form it defies more precise classification.

PRN 515 Croes Llechau Barrow

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp 47-8. About 500m SW of Pontithel, about 120m above OD, close to the site of the former farm Bryn-y-Groes, stood a chambered tomb which has entirely disappeared. Interpretation of the site is almost entirely dependent upon Edward Lhuyd's description of c. 1700.

Under the heading 'Yn Glos y Lhecheu in Brynlhysk par: Brecon' Lhuyd described five features by means of annotated sketches:

- 1) depicts a megalithic chamber with its coverstone in place, stating 'This Crom' was formerly supported by 5 stones but at present by 2. Some small stones are interposed between ye rest it mount southward 5 ft. & a half long & 3 foot & a half broad and ft. thick ye concave is abt a yd. high'.
- 2) shows two stones entitled 'abt 2 yd long dist. from ye Crom' abt 2 yd & a halfe'.
- 3) seems to represent a long slab either in plan or standing on edge: 'This is ye farthest from ye Crom. this is sidewise abt 15 yd dist. from ye Crom, westward abt 10 ft. long & 3 broad'.
- 4) shows three stones in plan, apparently upright in the ground, forming three sides of a box-like structure: 'This is a Kistvaen dist. from ye Cromlech about 6 yd northw'. The individual stones were: 'A foot & a half high, 5 ft. long'; '3 ft. & a half long, & above 2 ft. high'; '3 ft. & a half long & 2

high'.

- 5) is the plan of three sides of a long chamber: 'This is abt 12 ft. Long & 4 broad, dist. from ye Crom about 13 yd westward'. The end stone was '6 ft. long', fully covering the thickness of the side slabs, with an added note 'ye rest a ft. high'. One side was apparently composed of four contiguous stones, beside which is a note '4 ft L & i broad'. The other side shows two separate stones noted as '6 ft L' and 'abt 6 L'.

Despite ignorance of their individual orientations these features may be variously interpreted as (1) a megalithic chamber of uncertain size at the eastern end of the group; (2) an attendant element adjacent to the chamber, possibly a false portal, though its relative attitude is not known; (3) from its dimensions and general location this was conceivably the capstone of the long chamber (5); (4) clearly depicts a small side chamber of three walls with no capstone; and (5) describes a major second chamber at the west end of the group.

This monument survived in whole or in part at least until the first decade of the 19th century, when it was noted by Colt Hoare (1802) and Fenton (1917, 22). They also located it in the field Clos y llechau, then on Bryn y Groes farm. Theophilus Jones (1809, 338), using in an engraving a sketch by Colt Hoare, was the first to refer to the field name Croeslechau (sic). Although the unpublished 1814 OS map shows and names Bryn-y-groes farm, and the printed 1832 1-inch map depicts a cromlech symbol immediately adjacent on the S and named Croesllechau in antiquity type, the farm had been abandoned before the tithe assessment of 1839 and by then the names of both farm and field were no longer in use. The site is now lost and its location has been deduced using only these earlier written sources.

On the basis of Lhuyd's sketch the chambers were accommodated on a site about 20 m by 10 m. The site has been examined for traces of the structure, but whereas part of the monument's spine may yet be located by excavation from beneath a hedge, most of the area occupied by this tomb appears to have been taken into arable during or before the early nineteenth century. Consequently at present, not a trace remains visible.

PRN 552 Ffostyll Long Cairn II

The southern of a pair of chambered tombs, together with PRN 553.

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp 41-3. The present form of the southern barrow is roughly sub-rectangular in plan with rounded corners, 36m long (NNE-SSW) by 23m broad. It tapers in slightly from the N end, the shape having been largely determined by ploughing. Towards the N end the mound stands about 2m above field level, and at the S end two-thirds of the barrow area forms a plateau about 0.5m high.

Within the remaining stony mound at the N end is a series of 7 upright slabs of local, finely laminated, irregularly-weathered sandstone representing a former chamber. Two on the E and four on the W are separated by 1.6m, and are joined at the N end by a vertical blocking stone 1.2m high by 0.23m thick. Because of weathering only one stone survives on the W 1.3 m above the present floor of the chamber and on the E the stones are 0.9m high. There is a broken line of talus to the N of the chamber, amongst which appear the margins of smaller orthostats of unknown structural significance. One or two flat stones, up to 1.0m across and 0.2m thick, lie scattered around the mound, but none is identifiable as a former capstone. The mound has suffered considerably from robbing and agricultural usage. This is particularly seen in the flattening and extension of its southern end by about two metres since its excavation in the 1920s.

Three brief seasons' digging were conducted at the southern barrow by Vulliamy, 1921-3 (1921, 300-305; 1922, 150-2; 1923, 320; 1925, 161-2). The farmer believed that the mound had formerly been higher, and that quantities of human bones had come to light during quarrying for road-making around 1875. The burial chamber was cleared the first year. Internally it was about 3.3m long by 1.2m wide. The E side of the chamber had collapsed inwards, revealing individual slabs up to 2.0m high, 1.3m wide and 0.2m thick. A large covering slab, at least 2.4m by 2.1m, had been displaced to the SW, and an additional stone found in the chamber may also have covered part of it. Finds from chamber filling included bones at two levels. Associated with charcoal not far below the surface were burnt bones, fragmented and small, possibly of goat, pig, ox and other domestic animals. Some 0.3m to 0.45m lower, apparently on the original floor of the chamber and throughout its full length, was a large quantity of human bones with

fewer animal bones of a similar fauna, though including cat. These lay in confusion and few appeared anatomically related. The majority were split and broken, many tightly wedged between stones. There was no pottery, and only three flint fragments were noted.

The body of the mound outside the north end of the chamber, yielded further burials in 1922, including a cremated child of six, some adult bones, and the tibia of a 7-month old foetus; also animal bones, fragments of rough pottery and 17 pieces of calcined flint and chert. Finally, in 1923, nothing was found in a large, deep pit sunk by the E side of the chamber, but the site of the 1922 discoveries again yielded a cremated child's skeleton, unburnt adult bones, and fragments of flint. There was also a sherd of coarse blackish pottery (later interpreted as of a round-bottomed bowl of Neolithic A type).

The human remains from the chamber consisted of some 600 fragments of bones and teeth representing 9 or more individuals of both sexes and various ages. Although they were principally inhumed, there were fragments from cremations of a youth and a very young child. Pelvic, vertebral and hand or foot bones were notably absent. Sir Arthur Keith commented that one skull with a cephalic index of 70 had a cranium 22mm narrower than any Neolithic specimen previously recorded from Wales. This was thought to have belonged to an adult male of about 40 years and about 5 ft 4 ins [1.625 m] tall.

It is difficult to match some features of the current survey with the pre-excavation plan. However, the tomb clearly had at least one chamber. Although it has been suggested that the site may be a variant upon the terminal chamber class, due to the method of excavation and the large amount of material already removed from the monument, the site may originally have been terminally transepted.

PRN 553 Ffostyll Long Cairn I

The northern of a pair of chambered tombs, together with PRN 552.

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp 43-6. This barrow is rather larger than the other. It seems most likely the one described by Rev. T Price as being 45 yards [41 m] long, 20 yards [18 m] wide and about 2 yards [1.8 m] high' (Price 1842, 32). This compares with current dimensions of 41.5m long by 22.0m at widest for an oval-shaped mound which remains roughly the same height. Its S flank has been eroded into a straight scarp by ploughing giving the western tip a pointed form. The mound's surface has been greatly disturbed by early excavation and through invasion by uncontrolled livestock. Within the western end is an oval hollow about 3.0m in diameter. The broader, eastern end has the only extant chamber, without capstone. The central area is roughly level, 15m long by 9m wide, on which lie two large slabs, the most northerly being trapezoid, 2.7m long by 2.3m wide by 0.25m thick, the other, 2.3m long by 0.9m wide and 0.12m thick. To the SE are a further 4 slabs, one of which is 2.6m long and 0.9m wide by 0.27m thick at the E end of the chamber is a chamber of 5 stones, the E blocking stone and both stones on the S. side of the chamber, leaning outwards. The two N stones lean inwards. All are between 0.8 and 1.2m high, from 0.8 to 1.1m long and from 0.13m to 0.5m thick. According to Vulliamy, prior to his excavation the main burial chamber had been rifled and the broad end of the mound flattened. (Vulliamy 1923, 320-324; 1925, 161)

The surviving eastern chamber had already been despoiled by 1922 when a new western chamber was discovered, and a covered cist was found in the middle of the N side of the mound. The principal chamber in the E end of the barrow consists of five upright stones, with no surviving capstone. The central stone, blocking the space between the eastern pair of side stones, leans to the E, and both stones of the N. side of the chamber lean outward. All are from 0.8-1.0m high from the present surface and from 0.7-1.3m wide, by 0.25-0.5m thick. The covered cist was of local sandstone, 1.3 by 0.9m by 1.1m high, was capped by a smooth-bellied stone 2.6m long and 0.3-0.6m thick. Vulliamy's photograph of the exploratory entrance into this site shows that the digging method was badger-like. Three of the slabs now lying in the N central area (two of them over 2m long by 0.12-0.2m thick) probably derive from this cist but the largest one does not adequately match, in size or position, the capstone depicted in the excavation report. SE of these a group of four slabs may have belonged to the same cist or to the eastern chamber. The longest, 3.5m by 1.0m by 0.27m, could have been a principal supporter of the latter, but the other three are at most 1.0-1.7m long by not more than 0.2m thick.

The chamber contained human remains, together with horse, dog, ox and pig bones, within the lowest part of undisturbed deposits. These were scattered and broken, some in correct anatomical relation to

each other. Some flint waste flakes were noted, and pottery 'of a finer paste and more compact texture than that from the south barrow'. Among the six or seven individuals represented in the cist were two children between 6 and 11 years old.

The western chamber comprised two widely-spaced massive side-slabs attaining 1.05m in height above the level where the bones of four individuals were found with animal bones and one flint flake. There is now a slight hollow adjacent to the site of this excavated chamber.

Vulliamy's opinion that the mound had been enlarged to a long shape from an original round cairn has generally been ignored, though it is unclear as to quite why the claim was made in the first place. Corcoran suggests that it was originally trapezoid in plan, and that its present form results from multiperiod construction. Also, the possibility is mooted that the N and E chambers may have originally occupied smaller, individual cairns. Unfortunately the excavation record is so poor as to defy reasonable re-interpretation. It is possible that the eastern chamber was the principal funerary element, but there is no certainty as to the relative status of the other chambers.

PRN 568 Penywyrlod Long Cairn, Talgarth

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp 38-40. Situated 400 m SW of Penywyrlod Farm, 260m above OD, near the crest of a ridge ascending from the valley system of the Afon Llynfi and at the edge of a widening tract of cultivable land, this is the largest and most substantial long cairn of the Black Mountains group. In spite of its prominent position and size it eluded recognition until 1972, partly disguised by tree cover. Its existence was only appreciated after removal of stone for use as agricultural hard-core had exposed and wrecked some internal structures. Excavation in September 1972 (Britnell & Savory 1984) had the limited objectives of examining and recording disturbed areas prior to moth-balling the site for access at an unknown future date.

In its natural condition before excavation the grass-grown mound was 60m long NW-SE, its maximum width near the broader, SE end was 25m and its maximum height 3m. The quarry had been driven in near the E corner, passing over and destroying one side-chamber and exposing another on the NE side, thereby revealing some of the main elements of a false portal and of a main chamber beyond the axis of the mound.

During excavation the cairn's original outline was defined by exposure of revetment walls at the NE corner of the narrow end, around the greater part of the SE horn of a forecourt, and adjacent to the entrances of three side-chambers in the NE side. The main structure was 52.0m long, by an estimated width of from 22.5m across the broader, SE end, to 11m at the other, and of its orientation as 33 degrees W of N. The forecourt horns curved in to a depth of about 6m, ending at the remains of a false portal deduced to have been formed by two parallel slabs 1.5m apart, between which a low transverse threshold would have carried a blocking of dry-stone walling, the whole H-shaped arrangement being capped by a large slab now displaced to the NE.

Cairn mass comprised weathered or split sandstone blocks and slabs, with an outer casing of small stones and earth. Stability of the interior during construction had been ensured by a strong cross-wall at one point, possibly one of a series. Outward thrust was borne by two lines of revetment up to 1.5m apart. The inner one was solidly built to a greater height than the outer, which in turn was of 'thin, cleft sandstone plaques', surviving to 0.3m high in six or seven courses. The original height of the outer cairn line was felt unlikely to have risen more than 0.5m, in contrast to the 1.5m achieved upon the forecourt flank leading to the portal. Some extra-revetment material was present, notably at the NW end, where a slab-filled trench provided foundation for what may have been buttressing.

Of the unexcavated main chamber, the only one so far detected on the SW, presumably entered from that side, only two orthostats were visible, between which was a supposedly deliberate filling of earth and sandstone chips almost to the under surface of the partly exposed capstone. Stability of the uprights here had been ensured by an inner cairn of large, inward tilted thrust-blocks. Of the three lateral chambers on the NE side, Chamber NE I had been almost totally destroyed. It had consisted of orthostatic slabs forming two separate compartments placed end to end, 2.0m by 1.2m and 1.6 m by 1.0m, the outer one entered from a short passage between the revetment walls, through a gap of 0.5m between small portal slabs. Chamber NE II had lost its coverstones and its remaining side slabs had fallen inwards, but its

original form was clear as a single chamber 2.85m long by 1.0m wide and up to 1.3m high, sealed by a structural slab from a formal but false entrance passage between the revetment walls. Chamber NE III was not explored much beyond its entrance passage between the revetment walls. It had a functional entrance 0.3m wide between portal slabs (similar to those of Chamber NE I) beneath the edge of a coverstone 1.2m broad.

Though no undamaged chamber has been fully explored, and the main chamber in particular may contain essential functional evidence, variation may already be seen in the use of the side-chambers. No substantial human remains had survived in Chamber NE I, but those in the inner compartment could represent a dedicatory deposit, as also may some in Chamber NE II. The latter had contained a considerable quantity of disarticulated human bones, the long bones piled against the foot of the side walls. In Chamber NE III disarticulated remains forming only part of the potential ossuary deposit were recovered from the chamber's outer end, with a flint knife, part of a possible bone flute and a variety of animal bones. From beneath the extra-revetment material opposite the entrance here came several fragments of Abingdon Ware.

The excavator felt the site had been planned and erected in a single phase. Though full assessment requires further excavation, it is clearly related to the laterally-chambered class with dummy forecourt. Whether or not its portal originally sheltered a terminal chamber is at present unclear.

PRN 638 Mynydd Troed Long Cairn

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp 35-6. This mound overlooks the basin centred upon Llangorse Lake, just over 350m above OD on the S-facing slope ascending the col between Mynydd Troed to the NE (609m) and Mynydd Llangorse to the S (506m).

The site was discovered by OGS Crawford in 1921, when only two uprights were visible. Grimes made a sketch plan in 1926, showing possibly three orthostats and three exposed stone faces within a mound showing considerable disturbance. In 1966 sections were cut from opposite sites of the mound to provide information on the original ground surface and superincumbent deposits for soil and pollen study (Crampton & Webley 1966).

The barrow's long axis is aligned 20 degrees east of true N and at about 30 degrees E of the maximum slope of the ground, which here rises at about 7 degrees. The mound is 26.3m by 15.0m wide, and 1.4m high from the hillslope, which falls just over 0.3m along the cairn's length. The shape of the mound is roughly quadrangular with a rounded tail to the S, though with a more square northern perimeter. To the N the site merges into the irregular surface of a natural, level platform. There are now three hollows on the mound, the possible sites of former chambers.

A perimeter wall built upon unprepared ground was located in the excavation. It still stood up to 22 courses (and 0.43m) high by 11m across. This had collapsed in the W cut but, protected by a 'canted pile of slabs', was extant on the E. The only other feature revealed was a vertically placed slab 0.6m long, 1.1m within the line of the western wall.

The exposed chamber occupies the most northerly hollow and comprises three upstanding stones, the western one 1.15m long and 0.3m wide, leaning SE at 24 degrees from the vertical, and the northern one 0.7m long and 0.15m thick, leaning south at 23 degrees. The remaining stone is 0.75m long by about 0.12m thick, leaning to the S at 26 degrees. None of the hollows is more than 0.3m deep, nor is any stone of greater visible height. The tips of two further stones, possibly orthostatic, about 0.4 m long and 0.1 to 0.15m thick, and aligned roughly E-W, appear near the centre line of the cairn, to the W of the central hollow. At least five more stones were shown to be visible at the surface, four being proposed as possible capstones.

Excavation yielded some cherty flint flakes and three types of Neolithic pottery very similar to that from Ty Isaf from the buried surface. Both surviving and excavated features suggest a denuded long barrow contained by a revetment wall, the remains of one certain chamber, and hints of the presence of two others.

Possession of a single eastern chamber might suggest that this was a terminal-chambered tomb.

However, as there appear to be indications of other chambers, more exhaustive excavation is required before the precise morphology of the site can be ascertained.

PRN 639 Ty Isaf Chambered Long Cairn

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp 36-8. The mound at Ty Isaf lies about 265m above OD at the lower end of the ridge descending from Castell Dinas, between the Afon Rhiangoll and a small tributary joining it from the NW. It was discovered by OGS Crawford in 1921, when two chambers were visible, with indications of others. The chambers were totally excavated in 1938 by Grimes (1939). Before excavation the mound was of pointed-oval shape, 32.9m long, 15.25m wide and up to 1.8m high, orientated slightly E of N. The extent of structures revealed was 30.2m, the greatest width probably being at least 17m, reducing to 13.5m at about two-thirds of the original length, with a maximum height of 1.5m. After excavation the mound was carefully restored to its previous dimensions and although these still remain the same, one capstone has disappeared and the site and its environs are vulnerable to erosion from farm animals and agricultural machinery.

The overall structure comprised:

- (1) A wedge-shaped cairn with double drystone walls (with extra-revetment) extending far beyond the superficial limits of the mound, its northern and wider end having incurred horns ending on :
- (2) The false portal, in the form of an H. Behind this were :
- (3) A pair of chambers (I-II) symmetrically placed back to back at right-angles to the main axis, entered independently from the sides of the cairn. A short distance S was
- (4) A double walled rotunda linked with the cairn revetment walls on the E side, and enclosing
- (5) A large transepted gallery (III), its main axis lying roughly NW-SE, and entered from the SE immediately outside the rotunda at the S end was
- (6) Another much-ruined chamber (IV), placed upon, though at right-angles to the main axis. It opened originally to the E.

Levelling was suspected on the E side with the use of marker stones during a preparation stage. Around the principal structures (of which chamber III and its rotunda were thought to have been built before chambers I and II), the body of the cairn consisted of loosely packed sandstone blocks and slabs. Large flat slabs were pitched with a buttressing effect for revetment walling. In upper levels these were laid horizontally. Cairn mass was retained by a double line of revetment, the inner being more coarsely built and sinuous than the outer, which was more truly aligned and consisted of carefully laid, thin slabs. This attained a maximum height of 0.43m with 15 courses.

On the W side the revetments appeared independent of other structures, spaced only 0.5m apart at their eroded S end but 1.3m apart at the entrance to chamber I and round the NW horn, where the inner line broke before reaching the portal. On the E side both revetments were virtually destroyed in the NE quarter of the cairn. It is possible that no inner wall ever existed there. Towards the S both lines were a continuation of those forming the rotunda encircling chamber III at a spacing of up to 2.0m. The inner walling here remained to a maximum height of 0.56m, enclosing an oval area of about 10.4m by 7.3m, and showing contemporaneity with the inner cairn revetment in the smooth merging of foundation courses. The outer rotunda circuit was of good thin slabs reaching a maximum height of about 1.7m, well reinforced by slabs pitched against it within the cairn body.

Though its false portal was probably set in the original ground surface at about the same time as the chamber uprights, the inturned walling of the funnel-shaped forecourt sides was laid upon a deposit which deepened to almost 1m at the portal. The first construction phase would therefore seem to have progressed from S. to N., ending at the forecourt.

The positioning of the four chambers respected the cairn's axial symmetry, though the axis of chamber III lay askew to the main orientation. Old Red Sandstone uprights formed principal elements of their compartments. Inner passages were supplemented with dry walling where necessary, even corbelled inwards to lessen the gaps to be spanned with cover-stones. The outer passages through the double revetments were lined only with laid slab walling. Chamber I on the W was rectangular, about 3.3m deep by 1.2m, its orthostats ranging in height from 0.86 to 0.96m. A small inner compartment was paved with slabs and the passage to the outside had the form of an ante-chamber defined by two pairs of slabs set transversely. Chamber II on the E was also rectangular, some 2.7m deep by 1.5m, three of its four side

orthostats leaning inward, but the NE entrance pillar supporting one remaining capstone at a height similar to that of chamber I. The passage to the inner revetment was narrow at about 0.7m. Chamber III, entered from the SE of the rotunda by a passage that widened from 0.7m to 1.5m, led over a low sill into a central chamber 2.1m deep by 1.5m. The SW and NE transepts, both entered through small openings formed on one side by leaning conglomerate pillars, measured about 3.3m by 1.2m and 1.7m by 1.2m respectively. The plan of Chamber IV at the extreme S end of the cairn was incomplete, but it must have been at least 2.7m long E-W by 1.2m. The survival of some cairn material to the S. suggested that access here was from the E.

The burial chambers seem to have been used as ossuaries over an indeterminate period which involved the practice of collecting bones from decomposed corpses. Chamber I contained bone groups from at least 17 individuals, mainly at the side walls and even pushed into crevices. At primary levels were leaf-shaped arrowheads, a complete stone axe, a bone pin and plain pottery. In Chamber II, by contrast, were the remains of only one person with parts of at least six bowls, but there had been two final burials in the passage. Chamber III contained the grouped remains of at least nine individuals, including two more finally laid out in the passage, artefacts were confined to plain pots/sherds. Chamber IV, though possibly original in the layout of the Neolithic tomb, contained only cremated bone and the flat base of a Bronze Age cinerary urn. Chamber I had also been re-used. This was demonstrated by a few beaker fragments at an upper level.

Completion of the cairn and its forecourt with a neatly laid outer revetment was seen by the excavator as a comparatively late event in the construction sequence, with a formal shaping of the whole tomb involving the addition of extra-revetment material for stability. As a solution to the problem of re-entry to chambers thus closed at ground level Grimes suggested access from above, into the unroofed part of the passages between the two lines of walling. The poorly preserved state of the S end of the cairn may well result from less substantial construction there, owing to the attachment of less importance to that end.

The plan of the monument does not fit comfortably with any of the three tomb types. Its rotunda, a particularly unusual feature, might reasonably be interpreted as having formed an earlier focus for the trapezoid long cairn. The presence of such a feature has drawn some to suggest that it was a multi-period site, built in stages, an interpretation not favoured by the excavator.

PRN 687 Gwernvale Chambered Long Cairn

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp 56-60. The Gwernvale chambered long cairn is sited on an alluvial terrace about 76m above OD, 5m above the flood plain on the N side of the Usk valley, 0.5km W of Crickhowell. Only the most prominent stones of one chamber survive, exposed in the levelled verge on the N side of the A40 trunk road, of which the realignment was the occasion for a major excavation (Britnell and Savoury 1984).

Before excavation and through two centuries of antiquarian observation the one visible chamber was enclosed in a small field, but there was no conclusive evidence of a mound, nor had any further stone structures been suspected.

The excavations revealed evidence for pre-cairn activity dating from the Mesolithic, together with Neolithic occupation. The original cairn within its outer revetment was just over 45m long, narrowing from its greatest width of just under 17m near the E end to only about 6.5m at the eroded W end. Though only one side of the forecourt survived, its funnel shape could be deduced as penetrating to a depth of about 5m between two fairly straight lengths of revetment angled in from a broadly curved E end and reducing in width from 6m to the 2m length of a blocking slab at the base of a false portal. The height of the completed cairn can be deduced, from extant features of the chambers, to have decreased from at least 2.5m at the false portal through 2m over Chamber 1 and 1.5m over Chambers 2 and 3 at mid-length, to perhaps as little as a final 0.5m at the W end.

The excavators have proposed a sequence of building phases, beginning with the erection of the chambers and their main passages, stabilised with heavy material, within a predetermined plan, then built up as successive lines of inner and outer revetment. The body of the cairn and the inner walling were of weathered sandstone slabs and boulders, the outer walling being of generally smaller (apparently) quarried stone. The outer revetment was originally continuous across the entrance to the chambers, the

material between it and the inner revetment being stabilised into cross-walling where necessary to form extensions of the true chamber passages, to be opened and closed again after access for burial.

The four chambers were sited in neat relationship to the cairn axis, the most westerly having been virtually obliterated. The other three were lined with upright slabs or pillars of which only a few had survived to their full height. They were entered by way of supposedly slab-roofed passages. Chamber 1, measuring 3.0m x 1.6m internally, was the highest, with headroom of some 1.7m. It occupied the central part of the cairn and was formed by six uprights. Chambers 2 and 3 were sited virtually back to back, about 2m apart and set transversely to their short passages from the S and N sides respectively, measuring 2.7m x 1.2m and 4.9m x 1.4m, both with an internal height of at least 1.3m. The former existence of Chamber 4 was deduced from residual features close to the eroded W end.

Intermittent opening and closing of Chambers 1-3, possibly extending over a period of 600 years, may be deduced from the disturbance of the deliberate blocking material of their passages.

The Gwernvale tomb is a lateral-chambered example with a dummy forecourt. On the basis of C14 dates the cairn appears to have been begun around the end of the fourth millennium and remained in use for up to 600 years.

PRN 689 Standard Street Chambered Tomb

A single tabular stone some 2.1m high by 0.67m thick, lying on Llanbedr Parish Boundary, was noted (in 1921) as bearing inscription '1844', although the site is also noted by Theophilus Jones in 1809 as a maen-hir (Jones 1911). Crawford in 1921 and Quinell in 1962 both note the possible remains of a slight mound roughly 15m NNW-SSE by 9m wide, and by 1962 only surviving as a scarp 0.4m high, surrounding the stone, and suggest that the stone may therefore be the remains of a 'burial chamber'. All trace of this mound has disappeared and the general area has been much disturbed.

RCAHMW (1997, 177) record the site as a standing stone rather than a possible chambered tomb, with an upright sandstone slab 1.98m high with a bluntly pointed head, roughly rectangular in section, 1.65m long by 0.65m thick. Traces of an oval surrounding mound are no longer visible. It is impossible to know if the position it now occupies in an angle of the parish boundary is owed to a prehistoric or a medieval origin.

PRN 691 Carn Goch Cairn

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp 54-6 . Carn Goch is a large tumulus of earth and stones occupying level, low-lying ground some 85m above OD in a recreation ground-cum-public park on the edge of Llangattock village. It was discovered by accident in 1847 by workmen engaged in clearing away a large heap of stones. According to the contemporary account, the mound housed a 'cist or cromlech . . . of four rude uprights under a covering stone, inside which . . . a quantity of human bones were discovered, some of which soon crumbled to dust; but the bone of the arm and also the upper part of the jaw, part of the skull, and a row of teeth were quite perfect, all of which were carefully collected and preserved'.

The interior was 2.6m long, about 1.22m wide, and 0.7m high and contained 'a considerable quantity of fresh looking charcoal . . . mixed with the bones', which 'apparently belonged to a man of 40 or 50 years of age'.

The present diameter of the tumulus is 17.4m, and its height is 1.4m. Trees grow on it, there are many signs of modern disturbance, and it is not possible to obtain all the details of the chamber, of which the large slab about 1.5m square and 0.2m thick now seen lying flat on the surface towards the E side is possibly a capstone, with two stones just visible beneath its NE edge. Opinion has been divided between those who felt this was probably a round barrow and those convinced that it was of greater antiquity than the Bronze Age, even going so far as to claim a faint tail could be discerned. This would elongate the barrow to about 24.4 m by 15 to 18 m wide. Only excavation will determine more precisely.

PRN 1062 Penywylod Long Cairn, Llanigon

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp 60-2. Facing NW on a slope, about 450m E of Pen-y-wylod, about 260m above OD on the edge of farmland probably enclosed during the late 18th century, are the denuded remains of a chambered long cairn consisting mainly of small sandstone slabs

up to about 1.5m high. The pear-shaped mound is 18.2m long (oriented 70 degrees E of N), and 9.5m wide near the broader (E) end, reducing to 7.5m near the W end.

The ground immediately adjacent and above the site is disturbed by minor stone quarrying. Several large tabular slabs protrude from the surface, and similar stones were used in chamber construction. The site has been closely confined by recent boundary features on three sides, obviously absorbing much cairn material and affecting its present form. It is possible that reference to the site as a Druidical Altar in 1898 might infer the survival of a capstone until that date (Morgan 1898).

The site's condition has been dramatically affected by excavation (Morgan & Marshall 1922). During digging campaigns in 1920 and 1921 the Woolhope Club sank a central trench 14 ft [4.3m] along the mound axis and cleared out the main chamber. Exploration from the western apex revealed the elements of the smaller, western chamber. Trial holes were also made in other parts of the mound which included a trench from the NW towards the main chamber, in vain search of a retaining wall, surrounding upright stones or a ditch. It seems likely that considerable damage was done on the NE side of the chamber, and that stones were dislodged by an unknown interloper. So although representative of sites considered original by the excavators, the current positions of all visible stones almost certainly results from resetting during the excavation.

The mound was found to lie upon a 'natural soil' which sloped from S-N, the stone debris on the N tailing out much further than on the S. Its mass consisted almost entirely of large flat stones placed in horizontal layers from the ground upwards, the interstices filled with smaller stones. There was practically no soil except at the surface. It was not possible to determine the origin of a charcoal deposit several inches thick lying to the SE of the cist.

What now appears as a roughly rectangular chamber, about 2.0m long by 1m, was originally about 2 ft 6 ins wide [0.7m], by 5 ft 6 ins [1.7m] long by 5 feet [1.5m] high. No stone now protrudes higher than 0.9m. The end stones leaned westward and the side stones leaned northward, probably under the weight of a capstone. 'A supporting wall of thin slabs' about 0.6m high had been built against the outer faces of the eastern end stone and the southern side stone; the western end stone 'rested on the original level of the site, and was embedded to a depth of 5 to 6 inches [0.15m] in the clay bed'. The stones are 0.16-0.30m thick. The chamber had been filled to a depth of about 1.2m with stones and black earth containing bones. There were traces of fire, not certainly ancient. No burned material was found except two bones. At the base of the chamber were more bones and two black coarse potsherds from a vessel about 6 inches [0.15 m] in basal diameter. The chamber was floored with rough paving slabs.

The western chamber on the N side of the axis of the mound comprised two parallel slabs 4ft [1.2m] apart, but now only 0.95m apart, forming the E and W ends of a cist. There was only one remaining side stone, broken, fallen in from the N., while a slab resting on the eastern end stone and sloping away to the E was probably a displaced capstone. The SE angle of the chamber, contained a small pocket surrounded and covered by stones. Within this in a confined space, small charcoal fragments were interdigitated with small stones.

Another upright stone similar in size to the eastern end stone of the western chamber stood parallel to it 1.0m further E, but the excavators discounted its possible structural significance, as also they dismissed the smaller upright slabs on the N side of the mound near the larger chamber, while a slab lying flat at the southern edge was found not to be the coverstone of a cist.

The finds from the excavation, which were not obtained in consistently controlled conditions, belong to at least three distinct periods. The coarse sherds and the bones from the lowest level in the chamber are presumably from primary inhumation. But sherds of unprovenanced coarse, reddish pottery are conceivably from a later burial phase. Unfortunately 27 teeth, several flint flakes and a scraper were also taken from disturbed earth. In the circumstances it is impossible to distinguish any grouping of the twenty or so individuals represented, including children of various ages as well as adult men and women.

The excavation spoil also yielded dozens of small blue glass beads, and tubes of vitreous paste, divided externally into rounded segments, probably of Romano-British date, together with an unstratified Roman small brass coin of Crispus (AD 317-326) picked up near the NW corner of the main chamber. These may

have been planted to confuse the excavators.

On the available evidence, the site seems to represent a variety of terminal-chamber tomb. But much may have been lost through erosion and the excavation record is poor. Drawing attention to its unusual pear-shape, Corcoran suggested a two-stage building for the site, forwarding the idea that the more eastern chamber may originally have been built in a circular cairn. However, it is doubtful if there is yet sufficient the evidence to support such a multi-period theory.

PRN 2388 Cae Gwin Barrow

A cairn with a stone cist, removed before 1809 was recorded by Jones (1809). A possible chambered cairn, or perhaps just a round barrow with cist.

PRN 2407 Llwyn Long Barrow

A group of perpendicular stones, some 1.5m square, may represent the remains of a chambered tomb.

PRN 2424 Cefn Moel Chamber

A group of large, closely related edge-set stones possibly the remains of a burial chamber. A line of edge-set stones, 4m long (N-S) and up to 0.4m high was identified on a level area during a field visit in 1998. Possibly a be small quarry or the remains of structure rather than a chambered tomb.

PRN 5053 Nant y Gwreiddyn Long Cairn

Supposed long cairn noted as being 80m upslope from mound PRN 4534. No such feature seen by OS in 1981 and no other references to a long cairn at this site, though there are a number in the general vicinity. Possible confusion with natural ridge at SO17952829.

PRN 6145 Esgryn Brook Barrow

Stone setting C. 4m E-W by 2m N-S with the east and west sides comprising two opposed pairs of low orthostats with a possible capstone lying to the south. Described as a possible cromlech although it could be the large damaged cist of a round barrow. No description of any mound given.

PRN 50434 Ty Illtud Long Cairn

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp 31-34. The surviving site lies S of a low sandstone exposure on the prominent south-west corner of a broad ridge 320m above OD overlooking the floodplain of the Afon Usk. At the end of the 17th century the site was certainly noted by Edward Lhuyd who described a chamber of three uprights and one capstone, with graffiti on both sidestones.

The oval mound, 23.0m N-S by 15.5m wide, falls steeply to W and S. The more level central area is about 17.0m long by 7.0m wide within sloping sides giving a height of 1.5m on the lower (W) side and 1.0m on the upper. The surviving features fall into two parts. The S end is a platform about 7.0m by 5.5m, and the N appears as an uneven surface resulting from cairn robbing, lower than the other end and c. 9.0 by 6.0m.

The chamber, 1.0m by slightly under 2.0m internally, faces N standing about 2m E of the monument's central axis. Of its four main components the eastern side stone (A) is 1.5m long, 0.35m thick and over 0.5m high, split along part of its length from the N end. The western side stone (B) is 2.1m long, more than 0.35m thick, standing 0.65m above the floor. The southern end stone (C) is 1.0m long, 0.1m thick, standing 0.5m high; the capstone is of irregular shape, 2.0m by 1.75m in plan, varying in thickness from 0.1 to 0.35m and declining to the N at 15 degrees, supported only by the two side stones. The internal chamber height is now only half Lhuyd's recorded four feet (1.2m), which suggests later infilling.

N of the chamber are five further stones, three roughly aligned across its end. One on the W is a square-shaped column (D) of about 0.5m side, 0.95m high. Stone E is 0.5m long, 0.1m thick and 0.4m high. Stone F is at least 0.5m long, 0.2m thick and exposed to a height of 0.5m. Beyond the chamber, E of, but aligned on the main axis of the monument, is an upright slab (G), 1.8m long, 0.75m high and 0.4m thick. An opposing upright slab (H), traced by probing, seems to be just under 1m long. There are two stones lying loose on the mound, 5.0m and 6.8m SE of the chamber, measure respectively 0.85m by 0.65m by 0.2m thick and 1.05m by 0.85m by 0.3m thick.

Both Grimes and Longueville Jones showed the fifth upright, probably defining the W side of another chamber, about 3.45m E-W by 2.75m N-S. A forecourt to the main tomb structure might be suggested without any demonstrable portal structure.

Five stones bear inscriptions and symbols. Stone D is said to bear the date 1510 just above ground level, and stone G the date mcccxi. Of the two chamber side slabs, stone A carries at least eight crosses and a series of ill-formed initials, but stone B bears more than sixty symbols, the majority being crosses either plain, enclosed in lozenges, doubled or crossleted. Stone C depicts only what may be a five-stringed lyre. More graffiti probably survive below present ground level.

Grinsell (1981) reviewed the interpretation of these graffiti through three centuries. He favoured the view that the chamber was at one time used as a hermit's cell. Opinion since Lhuyd tends to favour a medieval date, although an origin at least prehistoric if not actually contemporary with the tomb has been argued. However, such an early dating seems unlikely since the graffiti do have close parallels in mason's marks, and it seems most probable that these were incised in the chamber during exploitation of the flagstone exposure immediately N of the cairn.

Whereas the plan suggests the possibility that this was built as a simple terminal chamber tomb, the former existence of a further chamber complicates this thesis, making it difficult to classify the site more precisely without excavation.

PRN 26387 Cwm Sere E megalithic tomb

A drystone walled burial chamber identified during upland survey in 1995. The chamber is covered by three large capstones and a gap at one end, possibly due to the removal of a fourth, missing, capstone. The entrance faces NE, with the whole possibly surrounded by the remains of a long cairn 15m long, 8.5m wide and 1.5m high. Located on valley floor, by Nant Sere stream.

PRN 12375 King's Stone

Theophilus Jones first noted a cromlech here in 1809. The feature comprises a large slab, the supposed capstone of a cromlech, about 3.7m by 2.7m by 0.8m thick, which protrudes fairly steeply from the edge of a rough knoll in a naturally detached part of the local rock formation (RCAHMW 1997, 64).. Rejected as a chambered tomb.

PRN 12376 Cwrt y Prior chambered tomb ?

In 1909 the Revd. Daniel Lewis mentioned 'the remains of a cromlech' here, but in his time 'there was only one stone of considerable dimensions remaining'. Although some large stones can be traced in fields in this area, none can be definitely associated with a burial chamber (RCAHMW 1997, 64).

Table 4: Chambered tombs (Type 2) within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR	Type 1	Type 2
567	Rhos Fach Long Cairn	SO18333365	Non antiquity ?	Chambered tomb ?
640	Cwm Fforest Corn drying kiln	SO18332944	Corn drying kiln ?	Chambered tomb ?
2368	Craig Cwarelli Mound	SO03761990	Spoil heap	Chambered tomb ?
3478	Upper Wenallt Long Cairn	SO11302140	Non antiquity ?	Chambered tomb ?
4915	Wern Fawr Stones	SN97572722	Non antiquity	Chambered tomb ?

PRN 567 Rhos Fach Long Cairn

An oval, irregularly mounded area here, about 22.6m long, 10.4m wide and only 0.4m high, was at one time interpreted as a wrecked long cairn with 'definite evidence of a passageway leading from the edge of the mound towards the centre'. However, the remains are too slight for this interpretation, and are probably not prehistoric (RCAHMW 1997, 65).

PRN 640 Cwm Fforest Corn drying kiln

A structure first noted on the edge in the bank of the Afon Rhiangoll at this site in 1924, was long considered to be a chambered tomb. Re-examination reveals this to be a ruined corn-drying kiln. Its

rectangular kiln chamber and the low, slab-roofed flue passage facing into the river gorge below, demonstrate the need for its re-interpretation (RCAHMW 1997, 65).

PRN 2368 Craig Cwarelli Mound

In the area of a small group of quarry hollows is a longish spoil-heap of stones. Its E end has been neatly built up in coursed drystone walling, in the form of one straight line and one convex curve with a break between them. At a casual glance this is not unlike the forecourt of a chambered long cairn. The position on the high main ridge of the Brecon Beacons would be very unusual for a chambered tomb

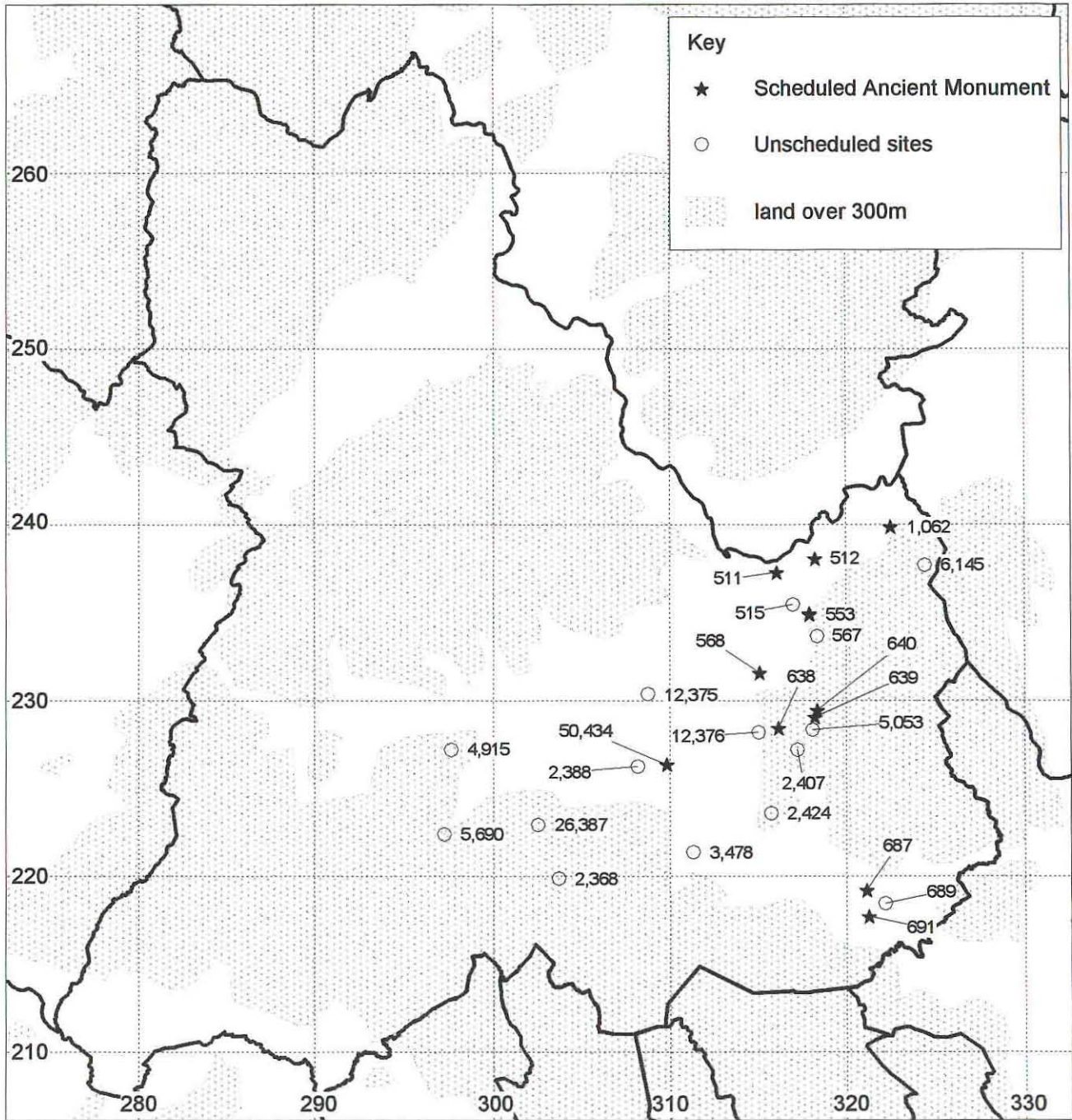
PRN 3478 Upper Wenallt Long Cairn

Around 1930 Sir Cyril Fox noted a disturbed cairn of large stones and boulders, about 29m long and aligned N-S lying in the hollow of a re-entrant, which obscured its true width. No associated megalithic stones were described. There is an accumulation of stones at this spot but this is unlikely to be Neolithic (RCAHMW 1997, 65).

PRN 4915 Wern Fawr Stones

A fortuitous outcropping accentuated by water erosion resembling a ruined chambered tomb. Two large and one smaller recumbent stones within a long oval embankment, with other stones projecting from banking.

Fig. 2 Distribution of Chambered tombs in Brecknock



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5 CISTS

5.1 There are 8 recorded cist, or possible within the study area (fig. 3; Table 4)

Table 4. Cists within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
619	Brecon, Penlan High School Cist	SO052296
3321	Cwm Car Cist	SO054135
26466	Gwaun Perfedd S stone structure	SO02682068
50549	Twyn y Beddau Cist I	SO24113861
50550	Twyn y Beddau Cist II	SO24113861
50551	Twyn y Beddau Cist III	SO24113861
70693	Darren Ddu cist	SO11121558
70929	Nant Cedni Cist	SN89185716

PRN 619 Brecon, Penlan High School Cist

In 1961, an irregular, pentagonal cist containing the bones of at least one adult were discovered during bulldozing in connection with the building of playing fields for the Boy's Grammar School. It is possible that artefacts were also disinterred, but such were the circumstances of finding, that nothing is recorded (RCAHMW 1997, 136)

PRN 3321 Cwm Car Cist

A cist ploughed up in March 1900, formed from four stones on end and covered by a large stone, measured some 0.66m by 0.48m. The cist was 0.3m deep and contained a beaker, probable cremation and a barbed and tanged arrowhead. The exact site is unknown but probably lies under Taf Fechan Reservoir.

PRN 26466 Gwaun Perfedd S stone structure

A small stone-lined chamber, 0.85m long, 0.7m wide, and 0.35m deep, identified during upland survey in 1995. Located on edge of valley floor, just above the level of the Blaen Taf Fechan stream. Possibly some sort of storage structure or cist.

PRN 50549-51 Twyn y Beddau Cist I-III

Three stone lined graves recorded 32m SW of cairn PRN 1064, and measuring some 1.2m long (Poole 1886). Apparently part of a cemetery which may be associated with the cairn and thus Bronze Age, although possibly Dark Age. No visible trace remains.

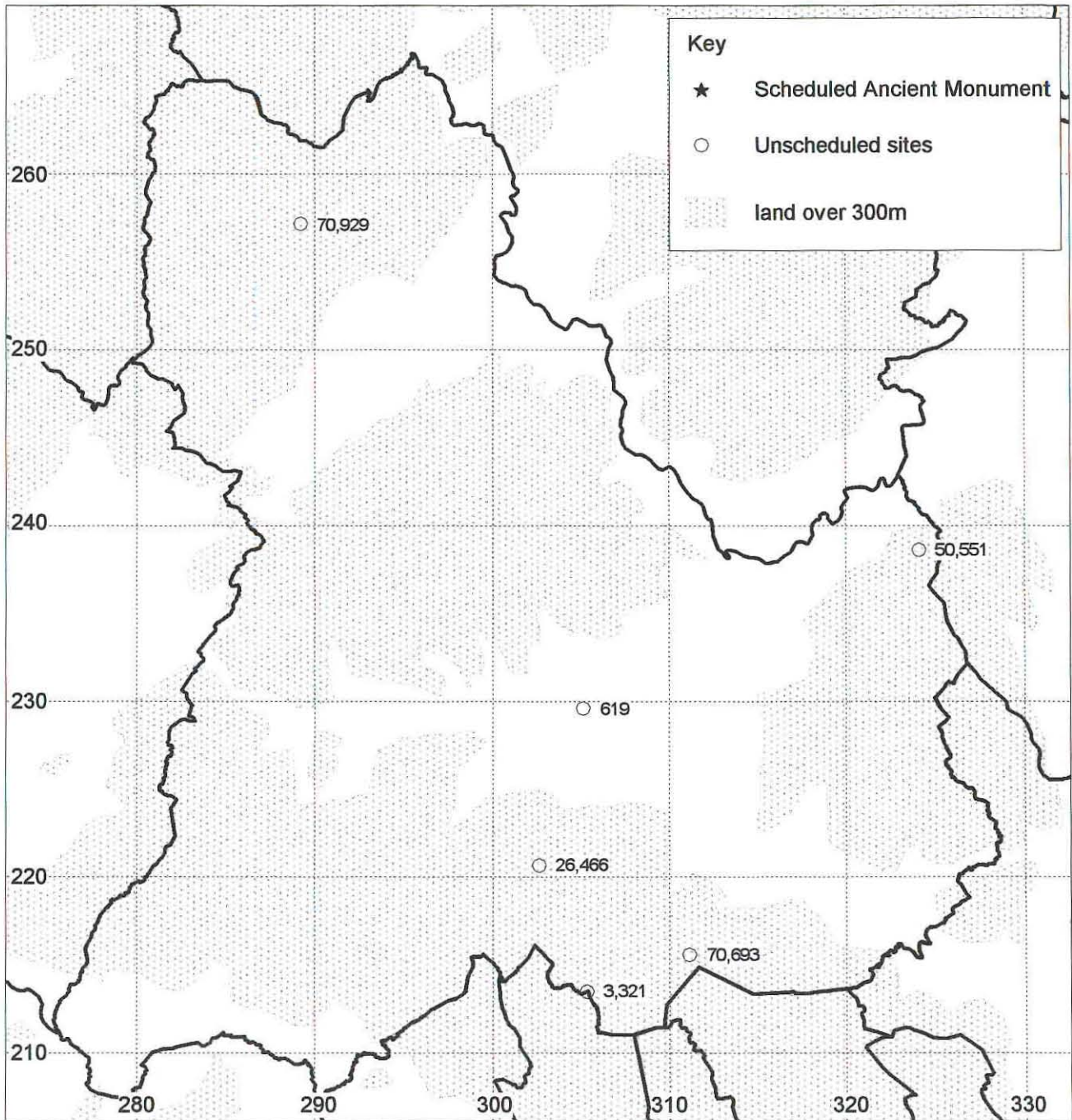
PRN 70693 Darren Ddu cist

A possible Bronze Age cist on the edge of modern pathway. Site is obscured by vegetation.

PRN 70929 Nant Cedni Cist

Site of unknown type and function consisting of a cist-like structure on N formed of orthostats. Wall runs approximately SE downslope, curving to the S for c. 5m. On E side of wall are two, or perhaps three, semi-circular stone built appendages of unknown function.

Fig. 3 Distribution of Cists in Brecknock



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6 CREMATION BURIALS

6.1 There are two cremation burials recorded in the SMR (fig. 4; Table 5), neither of which is scheduled.

PRN	Site name	NGR
5697	Fan y Big Cremation	SO03712057
5707	Pen y Gaer Burial	SO166217

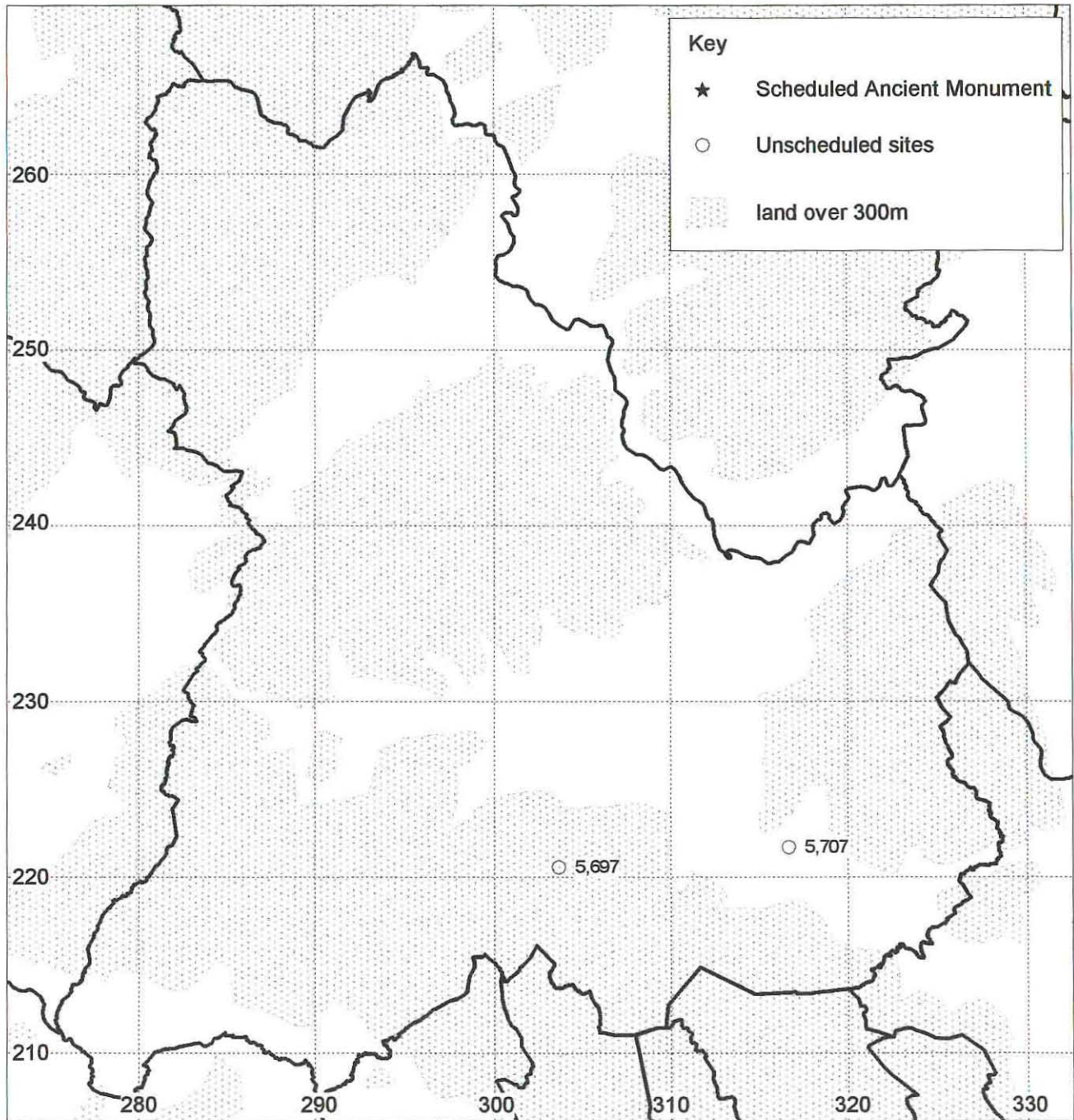
PRN 5697 Fan y Big Cremation

Two cordoned urns containing cremations were found in eroded conditions in 1981 on a local summit of Fan y Big. Minor salvage excavations were undertaken in 1981 and 1983. The urns may have been interred in a pit 1m by 0.8m and 0.24m deep, but it is unclear if this was related to the finds of the urns. No cairn survived. As well as the two cordoned urns other finds included a possible bronze razor, fragments of flint and cremation burial (Briggs *et al.* 1990).

PRN 5707 Pen y Gaer Burial

An urn filled with bones was recorded in 1809, although no further details are known (Jones 1909, 499-500)

Fig. 4 Distribution of Cremation burials in Brecknock



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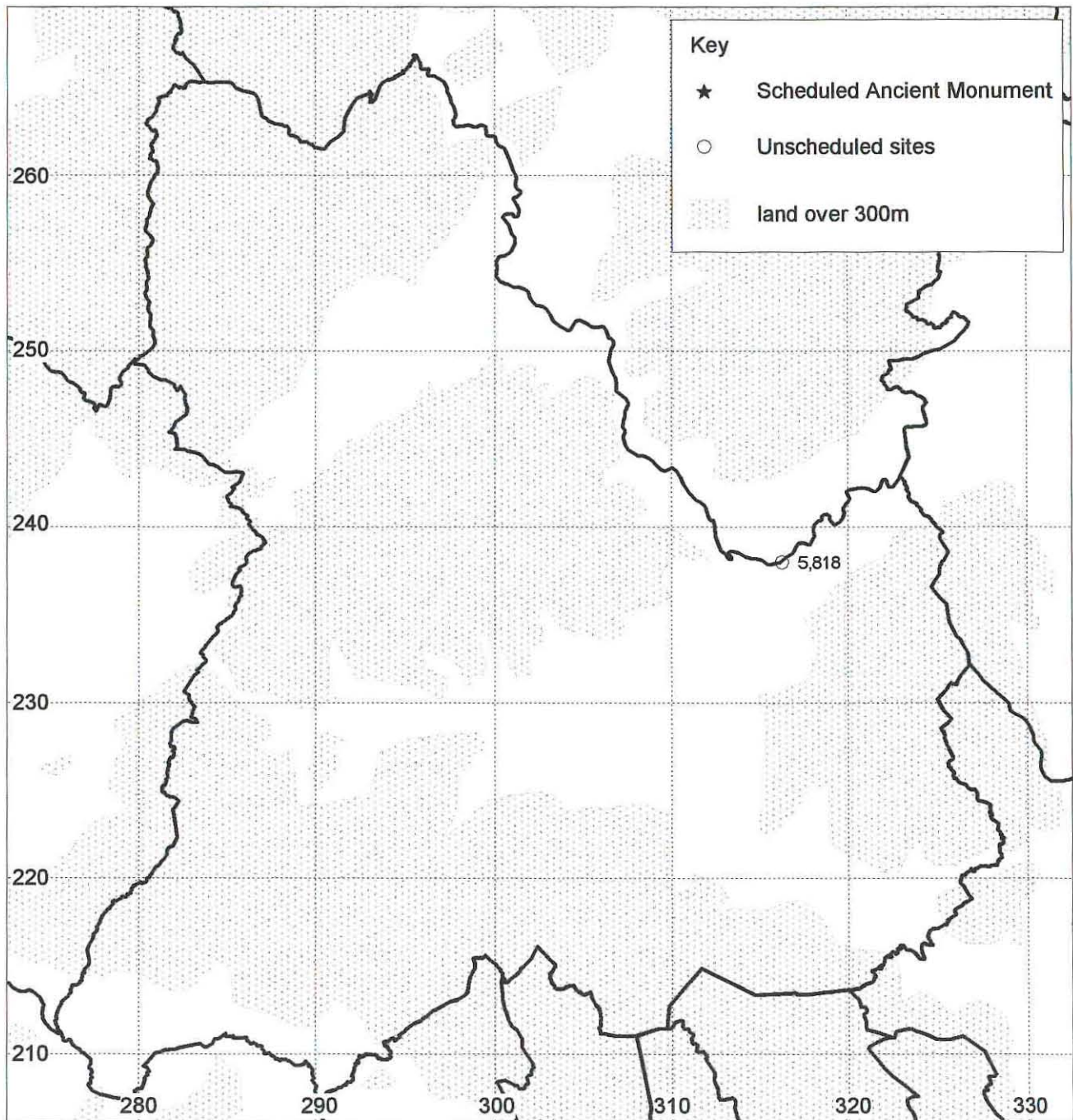
7 CURSUS MONUMENTS

- 7.1 The only recorded cursus, or possible cursus, within the study area is in the Wye valley (fig. 5; PRN 5818; SO 16213800), and was identified as a cropmark from aerial reconnaissance.

PRN 5818 Spread Eagle cursus

A cropmark of two parallel ditches orientated SE-NW, 15m apart and traceable for some 130m (SO16283784 - 16203795). It runs perpendicular to present course of the Wye 50m to the NE. No terminals are visible, but there is a large ring ditch across the river 450m to NW. A closely grouped cluster of some 8 ring ditches is visible on gravel terrace some 150m to the E. The identification of this site is suspect and may represent a fossil field system. Proximity of the cursus to the River Wye, and its perpendicularity to the present course, may suggest that it is a trackway leading to a fording point. The presence of ring ditches and ritual monuments at fording points may be paralleled elsewhere (Gibson 1999)

Fig. 5 Distribution of Cursus monuments in Brecknock



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8 HENGES

- 8.1 There are two hengiform monuments recorded within the study area (fig. 6; Table 6), none of which is scheduled.

Table 6: Henges within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
3264	Carnau Gwynion Hengiform site	SN92401445
3285	Blaen Hepste Hengiform	SN96331296

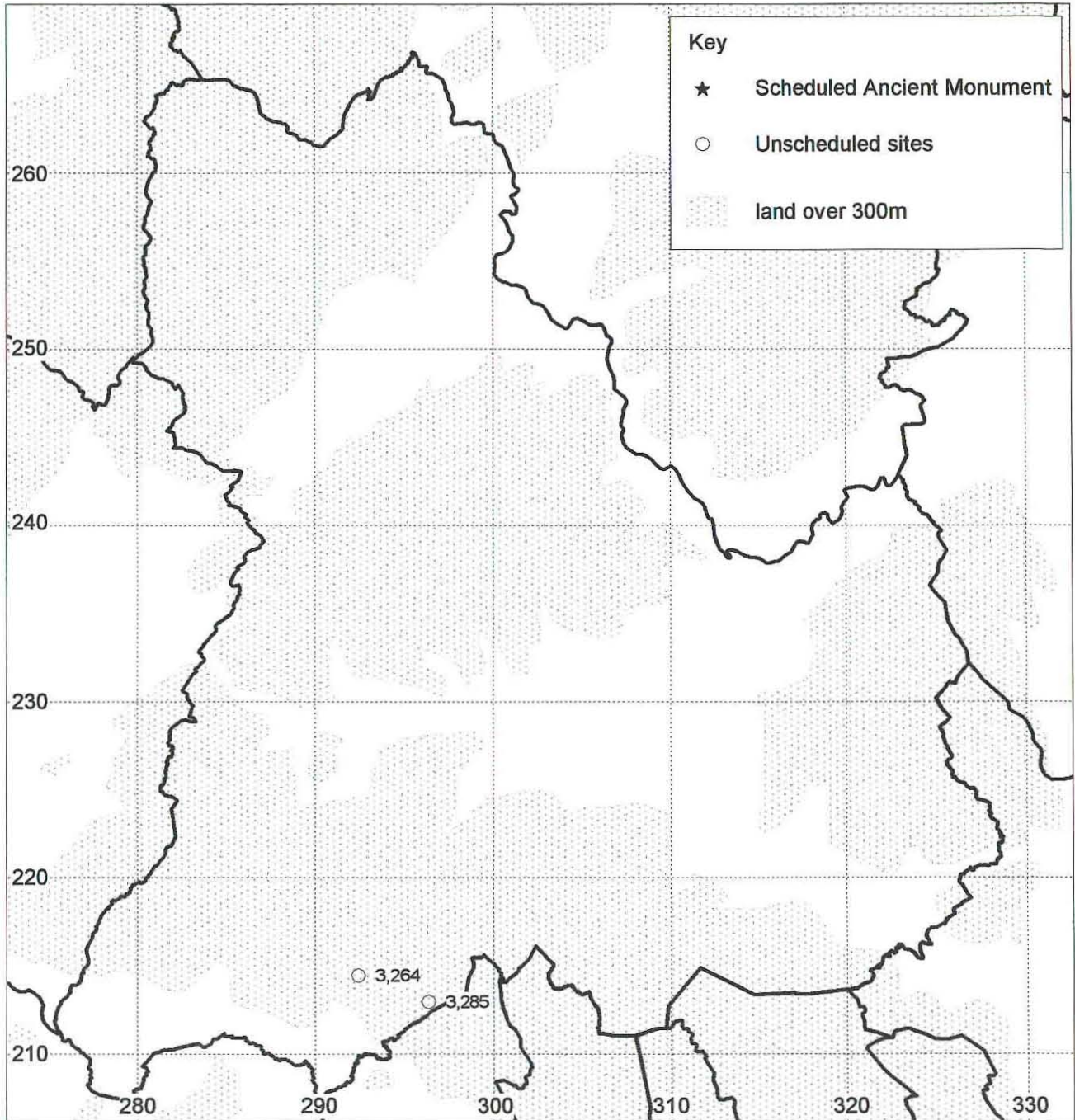
PRN 3264 Carnau Gwynion Hengiform site

The site is almost hengiform, 12m in overall diameter, with a ditch up to 0.6m deep surrounding an area about 9m in diameter. The outer earthen bank, 0.2m high, is broken on the E by what appears to be a causewayed entrance flanked by a fallen stone, possibly a portal. Two small stones (of Old Red Sandstone) protrude 0.1m above the turf roughly in the centre of the monument (RCAHMW 1997, 92).

PRN 3285 Blaen Hepste Hengiform

To the NE of Tir-yr-Onnen on a slight natural eminence 150m NW of the R. Hepste, 320m above OD is a hengiform monument. It comprises an outer bank of earth and stone, 2.0m wide 12.5m N-S by 11m, standing about 0.3m above the height of the interior and 0.6m above that of the internal ditch. The central platform at roughly the same height as the surrounding ground, and is 5.7m in diameter with a maximum height of 0.4m above the ditch. The platform is slightly depressed at the centre and there is a small earth-fast boulder about 0.6m by 0.5m, projecting 0.1m on the lip in the SW quadrant. A distinct break in the bank in the E is flanked on the S by a low stone slab, suggestive of an original entrance. This is accompanied by a slight ovalising of the central platform, possibly to be interpreted as a causeway. There is another break on the N side where the bank reduces to ground level in a regular manner, but this seems unlikely to represent an entrance as there is no accompanying causeway.

Fig. 6 Distribution of Henges in Brecknock



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9 LONG BARROWS

- 9.1 There are 5 long barrows or possible long barrows within the study area recorded under Type 1 and a further 2 under Type 2 (fig. 7; Tables 7-8).

Table 7: Long barrows recording in Type 1 within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
460	Heol Mound	SO072395
1065	Twyn Cae yr Eithin Long Barrow	SO2336
3117	Pen y Beacon Long Cairn	SO239378
72243	Twyn y Beddau long barrow	SO24143810

PRN 460 Heol Mound

An E-W oriented earthen long mound 65-70 ft [20-22m] long by 35 ft [10.5m] wide and 4-5 ft [1.2-1.5m] high was at one time noted on the northern slope of the Rhiwiau Brook valley. No feature resembling a long barrow could be located at this spot (RCAHMW 1997, 64).

PRN 1065 Twyn Cae yr Eithin Long Barrow

A parallelogramic mound some 27m by 10m was recorded some distance from Twyn y beddau, on the left of the track to Llanthony, not far from Rhyderneu old public house (Poole 1886). The location is now unknown but presumably between SO 24153863 and SO 23553519. Possibly the same as PRN 3117.

PRN 3117 Pen y Beacon Long Cairn

Rectangular chambered cairn c. 18.2m long (aligned N-S) with possible chamber (Webley 1956). No such feature has since been identified at this. Likely mis-siting and mis-interpretation of Pen y Beacon Stone Circle (PRN 3125). See also PRN 1065.

PRN 72243 Twyn y Beddau long barrow

A long mound orientated south-west to north-west, 29m long, 14.5 wide at the uphill south-west end tapering to 6m at the tail, and up to 2.5m high. The site appears to be intact with stone and earth forming the make-up of the barrow. There appears to be a substantial amount of stone at the south-western end, suggesting perhaps that the main chamber might lie here.

Table 8: Long barrows recording in Type 2 within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR	Type 1	Type 2
478	Pont Gwilym Mound	SO04193057	Spoil heap ?	Long barrow ?
3027	Hafod Llewelyn Mound	SN83464669	Non antiquity	Long barrow ?

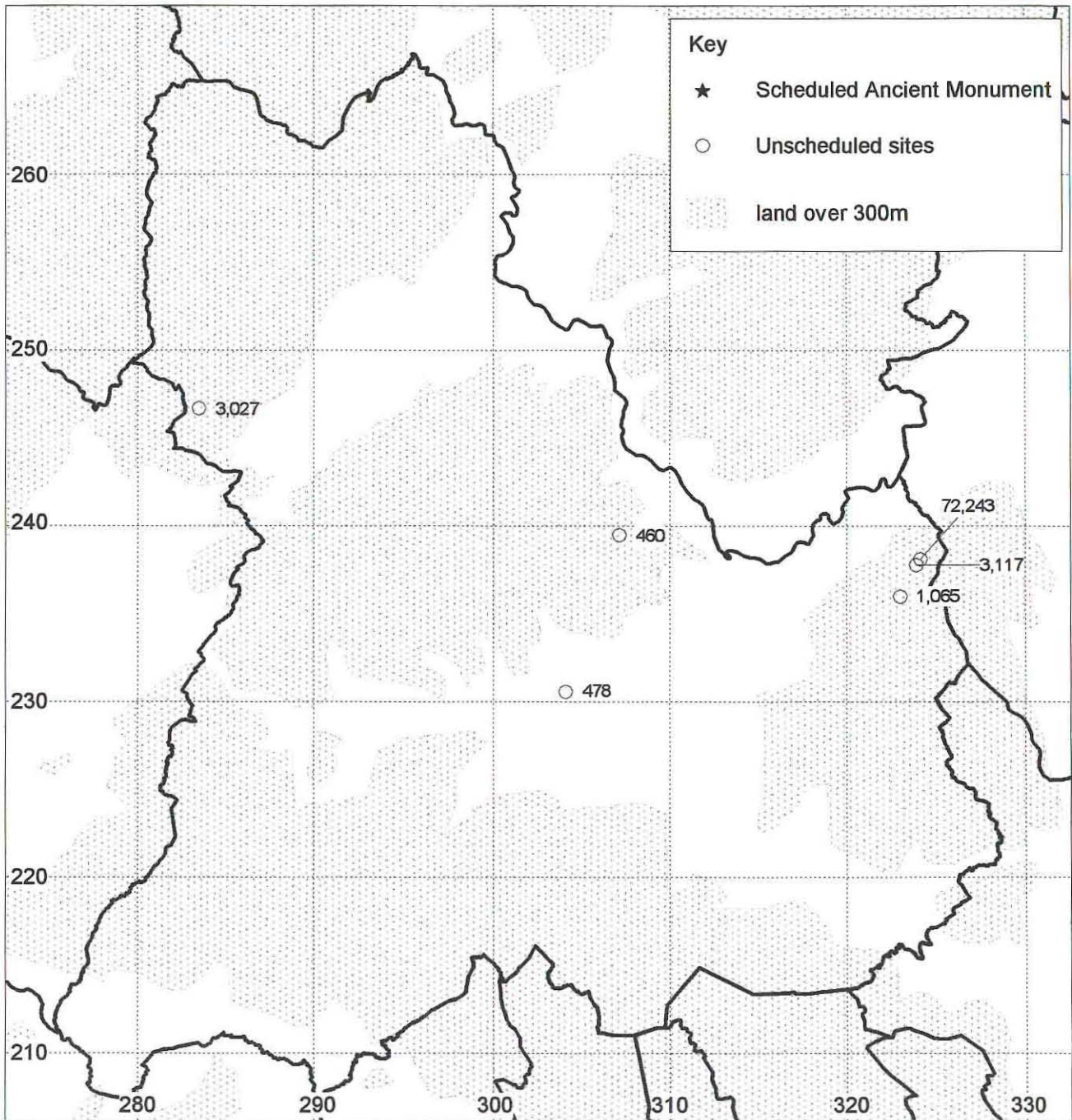
PRN 478 Pont Gwilym Mound

A mound some 36.5m N-S by 12.5m E-W by 1.5m high. Probably a spoil dump from the adjacent road although noted as a possible long barrow by Houlder in 1973.

PRN 3027 Hafod Llewelyn Mound

A mound some 70m NE-SW by 25m wide and from 4m to 5m high lying on a level area in a col. Ploughed around the base for forestry operations, resulting in a sharply defined appearance. Considered by the OS to be a drumlin.

Fig. 7 Distribution of Long barrows in Brecknock



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10 PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX

- 10.1 There are presently only three prehistoric monument complexes recorded within the study area (fig. 8; Table 9), although more such associations are likely to be identified following fieldwork

Table 9: Prehistoric Monument Complexes within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
798	Cerrig Duon Stone Circle Complex	SN8511420609
12384	Nant Tarw Prehistoric monument complex	SN81872583
12386	Pigwn prehistoric monument complex	SN83193118

PRN 798 Cerrig Duon Stone Circle Complex

Cerrig Duon stone circle (PRN 50463) and its well-known associated standing stone the Maen Mawr and avenue (PRN 50465), lie 380 m above OD and dominate the skyline of a low plateau on the pass approaching the source of the River Tawe. Recent fieldwork and close aerial photography shows the complex to lie within a landscape bisected and heavily rutted by old tracks and also surrounded by numerous early settlement features. Hut-platforms and clearance cairns are scattered along the hillslope to the W and it is possible that the circle complex is itself located within a relict field, bounded by a low bank just to its S. However, in the absence of pollen analytical studies and excavation, land-use history is conjectural. Although it is possible that the settlement sites were contemporary with the circle, these may equally have been medieval or later (RCAHMW 1997, 150-3).

PRN 12384 Nant Tarw Prehistoric monument complex

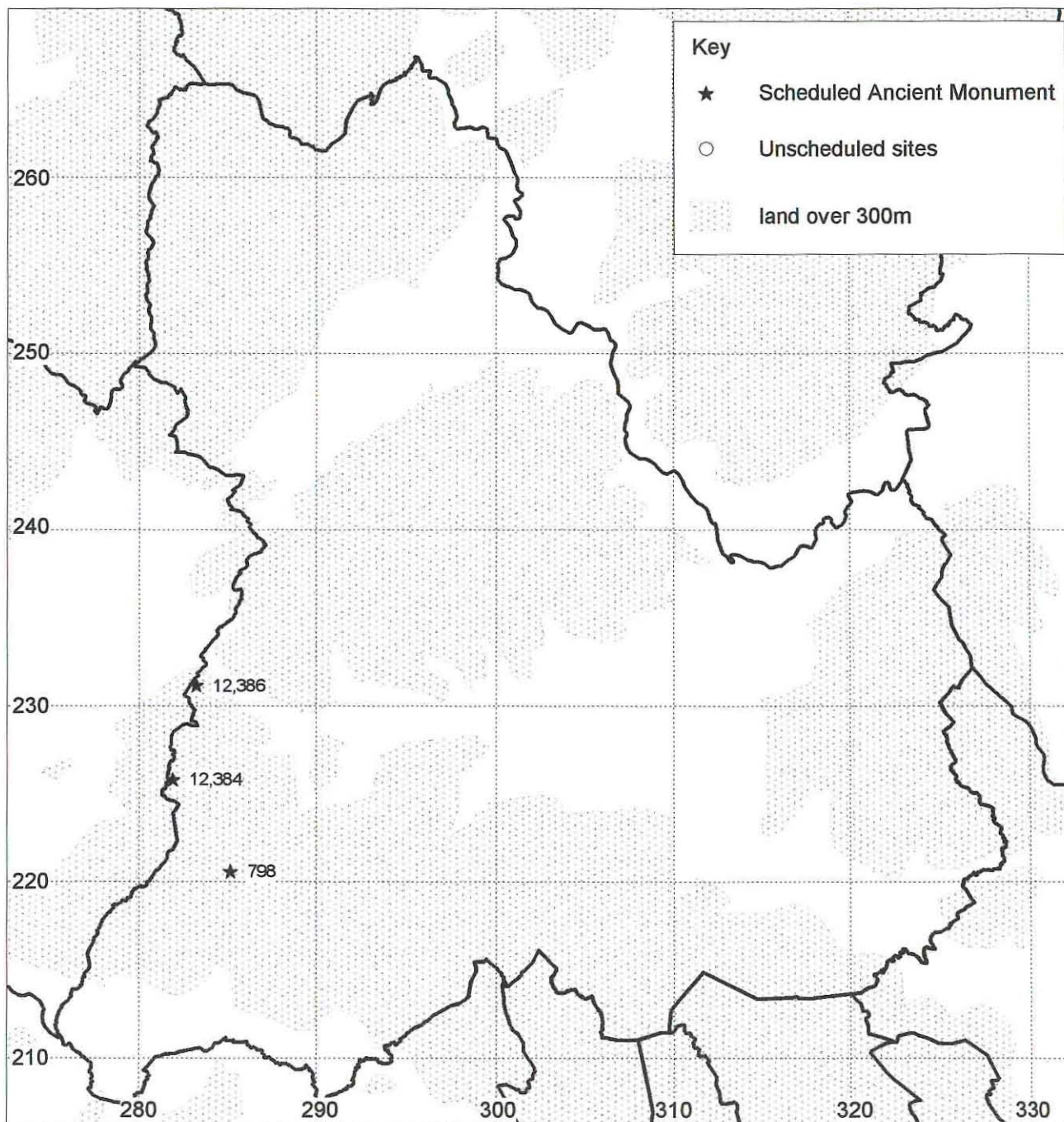
On the W side of Nant Tarw, on a flat part of the interfluvium between the Afon Tarw and a more westerly, unnamed stream, is a complex of sites including two circles (PRNs 794 and 795) a robbed cairn, a stone setting, a monolith and a small embanked enclosure, lying alongside and within a slight hollow astride an old drovers' route crossing the Carmarthenshire Fans. From its situation upon a knoll to the N, the enclosure overlooks both circles and cairn, which lie about 350m above OD. The circles are 110m apart, the more westerly slightly higher than the other (RCAHMW 1997, 147-150).

PRN 12386 Pigwn prehistoric monument complex

On Trecastle Mountain, on an undulating plateau sloping gently towards the N at 370m above OD are the remains of two circles (PRNs 50275 and 50467) and a possible third (PRN 12387), two stone rows (PRNs 50276 and 50468) and two possible standing stones (PRNs 12388 and 12389). Several groups of stones, possibly comprising stone alignments and a monolith, are not certainly anthropogenic in origin. Lying about 400m E of Y Pigwn Roman practice camps, the circles may at one time have acted as waymarkers on the open moorland beside the course of the former coach road (based upon the Roman route) from Brecon to Llandovery.

The whole complex lies within a curvilinear enclosure comprising a substantial bank and ditch, the southern length of which runs roughly E-W, and its E boundary runs N-S, about 50m E of the recumbent stone. This E-W bank continues in a westerly direction to the Roman Fort, where its overall alignment coincides almost precisely with that of the N bank of the interior fort, although the two do not appear to join. The bank's dating is unclear, but it seems unlikely to have been Roman and presumably marks the boundaries of a medieval agricultural or pastoral enclosure (RCAHMW 1997, 153-5).

Fig. 8 Distribution of Prehistoric Monument Complexes in Brecknock



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11 RING DITCHES

- 11.1 There are 16 cropmark ring ditches recorded in the under Type 1 and a further 4 under Type 2 (fig. 9; Tables 10-11), none of which is scheduled. As might be expected, they have a generally lowland distribution and lie in areas predominantly given to arable agriculture and valley bottom pasture.
- 11.2 The ring ditches within the study area show considerable variation in size, ranging between 12m and 25m.

Table 10: Ring ditches recorded under Type 1 within study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
3063	Tyn Llwyni Ring	SN90044418
3173	Craig Cerrig Gleisiad Circle	SN96832216
3188	Blaen Cwm Banu Circle	SO07302245
3328	Cwm Criban Circle I	SO07171304
5820	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch I	SO16383796
5821	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VII	SO16323793
5822	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VIII	SO16443790
5976	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch II	SO16383795
5977	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch III	SO16373794
5978	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch IV	SO1638537930
5979	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch V	SO1637437923
5980	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VI	SO1638537915
6300	Cefn Esgair Carnau Barrow	SN98441397
77864	Tretower ring ditch	SO18672107
79176	Upper Wenallt ring ditch I	SO11252092
79177	Upper Wenallt ring ditch II	SO11302091

PRN 3063 Tyn Llwyni Ring

Possible ring ditch identified on RAF aerial photograph. No further details.

PRN 3173 Craig Cerrig Gleisiad Circle

Possible ring ditch. No further details.

PRN 3188 Blaen Cwm Banu Circle

Possible ring ditch. No further details.

PRN 3328 Cwm Criban Circle I

Possible ring ditch. No further details.

PRN 5820 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch I

Bifurcated by the road is a parchmark circle, some 20-25 m in diameter, one of between 6 and 10 similar circles, most of which appear to be about 4-5 m in diameter. These are possibly the circles of huts or barrows (RCAHMMW 1997, 272).

PRN 5821 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VII

Probable ring ditch some 15m diameter. No further details.

PRN 5822 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VIII

Probable ring ditch some 15m diameter. No further details.

PRN 5976 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch II

Cropmark of ring ditch, c. 12m diameter, plotted as part of present project.

PRN 5977 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch III

Cropmark of ring ditch, c. 6m diameter, plotted as part of present project.

PRN 5978 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch IV

Cropmark of ring ditch, c. 6m diameter, plotted as part of present project.

PRN 5979 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch V

Cropmark of ring ditch, c. 6m diameter, plotted as part of present project.

PRN 5980 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VI

Partial cropmark of possible ring ditch, c. 7m diameter, plotted as part of present project.

PRN 6300 Cefn Esgair Carnau Barrow

Possible ring ditch 15m in diameter identified on RAF aerial photograph. No further details.

PRN 77864 Tretower ring ditch

Ring ditch seen in field close to Tretower Court in meadow at the side of the Afon Rhiangoll.

PRN 79176 Upper Wenallt ring ditch I

One of two cropmark ring ditches, c.16m in diameter, close to rectangular enclosure.

PRN 79177 Upper Wenallt ring ditch II

One of two cropmark ring ditches, c.16m in diameter, close to rectangular enclosure.

Table 11: Ring ditches recorded under Type 2 within study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR	Type 1	Type 2
3238	Pen Fathor Isaf Enclosure	SN93601750	Enclosure ?	Ring ditch ?
3254	Llyn Llyward Huts IV	SN96831654	Hut	Ring ditch
3257	Ton Teg Circles	SN97111570	Enclosure ?	Ring ditch ?
3259	Rhyd Uchaf Enclosure III	SN98631783	Enclosure ?	Ring ditch ?

PRN 3238 Pen Fathor Isaf Enclosure

Circular ditch. No further details.

PRN 3254 Llyn Llyward Huts IV

Circular stone features shown on OS 6" map of 1964. Possible ring ditch or hut circle.

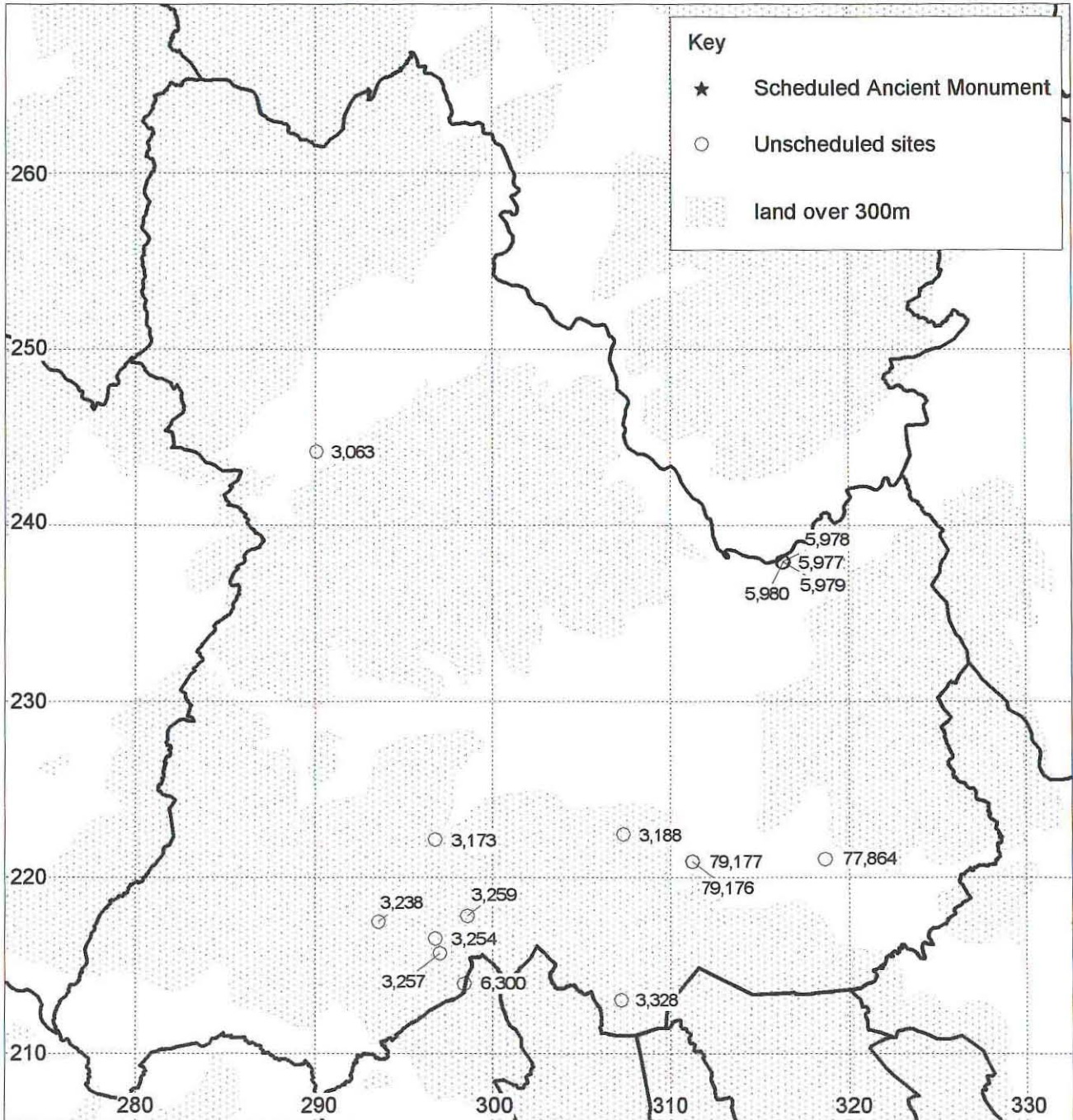
PRN 3257 Ton Teg Circles

Two undescribed circles. No further details.

PRN 3259 Rhyd Uchaf Enclosure III

Two unclassified enclosed. No further details.

Fig. 9 Distribution of Ring ditches in Brecknock



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12 ROUND BARROWS

- 12.1 Round barrows take a variety of forms which are often difficult to distinguish in the field: earthen mounds (barrows), stone mounds (cairns), some defined by ring banks (ring cairns), small circular cairns (c. 5m diameter) with an outer kerb of disproportionately large stones (kerb cairns), some defined by kerbs or with other structural features (structured cairns) and some defined by low platforms (platform cairns). A further sub-type, Round barrow (large), includes sites which either due to size (over 30m diameter) or height (over 3m) would appear to be set apart from smaller monuments. Earthen barrows and stone cairns can sometimes be distinguished, their construction materials generally reflecting local geology and soils. As these various monuments tend to be broadly contemporary and to have much the same function, allowing, perhaps, for regional/typological idiosyncrasies, they have been treated here under the broad title of round barrow as they tend to share a common sepulchro-ritual role.
- 12.2 There are 581 round barrows or possible round barrows of various forms recorded in the SMR under Type 1 and a further 296 recorded under Type 2 (fig. 10, Tables 12-13), 96 of which are scheduled. The figures also include a number of possible sites which have been either destroyed or are not well located. The figures are not definitive but are subject to the vagaries of field observation, monument preservation and fieldworkers' interpretation.
- 12.3 It has been argued that a wealth of archaeological information may be preserved within the fragile contexts which are receiving protection from the covering mounds of round barrows, either in the form of satellite burials and/or protected land surfaces (Gibson 1998a). Round barrows should not, therefore, simply be viewed in terms of the survival of the upstanding monument, but also in relation to an important archaeological resource sealed beneath it.

Table 12: Round barrows (Type 1) within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR	Type 1
448	Llwyn y Meched Cairn	SN9887830571	Round barrow (cairn)
469	Battle Hill Cairn I	SO0083733286	Round barrow (cairn) ?
470	Battle Hill Cairn II	SO00863331	Round barrow (cairn) ?
518	Coed y Polyn Barrow	SO18083832	Round barrow
542	Coed Myadd Cairn	SO127321	Round barrow ?
554	Ffostyll Round Barrow I	SO17933497	Round barrow
555	Ffostyll Round Barrow II	SO17843496	Round barrow ?
558	Park Wood Cairn	SO17133472	Round barrow ?
559	Ty Du Cairn I	SO1834	Round barrow ?
560	Wern Frank Wood Barrow	SO19453313	Round barrow (cairn)
582	Bedd Illtyd Round barrow	SN97392639	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
641	Mynydd Llangorse Cairn I	SO1656226147	Round barrow (cairn)
642	Blaen y Cwm Uchaf Cairn I	SO1594025050	Round barrow (cairn) ?
643	Blaen y Cwm Uchaf Cairn II	SO1594025040	Round barrow (cairn)
644	Blaen y Cwm Uchaf Cairn III	SO1594325001	Round barrow (cairn)
645	Pen Trumau Cairn I	SO1963129256	Round barrow (structured cairn) ?
646	Pen Trumau Cairn II	SO1984629108	Round barrow (cairn)
669	Pentir Cairn I	SO17602438	Round barrow (cairn)
670	Pen yr Heol Las Cairn	SO15612371	Round barrow (cairn)
671	Cefn Moel Cairn I	SO15462291	Round barrow (cairn)
678	Criarth Cairn	SN82901443	Round barrow (structured cairn)
679	Garreg Fawr Cairn	SN82901443	Round barrow (cairn)
681	Carn Goch Cairn	SN81761067	Round barrow (structured cairn)
682	Bryn Llechwen Cairn	SN81521035	Round barrow (ring cairn)
684	Mynydd Pen Cym Cairn I	SO19681453	Round barrow (cairn)
685	Mynydd Pen Cym Cairn II	SO18721477	Round barrow (cairn)

702	Waun Cym Cairn	SO21011452	Round barrow (cairn)
703	Twr Pen Cym Cairn I	SO20321445	Round barrow (cairn) ?
704	Twr Pen Cym Cairn II	SO20301447	Round barrow (cairn)
730	Garn Dwad Cairn I	SN87154820	Round barrow (cairn)
731	Garn Dwad Cairn II	SN87124809	Round barrow (cairn)
732	Garn Dwad Cairn III	SN87064775	Round barrow (cairn) ?
742	Pigwn Cairn I	SN83063119	Round barrow (cairn)
743	Pigwn Cairn II	SN83143098	Round barrow (cairn)
802	Esgair Garn Cairn	SN83084984	Round barrow (cairn)
805	Castell Llygoden Cairn	SN81195687	Round barrow (platform cairn)
806	Esgair Celiog Cairn	SN89705790	Round barrow (cairn)
807	Drygarn Fawr Cairn East	SN86755856	Round barrow (cairn)
808	Carnau Cairn	SN88975775	Round barrow (cairn)
809	Esgair Fraith Cairn	SN89395657	Round barrow (cairn)
810	Drygarn Fawr Cairn West	SN86285841	Round barrow (cairn)
811	Pen y Garn Goch Cairn I	SN88485029	Round barrow (cairn)
812	Pen y Garn Goch Cairn II	SN88485028	Round barrow (cairn)
813	Pen y Garn Goch Cairn III	SN88475027	Round barrow (cairn)
814	Banc Paderau Barrow	SN87575248	Round barrow (cairn)
824	Rhyd Uchaf Cairn	SN92641896	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
828	Carn yr Arian cairn	SN9390012520	Round barrow (cairn)
830	Blaen Nedd Isaf Cairn	SN91561462	Round barrow (structured cairn)
831	Gwern Picoed Cairn III	SN9010611507	Round barrow (cairn)
832	Gwern Picoed Cairn II	SN9014011600	Round barrow (cairn)
833	Gwern Picoed Cairn I	SN9016011610	Round barrow (cairn)
834	Coed y Garreg Cairn	SN90751466	Round barrow (cairn)
836	Cwm Nant Cairn	SN93251387	Round barrow (cairn)
838	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn VII	SN9722113268	Round barrow
839	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn IV	SN97521375	Round barrow (cairn) ?
846	Fan Frynych Cairn	SN96312320	Round barrow (cairn)
848	Ynys Hir Cairn	SN92073825	Round barrow (cairn)
849	Twyn Cerrig Cadarn Cairn	SN94803856	Round barrow (cairn)
850	Crug Barrow	SN94973788	Round barrow (cairn)
857	Tri Crugiau Cairn I	SN9329743816	Round barrow (cairn)
858	Tri Crugiau Cairn II	SN9322443744	Round barrow (cairn)
859	Tri Crugiau Cairn III	SN93154366	Round barrow (cairn)
860	Garn Wen Cairn	SN9363240798	Round barrow (cairn) ?
862	Carn Pant Maenllwyd Cairn	SN95675895	Round barrow (cairn)
875	Corngafallt Cairn I	SN94226442	Round barrow (cairn) ?
876	Corngafallt Cairn II	SN94316440	Round barrow (cairn)
877	Corngafallt Cairn III	SN94346437	Round barrow (cairn) ?
879	Gamriw Cairn IV	SN94406122	Round barrow (cairn)
880	Gamriw Cairn II	SN94386141	Round barrow (cairn)
881	Gamriw Cairn III	SN94376141	Round barrow (cairn)
882	Garn Lwyd Cairn I	SN91956182	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
885	Garth Cairn II	SN98736029	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
886	Garth Cairn I	SN98546033	Round barrow (cairn)
887	Llethyr Waun-lwyd cairn I	SN97806008	Round barrow (cairn)
889	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn I	SN95616068	Round barrow (cairn)
890	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn VII	SN95726053	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
891	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn VIII	SN95786052	Round barrow (cairn)
892	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn XI	SN95706044	Round barrow (cairn)
893	Graig Ddu Cairn I	SN9537161713	Round barrow (cairn)

894	Graig Ddu Cairn II	SN95866204	Round barrow (cairn)
895	Graig Ddu Cairn III	SN95996256	Round barrow (cairn)
896	Carn Wen Cairn	SN98106046	Round barrow (cairn)
897	Carn y Geifr Cairn	SN97126043	Round barrow (cairn)
932	Cae Gwin Cairn	SO059249	Round barrow (cairn) ?
942	Twyn y Big Cairn	SO04634648	Round barrow (cairn)
955	Waun Gynllwch Cairn	SO06154113	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
975	Waun Ddu Cairn	SO13991903	Round barrow (cairn)
1056	Pentwynglas Cairn	SO20262607	Round barrow (cairn)
1058	Pen Gloch y Pibwr Cairn I	SO2020123205	Round barrow (cairn)
1064	Twyn y Beddau Cairn	SO2414338611	Round barrow (structured cairn) ?
1193	Cefn Fedw Fawr Enclosure	SN93122458	Round barrow ?
1501	Twr Y Fan Foel Cairn	SN82432206	Round barrow (cairn)
1599	Bryn Wern Bridge Cairn	SO0083856770	Round barrow (cairn)
1653	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn I	SN9796961477	Round barrow (cairn)
1654	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn II	SN9813361504	Round barrow (cairn)
1655	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn III	SN9814461528	Round barrow (cairn)
1656	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn IV	SN98236157	Round barrow (cairn)
1999	Pen Twr Ring Cairn	SN89605213	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
2221	Cae Gam Placename	SN90034515	Round barrow ?
2222	Dol y Gam Placename	SN90204930	Round barrow ?
2227	Cae Twmpin Placename	SN99954710	Round barrow ?
2233	Blaen Ganolwyn Fach Cairn I	SN98095991	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2237	Cae Twmpin Placename	SN97535130	Round barrow ?
2245	Pen y Waun Dwr Cairn	SN90292261	Round barrow
2247	Erw Gam Placename I	SN92422077	Round barrow ?
2248	Garn Wen Placename	SN92652161	Round barrow ?
2249	Erw Gam Placename II	SN92602218	Round barrow ?
2251	Cae Gam Felin Placename	SN93142211	Round barrow ?
2252	Cae Gam Placename	SN93862225	Round barrow ?
2256	Cefn Merthyr Cynog Cairn	SN972389	Round barrow (cairn)
2260	Blaen y Cwm Mound	SN93063367	Round barrow ?
2261	Trawscoed Cairn III	SN94543195	Round barrow (cairn)
2264	Llwyn Llwyd Cairn	SN98383140	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2270	Garn Wen Cairns	SN98001712	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2297	Tir Duweunydd Mound	SN94351169	Round barrow ?
2315	Esgair Irfon Cairn	SN84645463	Round barrow (cairn)
2323	Cae Gam Placename	SN89934525	Round barrow ?
2325	Coed Penfay Barrow	SN89423005	Round barrow (cairn)
2329	Cae'r Carnau Placename	SN89022680	Round barrow ?
2331	Cae Gam Bach Placename	SN87782410	Round barrow ?
2333	Cae Carn Gerrig Placename	SN88392489	Round barrow ?
2334	Maes Carnog Placename	SN89102438	Round barrow ?
2338	Pwll Byfre Cairn	SN877170	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2341	Fan Gyhirych Cairn	SN88051915	Round barrow (cairn)
2342	Sand Hill Cairn I	SN89091507	Round barrow (cairn)
2343	Sand Hill ring cairn	SN89871571	Round barrow (ring cairn)
2344	Cae Gam Placename	SN84821403	Round barrow ?
2345	Garn Llwyd Fawr Placename	SN86551078	Round barrow ?
2346	Ton Carne Placename	SN87341050	Round barrow ?
2350	Cae Gam Barrow I	SN78331267	Round barrow (cairn)
2353	Ffynnon Las Mound	SO15792327	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2378	Cae Gam Placename I	SO0985018070	Round barrow ?
2383	Cae Gam Placename I	SO02502725	Round barrow ?

2385	Cae Garn placename	SO039298	Round barrow ?
2386	Pen y Garn Placename	SO05852680	Round barrow ?
2389	Pen y Fan Cairn	SO01212158	Round barrow (cairn)
2396	Cefn Sarnau Cairn	SO01053371	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2397	Bedd y Forwyn Cairn	SO01483478	Round barrow ?
2399	Waun Glas Cam Placename	SO03303210	Round barrow ?
2405	Maes y Garn Placename	SO09243035	Round barrow ?
2408	Cwm Shenkin Cairn	SO15652553	Round barrow (structured cairn)
2410	Cae Garn Placename	SO16562552	Round barrow ?
2411	Twmpin Placename	SO12872168	Round barrow ?
2412	Cae Garn Placename	SO11802310	Round barrow ?
2414	Pen yr Coed Isaf Cairn	SO157202	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2422	Penlan Cairn	SO15702270	Round barrow (cairn)
2423	Ffynnon Las Cairn	SO15612349	Round barrow (cairn)
2426	Cefn Moel Cairn II	SO15932422	Round barrow (cairn)
2428	Pen yr Heol Stones	SO16582387	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2429	Maes Clythan Wood Cairn	SO16132442	Round barrow (cairn)
2431	Cefn Moel Cairn III	SO16212481	Round barrow (cairn)
2432	Cil Fawr Cairn	SO16432406	Round barrow (cairn)
2434	Garn Fach Placename	SO11461605	Round barrow ?
2476	Cryn Fryn Cairn I	SN97686227	Round barrow (cairn)
2653	Llanfilo Stone Mound	SO1221433578	Round barrow ?
3001	Pen y Gorllwyn Cairn I	SN91605883	Round barrow (cairn)
3002	Pen y Gorllwyn Cairn II	SN91805905	Round barrow (cairn)
3003	Darren Cairn I	SN91205663	Round barrow (cairn)
3011	Cefn Ty Mawr Cairn	SN9852057723	Round barrow (cairn)
3013	Allt Lwyd Cairn	SN91175464	Round barrow (cairn)
3014	Llethr Melyn Cairn	SN91105455	Round barrow (cairn)
3015	Garn Wen Cairn	SN90335320	Round barrow (cairn)
3017	Tower Hill Barrow	SN99785176	Round barrow (cairn)
3018	Garn Wen Cairn	SN84534597	Round barrow (cairn)
3019	Waun Coli Cairn	SN84754660	Round barrow (cairn)
3023	Esgair Dafydd Ring	SN82704570	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3024	Cnapau Hafod Llewelyn Cairn	SN83214708	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3026	Cefn Trybedd Gwilym Cairn	SN83624722	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
3053	Troed y Rhiw Isaf Cairn I	SN96044635	Round barrow (cairn)
3054	Troed y Rhiw Isaf Cairn II	SN96044635	Round barrow (cairn)
3060	Ffynnon Dafydd Befan Cairn I	SN92484307	Round barrow (cairn)
3061	Ffynnon Dafydd Befan Cairn II	SN92744336	Round barrow (cairn)
3062	Cwm Dwfnant Ring	SN90814227	Round barrow ?
3070	Cefn Clawdd Cairn I	SO03214054	Round barrow (cairn)
3071	Twyn y Post Cairn I	SO02814089	Round barrow (ring cairn)
3077	Blaen Llwyn Ddu Cairn	SO02644128	Round barrow (cairn)
3078	Cefn Clawdd Cairn II	SO04324032	Round barrow (cairn)
3079	Cae Twmpin Placename	SO00224290	Round barrow ?
3080	Cae Maes Garn Placename	SO00354270	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3082	Cefn Clawdd Ring	SO03153988	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3091	Garn Wen Cairn	SN87723677	Round barrow (cairn)
3093	Bryn Melin Cairn	SN88853687	Round barrow (cairn)
3102	Pont Madoc Cairn	SN84623003	Round barrow
3105	Pen y Gader Fawr Cairn I	SO22942877	Round barrow (cairn)
3108	Nant y Ddalfa Barrow I	SN89413251	Round barrow (cairn)
3109	Nant y Ddalfa Barrow II	SN89493256	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3113	Gwar y Felin Cairn	SN92523475	Round barrow (cairn)

3118	Pen y Beacon Barrow	SO2442136730	Round barrow (cairn)
3134	Godre'r Gam Las Cairn	SN81972586	Round barrow (cairn)
3139	Twyn y Gam Cairn	SN88082506	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3144	Gam Las Cairn II	SN82782476	Round barrow (cairn)
3150	Fforest Fawr Cropmark	SN85242221	Round barrow ?
3170	Craig y Fro Circles	SN97322075	Round barrow ?
3182	Cefn Cyff Circle	SO04152195	Round barrow ?
3184	Corn Du Cairn	SO00752133	Round barrow (structured cairn)
3211	Pen Cerrig Calch Cairn I	SO2175422231	Round barrow (cairn)
3212	Pen Cerrig Calch Cairn II	SO2165022416	Round barrow (cairn)
3213	Pen Alltmawr Cairn I	SO2064523870	Round barrow (cairn)
3214	Pen Alltmawr Cairn II	SO20692433	Round barrow (structured cairn) ?
3221	Disgwylfa Cairn I	SO2597023440	Round barrow (cairn)
3228	Llech Llia Barrow	SN92331896	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
3229	Fan Llia Cairn	SN93541816	Round barrow (cairn)
3278	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn II	SN97471348	Round barrow
3279	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn III	SN97461348	Round barrow
3280	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn VI	SN97391353	Round barrow
3281	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn V	SN97551359	Round barrow
3290	Nant yr Hen Heol Cairn	SO02881948	Round barrow
3291	Upper Neuadd Cairn I	SO02821916	Round barrow (ring cairn)
3292	Pont Garreg Circle	SO02881630	Round barrow ?
3296	Waen y Gorlan Cropmarks II	SO0680018000	Round barrow ?
3297	Allt Lwyd Cropmark I	SO07631843	Round barrow ?
3302	Troed y Rhiw Cropmark	SO0681016140	Round barrow ?
3305	Nant yr Ychain Cropmark	SO0734015010	Round barrow ?
3312	Cwm Criban Cairn I	SO0732613323	Round barrow (cairn)
3313	Cwm Criban Cairn II	SO07181334	Round barrow ?
3315	Waun y Gwair Cairn	SO07631198	Round barrow (cairn)
3318	Carn y Bugail Cairn	SO08801361	Round barrow (cairn)
3319	Garn Felen Cairn	SO08841370	Round barrow (cairn)
3320	Twynau Gwynion Cairn	SO07691228	Round barrow (cairn)
3335	Garn Fawr Cairn	SO12331511	Round barrow (cairn)
3336	Garn Caws Cairn	SO12971678	Round barrow (cairn)
3337	Pant Llwyd Cairn I	SO12961699	Round barrow (cairn)
3338	Mynydd Llangynidr Cairn	SO13401520	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3343	Mynydd Llangattock cairn I	SO19481540	Round barrow (cairn)
3358	Penfai Barrow	SN89342916	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3393	Garn Las Cairn I	SN82872499	Round barrow (cairn)
3394	Moel Feity Cairn	SN8451122363	Round barrow (cairn)
3405	Mynydd Bach Trecastell Cairn I	SN83843058	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3411	Cerrig Pictaniad Cairn	SN825485	Round barrow ?
3429	Tyle Mawr Cairn	SN86542920	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3432	Varlen Barrow	SN87643060	Round barrow (cairn)
3433	Llyn Nant Llys Cairn	SN88853364	Round barrow (cairn)
3434	Blaen Clydach Fach Cairn I	SN86043170	Round barrow (cairn)
3435	Blaen Clydach Fach Cairn II	SN86003185	Round barrow (cairn)
3437	Drum Nant y Gorlan Cairn	SN83355937	Round barrow ?
3443	Gwaun Ymryson Cairn I	SO03214122	Round barrow (cairn)
3444	Gwaun Ymryson Cairn II	SO03224110	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
3446	Cornelau Uchaf Cairn	SO02554057	Round barrow (cairn)
3455	Lan Fawr Cropmark	SN88865464	Round barrow ?
3480	Burrow Wood Cairn	SO12873190	Round barrow

3508	Pen Gloch y Pibwr Cairn II	SO20282331	Round barrow (cairn)
3518	Mynydd y Garn Cairn	SN95691372	Round barrow (cairn)
3521	Hepste Fechan Cairn	SN96371366	Round barrow (cairn)
3545	Garn Wen Placename	SN91553790	Round barrow ?
3588	Glog Las Cairn	SN95971436	Round barrow (cairn)
3853	Garn Caws Cairn II	SO13121682	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3854	Pant Serthfa Cairn	SO12191668	Round barrow (cairn)
3855	Clo Cadno Cairn I	SO11591619	Round barrow (cairn)
3861	Mynydd Llangorse Cist	SO16162722	Round barrow (cairn) ?
4013	Carn y Botel Placename	SN95501445	Round barrow (cairn) ?
4014	Garn Ganol Placename	SN953145	Round barrow (cairn) ?
4019	Tarren yr Esgob Cairn	SO23493140	Round barrow (cairn) ?
4020	Ffald y Nant Cairn	SO216279	Round barrow (cairn)
4065	Twyn y Post Cairn II	SO02804090	Round barrow (cairn)
4066	Twyn y Post Hengiform	SO02824087	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
4173	Crynant Fach Cairn	SN82054515	Round barrow (cairn)
4245	Garth Cairn	SO05315061	Round barrow ?
4330	Ty'n y Pant Cairn	SN93036332	Round barrow (cairn)
4331	Crugiau Bach Cairn	SN93146307	Round barrow (cairn)
4332	Ty'n y Graig Cairn	SN92866336	Round barrow (cairn)
4333	Allt Goch Cairn	SN93176320	Round barrow (cairn)
4343	Bryn Rhydd Cairn	SN91205663	Round barrow (cairn)
4396	Carn Bica Cairn I	SO06962013	Round barrow (cairn)
4435	Garden Wood Barrow	SO18183672	Round barrow ?
4465	Cwm Trawscoed Cairn I	SN94213225	Round barrow (cairn)
4466	Cwm Trawscoed Cairn II	SN94223218	Round barrow
4521	Craig Pwllfa Cairn I	SO062208	Round barrow (cairn) ?
4575	Carreg Waun Llech Cairn	SO16231772	Round barrow (structured cairn) ?
4581	Cwalca Cairn I	SO15901734	Round barrow (cairn) ?
4584	Cwalca Cairn II	SO15911746	Round barrow (ring cairn)
4588	Cwalca Stone Ring	SO15911726	Round barrow (cairn) ?
4592	Mynydd y Drum Cairn	SN81651091	Round barrow (cairn) ?
4999	Llangattock Parish barrow finds	SO2117	Round barrow
5090	Allt yr Esgair Cairn	SO12612435	Round barrow (cairn)
5094	Pen yr Heol Mound I	SO16542388	Round barrow (cairn)
5095	Pen yr Heol Mound II	SO167238	Round barrow ?
5097	Bwlch Bach a'r Grib Cairn	SO18503073	Round barrow (cairn)
5100	Pen Trumau Cairn III	SO20622962	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5103	Nant yr Ychen Cairn	SO24762547	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5104	Pen Twyn Mawr Cairn	SO24122672	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5315	Ogof Darren Cilau Cairn I	SO203153	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5316	Ogof Darren Cilau Cairn II	SO205153	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5318	Grib Cairn	SO18703075	Round barrow (cairn)
5319	Mynydd Troed Cairn	SO179271	Round barrow (cairn)
5328	Pentir Cairn II	SO171258	Round barrow
5331	Pen Alltmawr Cairn III	SO20702435	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5333	Cil Haul Cairn	SO167299	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5336	Trefil Las Cairn	SO12891431	Round barrow (cairn)
5338	Pant Llwyd Cairn II	SO13261738	Round barrow (cairn)
5339	Twyn y Rhicos Cairn I	SO13221730	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5340	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos Cairn I	SO13251744	Round barrow (cairn)
5341	Twyn y Rhicos Cairn II	SO13341749	Round barrow (cairn)
5342	Pant Llwyd Cairn III	SO13311746	Round barrow (cairn)
5344	Blaen Cwm Claisfer Cairn	SO122159	Round barrow (cairn)

5347	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos Cairn II	SO13061750	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
5348	Waun Llech Cairn	SO16331764	Round barrow (cairn)
5351	Ffynnon Cae Rhos Cairn	SO14051593	Round barrow (cairn)
5358	Carn yr Helyg Cairn	SO089117	Round barrow (cairn)
5371	Partrishow Hill Barrow	SO267218	Round barrow
5378	Camau Gwynion Cairn I	SN922140	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5380	Gwaen Cefn y Gareg Cairn I	SN94251395	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5382	Blaen Hepste Cairn	SN96181316	Round barrow (cairn)
5389	Cockalofy Cairn	SO24093854	Round barrow ?
5400	Twyn Tal y Cefn Cairn	SO22283245	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5401	Blacksmith's Anvil Cairn I	SO24983022	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5402	Pen y Gader Fawr Cairn II	SO22942878	Round barrow (cairn)
5404	Maen Mawr Cairn I	SN86142061	Round barrow (cairn)
5405	Blaen Crai Cairn	SN86172064	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5406	Foel Darw Cairn	SN82632592	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5408	Maen Mawr Cairn II	SN86062057	Round barrow
5411	Blaen Camlais Fach Barrow	SN95742698	Round barrow ?
5420	Ty Gwyn Barrow	SO10922610	Round barrow ?
5421	Pennorth Barrow	SO10802598	Round barrow ?
5429	Craig Pwlfa Cairn II	SO07302060	Round barrow ?
5439	Cefn Esgair Camau Cairn VIII	SN97401355	Round barrow ?
5442	Darren Cairn II	SN913567	Round barrow (cairn)
5445	Bryn Cairn	SN91075512	Round barrow (cairn)
5446	Hen Clawdd Cairn	SN91005530	Round barrow (cairn)
5447	Pant y Fedwen Cairn	SN91025500	Round barrow (cairn)
5448	Llednant Cairn	SN91065478	Round barrow (cairn)
5449	Cefn y Coed Mound	SN98135383	Round barrow ?
5453	Lluest Cairn	SN965598	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5454	Waun Bwlch Cairn	SN966590	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5455	Crogau Cairn	SN967584	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5456	Hafen Cairn I	SN966596	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5458	Hafen Cairn II	SN961596	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5459	Hafen Cairn III	SN961596	Round barrow (ring cairn)
5464	Bwlch Mawr Mound	SN89045077	Round barrow ?
5467	Nant Sefin Mound	SN96553055	Round barrow ?
5472	Cusop Cairn	SN98783056	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5474	Fotty Wen Isaf Cairn	SN96413398	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5484	Gamriw Cairn I	SN93896148	Round barrow
5485	Camau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn V	SN95626058	Round barrow (cairn)
5486	Camau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn VIII	SN95906051	Round barrow (cairn)
5487	Drum Ddu Cairn	SN975607	Round barrow (cairn)
5489	Camau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn X	SN95786058	Round barrow (cairn)
5490	Camau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn III	SN95706061	Round barrow (cairn)
5491	Craig Cnwch Cairn I	SN93056345	Round barrow (cairn)
5493	Craig Cnwch Cairn II	SN92806355	Round barrow (cairn)
5494	Gro Hill Cairn I	SN92206230	Round barrow (cairn)
5495	Gro Hill Cairn II	SN92506215	Round barrow (cairn)
5496	Gro Hill Cairn III	SN92256245	Round barrow (cairn)
5497	Comgafallt Cairn IV	SN943650	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5498	Comgafallt Cairn V	SN941647	Round barrow (cairn)
5501	Waun Cairn	SN897599	Round barrow (cairn)
5503	Gorllwyn Cairn III	SN921596	Round barrow (cairn)
5509	Pen y Rhiw Cairn	SN96096490	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5534	Mynydd Fforest Cairn	SO09093934	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5535	Morfa Cairn	SO08083604	Round barrow (cairn) ?

5548	Park Villas Barrow	SO02905218	Round barrow ?
5572	Fforest Fach Stone Circle	SN903260	Round barrow (structured cairn) ?
5598	Llwyn Rhydaf Barrow	SO08572956	Round barrow ?
5605	Allt Filo Cairn	SO11203304	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
5651	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn X	SN97501390	Round barrow ?
5661	Mynydd Pen y Fal Cairn I	SO26001895	Round barrow (cairn)
5662	Upper Neuadd Cairn II	SO02831917	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
5663	Allt Lwyd Cropmark II	SO07621846	Round barrow ?
5664	Garn Lwyd Placename	SN92642116	Round barrow ?
5687	Twyn y Gaer Cairn	SN99072788	Round barrow ?
5689	Cae Garn Placename	SN95192977	Round barrow ?
5695	Bryn Teg Cairn	SO024214	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5720	Disgwylfa Cairn II	SO255247	Round barrow ?
5733	Carnau Gwynion Barrow	SN92391447	Round barrow
5735	Gwaen Cefn y Gareg Cairn II	SN94571371	Round barrow ?
5736	Gwaen Cefn y Gareg Cairn III	SN94381375	Round barrow ?
5737	Gwaen Cefn y Gareg Cairn IV	SN94261364	Round barrow ?
5775	Mynydd Pen y Fal Cairn II	SO25871896	Round barrow (cairn)
5826	Ty Du Cairn II	SO1834	Round barrow
5880	Blaen Ganolwyn Fach Cairn II	SN98125993	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5881	Blaen Ganolwyn Fach Cairn III	SN98135995	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5885	Pen y Ffynon Ring	SN97305997	Round barrow ?
5900	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn II	SN95676065	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5903	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn IV	SN95716061	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5904	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn VI	SN95486058	Round barrow (cairn)
5908	Cryn Fryn Cairn II	SN97646226	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5909	Ffynnon Mary Cairn	SN98226016	Round barrow (cairn)
5911	Bryn Wood Cairn	SN99756110	Round barrow (cairn)
5948	Bailey Bach Barrow	SO03003921	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5961	Coed y Garreg Cairn II	SN90841477	Round barrow ?
5974	Penlan Mound I	SO15912307	Round barrow ?
6186	Mynydd y Drum Ring Cairn	SN81881073	Round barrow (ring cairn)
6191	Twyn y Rhicos Cairn VI	SO13301750	Round barrow (cairn)
6192	Pen y Garn Cairn	SO13101790	Round barrow (cairn)
6193	Twyn y Rhicos Cairn VII	SO13301735	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6194	Twyn y Rhicos Cairn VIII	SO13351730	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6195	Twyn y Rhicos Cairn IX	SO13401740	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6208	Maes y Gwanen Cairn	SN90261410	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6259	Cae'r Garn Cairn I	SN91571315	Round barrow ?
6302	Carreg Saith-troedfedd Cairn I	SN98151464	Round barrow (cairn)
6303	Carreg Saith-troedfedd Cairn II	SN98141459	Round barrow (cairn)
6360	Claerwen Reservoir Barrow	SN8565	Round barrow
8494	Fald y Nant Cairn II	SO21652809	Round barrow
9783	Fald y Nant Cairn I	SO21652809	Round barrow
9875	Troed y Rhiw Cairn I	SN9253	Round barrow (cairn)
9876	Troed y Rhiw Cairn II	SN9253	Round barrow
12310	Carreg Cadno cairn ?	SN87841576	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12311	Penfai cairns	SN89332999	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12312	Bedlwyn Cairn	SN87922447	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12314	Tyle-Brychgoed Cairn	SN92102412	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12315	Blaen Onneu cairn	SO14701593	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12316		SO19221485	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12335	Cae Garn Barrow II	SN78331267	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
12336	Nant Tarw Cairn	SN81782585	Round barrow (cairn)

12337	Cerrig Duon cairn	SN85142046	Round barrow (cairn)
12338	Posty Cairn	SN88122486	Round barrow (cairn)
12339	Pigwn Cairn III	SN83053101	Round barrow (cairn)
12340	Tai-canol cairn	SN93851540	Round barrow (cairn)
12341	Mynydd y Gam cairn	SN94961401	Round barrow (cairn)
12342	Llynnau'r Waun cairn	SN96021564	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12344	Llwyn y Celyn kerb cairn	SN96962237	Round barrow (kerb cairn)
12348	Cae Garu cairn	SN97886268	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12349	Nant yr Hen Heol Cairn	SO02881948	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12350	Neuadd Reservoir ring cairn	SO02901918	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
12353	Pontsticill Cairn	SO06621208	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12355	Cwm Criban Cairn	SO07341328	Round barrow (cairn)
12356	Twyn Ceiliog cairn	SO09931311	Round barrow (cairn)
12357	Cefn Calwdd cairn	SO02894077	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12358	Darren Ddu cairn	SO11031585	Round barrow (cairn)
12360	Blaen Onneu cairn	SO15261563	Round barrow (cairn)
12362	Blaen Onneu cairn	SO15411566	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12363	Blaen Onneu Mound II	SO15681560	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12365	Blaenau Draw cairn II	SO16782622	Round barrow (cairn)
12366	Coity-bach cairn	SO10762304	Round barrow (cairn)
12367		SO15912398	Round barrow (cairn)
12368		SO15972430	Round barrow (cairn)
12369	Twr Pen Cym cairn III	SO20311441	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12370	Twr Pen Cym cairn IV	SO20321445	Round barrow (cairn)
12371	Mynydd Pen Cym cairn	SO21301403	Round barrow (cairn)
12372	Neuadd Fach cairn	SO22782316	Round barrow (structured cairn)
12393	Maesderwen round barrow ?	SO069262	Round barrow ?
12395	Tredustan Court burial site	SO142326	Round barrow ?
12396	Glyn Collwn round barrow	SO0824	Round barrow ?
12610	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn VIII	SN97531358	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12611	Hepste-fechan cairn	SN97141359	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12666	Twyn Ceiliog cairn VII	SO09881279	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12668	Twyn Ceiliog cairn IX	SO09881287	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13266	Gwaun Nant Ddu cairn	SO08751537	Round barrow (cairn)
13273	Llyswen tumulus	SO13323806	Round barrow ?
13298	Buarth y Caerau cairn I	SO07291365	Round barrow (cairn)
13299	Buarth y Caerau cairn II	SO07231355	Round barrow (cairn)
13307	Bryn Shac cairn	SO06271355	Round barrow (cairn)
13309	Bryn Shac cairn II	SO06221340	Round barrow (cairn)
13310	Cefn yr ystrad cairn	SO08221301	Round barrow (cairn)
13536	Crugian Bach N cairn	SN93046323	Round barrow (cairn)
13565	Llethyr Waun-lwyd cairn II	SN97855998	Round barrow (cairn)
16541	Gam Lwyd Cairn II	SN92026150	Round barrow (cairn)
16545	Rhos Saith Maen cairn	SN95326056	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
16547	Hafen shelter II	SN95505961	Round barrow (ring cairn)
16550	Waun Lwyd cairn	SN91406086	Round barrow (cairn)
16576	Nant Dyrys cairn I	SN89136066	Round barrow (cairn)
16577	Nant Dyrys cairn II	SN89146070	Round barrow (cairn)
16586	Esgair Ceiliog ring cairn	SN89786063	Round barrow (ring cairn)
16597	Cwm Pistyll mound	SN94186050	Round barrow (cairn) ?
17319	Pen Twyn Glas Cairn	SO267212	Round barrow
17321	Grib Cairn	SO187308	Round barrow
17335	Pen Tir Ridge Cairn	SO1708125751	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
17347	Mynydd Llangattock Lime Kiln	SO173156	Round barrow

17360	Pant Llwyd Cairn	SO131175	Round barrow
17365	Pant Serthfa Ring Bank	SO11861673	Round barrow (ring cairn)
17369	Garn Fawr Cairn II	SO123151	Round barrow
17377	Clo Cadno Cairn II	SO124162	Round barrow
17380	Clo Cadno Cairn III	SO124164	Round barrow
17382	Clo Cadno Cairn IV	SO124164	Round barrow
17563	Brecon Beacons Reservoir, cairn	SN98641885	Round barrow
17585	Grib Cairn	SO187308	Round barrow
19314	Esgair Ceiliog round cairn I	SN89136066	Round barrow (cairn)
19315	Esgair Ceiliog round cairn II	SN89136066	Round barrow (cairn)
19354	Twyn y Gaer Barrow	SN99002805	Round barrow
21908	Pantllwyd ring bank	SO13661771	Round barrow (ring cairn)
22148	Pontsticill Cairn II	SO0659712063	Round barrow
22235	Pen Allt-mawr Cairn I	SO2057223611	Round barrow ?
22236	Pen Allt-mawr Cairn II	SO2074624738	Round barrow ?
22267	Mynydd Bychan Cairn	SO1967032015	Round barrow ?
23086	Upper Neuadd Reservoir cairn V	SO02831913	Round barrow (ring cairn)
23086	Upper Neuadd Reservoir cairn V	SO02831913	Round barrow (ring cairn)
23627	Llorfa Carin	SN7857614951	Round barrow (cairn)
23706	Byfre Fechan Cairn	SN8778617598	Round barrow
23719	Twyn Du Cairn	SN8352616789	Round barrow
23748	Nant Gyhirych Cairn	SN8901718975	Round barrow
23749	Fan Gyhirych Cairn	SN8807119184	Round barrow ?
23758	Carnau Gwynion Cairn II	SN9216214596	Round barrow ?
23759	Twyn Yr Odynau Cairn	SN9495715031	Round barrow ?
23778	Fan Nedd, Pile of Stones	SN9110817586	Round barrow ?
23779	Fan Nedd cairn I	SN9182717906	Round barrow ?
23783	Fan Nedd cairn II	SN9183118922	Round barrow ?
23784	Fan Nedd cairn III	SN9137618870	Round barrow ?
23790	Mynydd Y Garn cairn I	SN9614113845	Round barrow ?
23792	Tir-yr-onen cairn I	SN9689313378	Round barrow ?
23793	Tir-yr-onen cairn II	SN9687213411	Round barrow ?
23794	Tir-yr-onen cairn III	SN9686613473	Round barrow ?
23795	Tir-yr-onen cairn IV	SN9689913502	Round barrow ?
23796	Tir-yr-onen cairn V	SN9702313215	Round barrow ?
23797	Tir-yr-onen cairn VI	SN9703913302	Round barrow ?
23798	Tir-yr-onen cairn VII	SN9704213397	Round barrow ?
23799	Hepste-fechan cairn I	SN9717213520	Round barrow ?
23800	Hepste-fechan cairn II	SN9713513551	Round barrow ?
23801	Carn-caniedydd cairn	SN9819114845	Round barrow ?
23802	Waun Tincer cairn I	SN9712115089	Round barrow (cairn)
23803	Twyn Garreg-wen cairn	SN9844716784	Round barrow (structured cairn)
23846	Pant-y-cadno Cairn	SN8840226668	Round barrow ?
26443	Cwm Crew W round barrow	SO00021854	Round barrow ?
26513	Gwaun Perfedd S round barrow	SO02881950	Round barrow
26516	Bryn Teg NE boundary marker	SO03052370	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26971	Park Wood Cairn I	SO16753435	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33261	Cae Twmpin Barrow	SO08533205	Round barrow ?
33281	Dan yr Eglwys Barrow	SO0488033688	Round barrow
33282	Gwar y Cae Barrow	SO065326	Round barrow ?
33289	Cefn Carn-Fadog cairn	SN77901519	Round barrow (cairn)
33296	Bwlch y Ddeuwynt Cairn	SN78821835	Round barrow (cairn)
33297	Llwyncwmstabl cairn	SN773141	Round barrow (cairn)
33298	Cwm Fforch Wen cairn I	SN78731379	Round barrow (cairn) ?

33299	Cwm Fforch Wen cairn II	SN78861400	Round barrow (cairn)
33307	Twyn Du cairn	SN83371677	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33309	Twyn Du Cairn	SN83561675	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33350	Cefn Cul cairn	SN85581871	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33355	Nant y Moch ring cairn	SN86841958	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
33368	Sand Hill cairn II	SN89011514	Round barrow (kerb cairn)
33369	Sand Hill cairn	SN89491573	Round barrow (cairn)
33387	Pen-cribarth clearance cairn III	SN82121383	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
33466	Fan Nedd cairn	SN91821887	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33482	Twyn Yr Odynau Cairn	SN94961501	Round barrow (cairn)
33483	Nant Plas-y-gors Cairn	SN91841507	Round barrow (cairn)
33510	Pen y Gorof cairn I	SN93331423	Round barrow (cairn)
33511	Pen y Gorof cairn II	SN93321428	Round barrow (cairn)
33512	Pen y Gorof cairn III	SN93371416	Round barrow (cairn)
33513	Pen y Gorof cairn	SN93371420	Round barrow (cairn)
33526	Tir Duweunydd cairn	SN94351169	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33527	Carnau Gwynion Cairn III	SN92071437	Round barrow (cairn)
33530	Carnau Gwynion Cairn IV	SN92221438	Round barrow (cairn)
33531	Carnau Gwynion Cairn V	SN92211436	Round barrow (cairn)
33532	Carnau Gwynion Cairn VI	SN92161459	Round barrow (cairn)
33533	Carnau Gwynion Cairn VII	SN91931452	Round barrow (cairn)
33534	Nant Plas-y-gors Cairn II	SN91851499	Round barrow (cairn)
33541	Pant Mawr cairn	SN90291442	Round barrow (cairn)
33543	Ysgubor-wen Cairn	SN92221385	Round barrow (cairn)
33544	Carnau Gwynion Cairn VIII	SN92271393	Round barrow (cairn)
33545	Carnau Gwynion Cairn IX	SN92231397	Round barrow (cairn)
33548	Cefn Esgair Carnau cairn	SN97411346	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33596	Glog Las cairn	SN96051439	Round barrow (cairn)
33625	Mynydd y Garn cairn	SN96151384	Round barrow (cairn)
33630	Glog Las cairn	SN97121463	Round barrow (cairn)
33639	Pant y Waun cairn	SN98181479	Round barrow (cairn)
34435	Allt Ddu SW barrow	SO02502375	Round barrow ?
34569	Allt Ddu W barrow	SO02332394	Round barrow ?
34571	Cwm Gwdi S barrow	SO02042375	Round barrow ?
34627	Blaen Glyn round cairn	SN97482215	Round barrow (cairn)
34882	Cwalea ringbank	SO16361719	Round barrow (ring cairn)
34902	Cwm-fforch wen cairn	SN78891403	Round barrow (cairn)
35517	Twyn Llech mound	SO25153597	Round barrow
35529	Lord Hereford's Knob cairn	SO22463505	Round barrow ?
39401	Blaen Sorgwm mound I	SO1682227896	Round barrow ?
39566	Ffynnon Las mound I	SO1565023369	Round barrow (cairn) ?
39568	Ffynnon Las cairn I	SO1569923395	Round barrow (cairn) ?
39572	Cefn Moel cairn II	SO1584823521	Round barrow (cairn) ?
39573	Cefn Moel mound II	SO1576623496	Round barrow (cairn) ?
39603	Ffynnon Las cairn II	SO1588023204	Round barrow (cairn) ?
39605	Ffynnon Las cairn III	SO1592523114	Round barrow (cairn) ?
39644	Ffynnon Las mound IV	SO1590223579	Round barrow (cairn) ?
39645	Ffynnon Las mound V	SO1586923590	Round barrow (cairn) ?
39660	Cefn Moel cairn I	SO1598024270	Round barrow (cairn) ?
39681	Blaen-y-cwm-uchaf barrows	SO1643025550	Round barrow
43239	Cwm Banw cairn	SO21592380	Round barrow (cairn) ?
43246	Cefn Merthyr Cynog mound	SN9739039040	Round barrow ?
43249	Blaen y Glyn barrow I	SN8773035430	Round barrow ?
43261	Nant Eithrim mound I	SN8893035070	Round barrow ?
43291	Nant Eithrim mound II	SN88933507	Round barrow ?

43773	Gro Hill cairn	SN92156249	Round barrow (cairn)
43784	Craig Cnwch cairn II	SN93036332	Round barrow (cairn)
70608	Allt Goch S cairn I	SN93906288	Round barrow (cairn)
70609	Allt Goch S cairn II	SN93756287	Round barrow (cairn)
70611	Allt Goch S cairn IV	SN93766293	Round barrow (cairn)
70617	Allt Goch N cairn	SN93876309	Round barrow (cairn)
72104	Penfai cairn	SN89192915	Round barrow (cairn) ?
72106	Maes Coch round barrow ?	SO234379	Round barrow ?
77897	Nant Mawr cairn I	SN95331967	Round barrow (cairn)
77898	Nant Mawr cairn II	SN95271957	Round barrow (cairn) ?
79172	Mynydd Troed ring bank	SO17572771	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?

Table 13: Round barrows (Type 2) within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR	Type 1	Type 2
490	King's Stone Mound	SO087305	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
506	Danylan Mound	SO13083769	Motte ?	Round barrow ?
509	Bridge End Inn Mound	SO12873832	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
745	Pigwn Mound	SN82793100	Spoil heap ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
792	Gwern Wyddog Cairn	SN83402857	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
936	Carn Bica II	SO06972013	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2226	Llanfechan Farm Mound	SN97254975	Clearance cairn	Round barrow ?
2243	Cae Domen Placename	SN96462960	Motte ?	Round barrow ?
2250	Ard Den y Domen Placename	SN92622230	Motte ?	Round barrow ?
2295	Gwaen Hepste Hut	SN9389012800	Hut ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2316	Cae Garn Lwyd Mound	SN85405140	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
2328	Cae Carne Cairn	SN88522553	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2337	Carreg Cando Cairn	SN87141603	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2339	Carn Yr Onen Cairn	SN88091636	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2369	Garn Fawr Placename	SO04711890	Boundary cairn	Round barrow ?
2372	Tyle Glas Barrow	SO17843630	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
2401	Porth Gwyn Isaf Cairn	SO05733285	Clearance cairn	Round barrow ?
2404	Cae Twmpin Mound	SO08523202	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
2427	Crindau Mound	SO16412372	Spoil heap	Round barrow ?
2435	Pant Serthfa Mound	SO11591669	Non antiquity	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3025	Cefn Trybedd Gwilym Platform	SN83554740	Platform	Round barrow ?
3042	Gwibedog Circles I	SN89504014	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
3043	Gwibedog Circles II	SN89604009	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
3064	Cynala Uchaf Oval	SN92044427	Enclosure ?	Round barrow ?
3073	Comelau Uchaf Enclosure	SO02964026	Enclosure ?	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
3076	Pen y Lan Mound	SO02474164	Boundary cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3115	Chwarel Ddu Stone Setting	SO24483732	Hut ?	Round barrow ?
3277	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn I	SN97451349	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3309	Ffynnon Fawr Cropmarks	SO09791700	Enclosure complex ?	Round barrow ?
3314	Cwm Criban Cairn III	SO07061327	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
3479	Dderw Barrow	SO14253768	Garden viewing platform ?	Round barrow ?

4083	Tan yr Allt Cairn	SN96636443	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
4398	Llech y Lladron Mound I	SO25163595	Boundary mound	Round barrow
4534	Nant y Gwreiddyn Mound	SO18032830	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
4560	Cribyn Cairn	SO02372132	Non antiquity ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
4914	Pant y Gelynin Mound	SN95742698	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
5395	Llech y Lladron Mound II	SO25213592	Boundary mound	Round barrow ?
5480	Twyn y Post Cairn III	SO02754093	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5482	Twyn y Post Mound	SO02884074	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5539	Brechfa Pool Cairn	SO11903776	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5546	Rhedyn Mound	SN98915071	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5654	Upper Neuadd Cairn III	SO02811922	Non antiquity ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5713	Pen Cerig Calch Cairn I	SO21212290	Boundary cairn	Round barrow ?
5714	Pen Cerig Calch Cairn II	SO21212208	Boundary cairn	Round barrow ?
5715	Pen Cerig Calch Cairn III	SO21292181	Boundary cairn	Round barrow ?
5716	Pen Cerig Calch Cairn IV	SO21272168	Boundary cairn	Round barrow ?
5717	Darren Cairn III	SO21232152	Boundary cairn	Round barrow ?
5718	Darren Cairn II	SO21202147	Boundary cairn	Round barrow ?
5719	Darren Cairn I	SO21132138	Boundary cairn	Round barrow ?
5721	Disgwylfa Cairn III	SO25892403	Boundary cairn	Round barrow ?
5725	Llech y Lladron Mound III	SO25313581	Boundary mound	Round barrow ?
5808	Llech y Lladron Mound IV	SO25593494	Boundary mound ?	Round barrow ?
5872	Mynydd Bach Trecastell Cairn	SN83053110	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
5878	Twyn y Post Cairn IV	SO02934080	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5893	Bwlch Chwyrn Mound	SN95525470	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
5905	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn XII	SN95696044	Sheep fold ?	Round barrow ?
5907	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn V	SN983617	Sheep fold ?	Round barrow ?
5992	Cefn Onneu Stones	SO1524315617	Boundary cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
5994	Cefn Onneu Cairn I	SO16091604	Boundary cairn	Round barrow ?
5995	Cefn Onneu Cairn II	SO16131582	Boundary cairn	Round barrow ?
5996	Cefn Onneu Cairn III	SO16191560	Boundary cairn	Round barrow ?
5997	Ty Aderyn Cairn	SO17171576	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6005	Llyn Login Boundary Mark I	SO00124470	Boundary stone ?	Round barrow ?
6007	Llyn Login Boundary Mark II	SO00344450	Boundary stone ?	Round barrow ?
6008	Llyn Login Boundary Mark III	SO00954424	Boundary stone ?	Round barrow ?
6009	Tair Tywarchen Mound and Stone	SO01534437	Boundary stone	Round barrow ?
6032	Cae Garw Cairn II	SN97806244	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6033	Cae Garw Cairn III	SN97826252	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6117	Gwr yr Allt Cairn	SO02493335	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6211	Blaen Onnau Cairn I	SO14771625	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6212	Blaen Onnau Cairn II	SO14871602	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6213	Blaen Onneu Cairn III	SO14771598	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6214	Blaen Onneu Cairn IV	SO14781597	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6215	Blaen Onneu Cairn V	SO14731587	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?

6216	Blaen Onneu Cairn VI	SO14721579	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6217	Blaen Onneu Cairn VII	SO14651560	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6218	Blaen Onneu Cairn VIII	SO14681542	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6219	Blaen Onneu Cairn IX	SO13881516	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6220	Blaen Onneu Cairn X	SO14341484	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6221	Blaen Onneu Cairn XI	SO14291474	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6222	Blaen Onneu Cairn XII	SO14141438	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6260	Cae'r Garn Cairn II	SN91571315	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
6648	Cwar yr hendre cairn	SO08181438	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12361	Blaen Onneu cairn	SO15381583	Boundary cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12442	Pwllwydden Cairn	SN82921508	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12445	Allt Fach clearance cairn II	SN84061760	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12446	Allt Fach clearance cairn III	SN84111753	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12447	Allt Fach clearance cairn IV	SN84131753	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12448	Allt Fach clearance cairn V	SN84081751	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12449	Allt Fach clearance cairn VI	SN84101751	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12450	Allt Fach clearance cairn VII	SN84121752	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12451	Allt Fach clearance cairn VIII	SN84091747	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12452	Allt Fach clearance cairn IX	SN84131753	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12453	Allt Fach clearance cairn X	SN84131753	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12454	Allt Fach clearance cairn XI	SN84131753	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12527	Cerrig Duon clearance cairn IV	SN85142043	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12562	Llyn Llywarch Hut circle	SN96871660	Hut circle ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12609		SN97381353	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12661	Twyn Ceiliog cairn I	SO09881269	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
12662	Twyn Ceiliog cairn II	SO09881269	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12663	Twyn Ceiliog cairn IV	SO09881269	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12664	Twyn Ceiliog cairn V	SO09881275	Boundary cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
12667	Twyn Ceiliog cairn VIII	SO09881282	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13290	Buarth y Caerau hut circle VII	SO07031345	Hut circle	Round barrow (ring cairn)
13416	Banc Ty-coch cairn I	SN94956231	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13418	Banc Ty-coch cairn II	SN94836229	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13427	Drum Ddu N cairns	SN97196069	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13436	Nant Hafen N cairn	SN96136036	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13468	Drum Ddu cairn	SN97136036	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13480	Drum Ddu S cairn	SN97556023	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13486	Y Gamriw NE cairn	SN96086313	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13509	Drum Ddu marker cairn	SN96956042	Marker cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13510	Carn-y-geifr	SN97126040	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13511	Drum Ddu marker cairns	SN97506075	Marker cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13514	Trembyd SE marker cairn	SN98586150	Marker cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13515	Trembyd E marker cairn	SN98736162	Marker cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13516	Trembyd W marker	SN98206143	Marker cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?

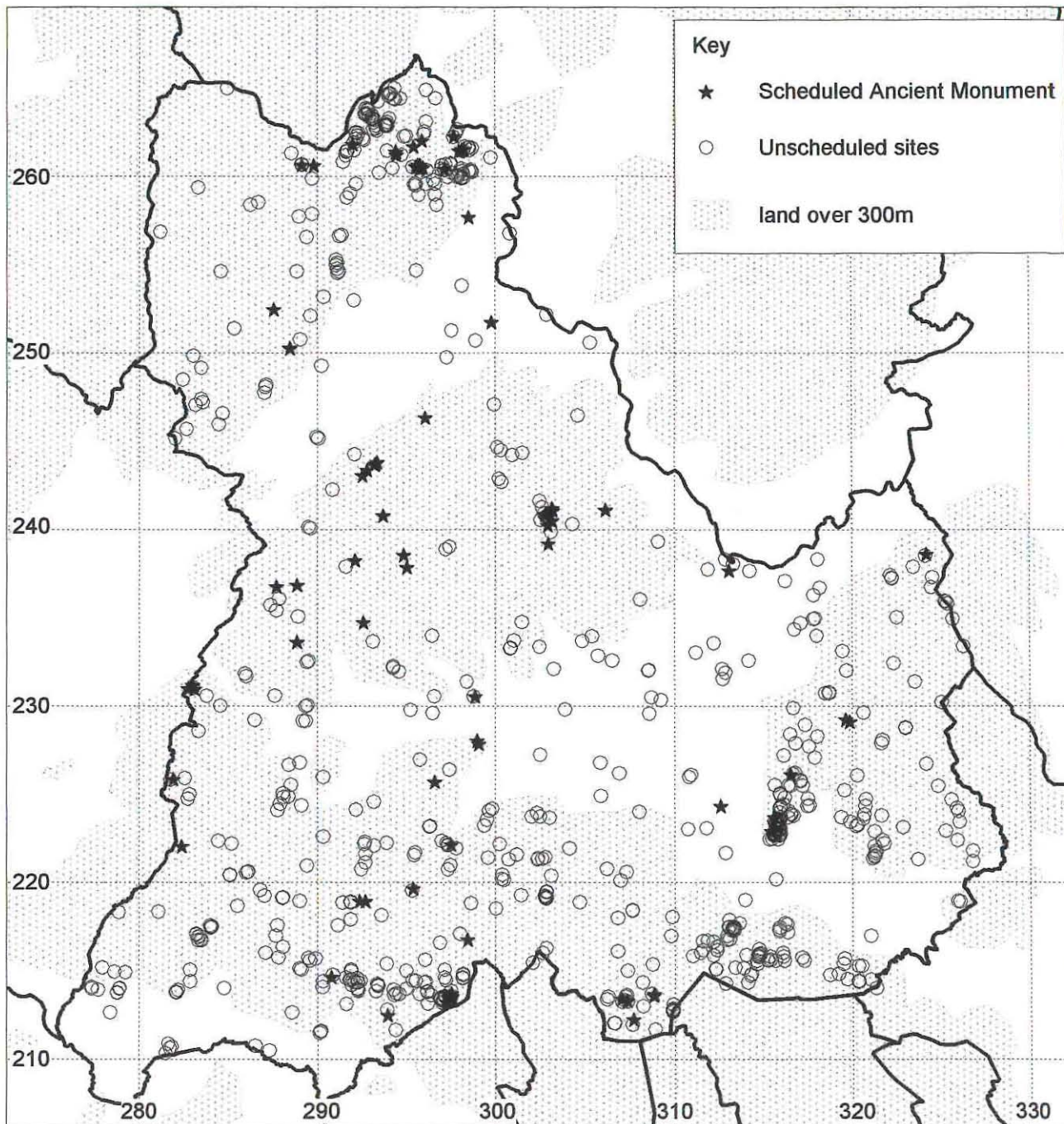
	cairn			
13519	Allt Goch SW marker cairn	SN93326261	Marker cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13521	Crugian Bach S cairn I	SN93256272	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
13527	Crugian Bach S cairn II	SN93246288	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13538	Cnwch S cairns	SN93016330	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13540	Cnwch S cairn I	SN92706350	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13541	Cnwch S cairn II	SN92656355	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13545	Cnwch S cairns	SN92686385	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13547	Cnwch S cairn III	SN92806373	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13548	Cnwch S cairn IV	SN92786384	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13550	Cnwch S cairn V	SN92826380	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13556	Garth S cairn	SN98656030	Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)
13563	Garth N cairns	SN98636040	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13564	Drum Ddu SE cairns	SN98156032	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13569	Llethyr Waun-lwyd cairn III	SN98255994	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13574	Y Gamriw E cairn	SN95986240	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
13642	Drum Ddu SE cairn	SN97936008	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
16503	Gamriw cairn	SN94686122	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
16521	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn XIII	SN95806054	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
16523	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn XV	SN95746067	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
16532	Esgair Gwar-y-cae cairn	SN91596141	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
16533	Esgair Gwar-y-cae cairn II	SN91546121	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
16544	Nant y Postau cairn	SN92006191	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
16548	Hafen cairn group	SN95405956	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
16549	Hafen cairn II and shelter	SN95485949	Shelter	Round barrow (ring cairn)
16589	Craig Rhiwnant cairn	SN88566132	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
16598	Bryn Melys mound	SN93436022	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
17337	Hendre Quarries Stone Bank	SO087137	Ring bank	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
17346	Mynydd Llangatock Lime Kiln	SO173156	Kiln (lime)	Round barrow ?
17387	Clo Cadno Hut III	SO124164	Hut	Round barrow ?
17983	Capel y Ffin stone mound	SO262334	Mound	Round barrow (cairn) ?
19000	Tre Domen Placename	SO23632133	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
19168	Dorwen cairn I	SN773140	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
19169	Dorwen cairn II	SN77651395	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
23084	Upper Neuadd Reservoir cairn IV	SO02791927	Hut circle	Round barrow (ring cairn)
23098	Neuadd Reservoir possible clearance cairn	SO02901917	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
23122	Pontithel mound	SO16253710	Mound	Round barrow ?
23732	Nant y Fedwen, Pile of Stones	SN8859912672	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
23739	Sand Hill Cairn II	SN8957315580	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
23829	Graig Cwm-du, Pile of Stones I	SN9539221579	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
23830	Graig Cwm-du, Pile of Stones II	SN9545921706	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?

23918	Cefn Blaencwmbenog Cairn	SN8353949166	Marker cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26356	Cefn Cul Cairn	SO01431928	Boundary cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26415	Cefn Crew N clearance cairn I	SO00362023	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26416	Cefn Crew N clearance cairn II	SO00392045	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26431	Gwaun Perfedd E clearance cairn	SO03132040	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26435	Cefn Crew NE clearance cairn	SO00472016	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26451	Waun Lysiog S boundary marker I	SO02091546	Marker cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26453	Pont Gareg boundary marker	SO02671603	Marker cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26470	Craig Cwm Sere hut	SO02822146	Hut ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26518	Cribyn E mound	SO02622137	Mound	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33250	Coed Myadd Round Barrow	SO12743154	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
33264	The Hill Moated Site	SO05413395	Moated site ?	Round barrow ?
33308	Twyn Du cairn	SN83511680	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33310	Twyn Du cairn	SN83361692	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33313	Pwll y Cig Cairn	SN81101838	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33331	Twyn Du cairn	SN83461698	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33332	Twyn Du cairn	SN83271712	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33383	Nant y Moch Cairn	SN87071926	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33385	Pen-cribarth clearance cairn I	SN82231394	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33386	Pen-cribarth clearance cairn II	SN82151384	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33388	Pen-cribarth clearance cairn IV	SN82131379	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33395	Waun Leuci cairn I	SN86142061	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33396	Waun Leuci cairn II	SN86172064	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33397	Nant Cueur Cairn	SN89402096	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33405	Cerrig Duon cairn	SN85142043	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33535	Blaen Nedd Isaf cairn	SN91891421	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33538	Carnau Gwynion clearance cairn	SN91761449	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33539	Carnau Gwynion platform	SN91811455	Platform ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33550	Cefn Esgair Carnau Clearance cairn	SN97471347	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33694	Fan Frynych cairn	SN96282318	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
33708	Twyn Du cairn	SN83271709	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
34405	Y Gym W cairn	SN97782195	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
34470	Cwm Lluch SW cairn	SO00232220	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
34493	Pen Milan NW cairn	SN99512357	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
34494	Pen Milan E cairn	SN99382324	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
34605	Pen Milan NE cairn	SN99822418	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
34608	Craig Cwm Lluch W cairn	SN99582142	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
34626	Pen Milan N cairn	SN99632408	Cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
34630	Afon Tarell W cairn II	SN97292213	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
34632	Afon Tarell W cairn IV	SN97342213	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
34634	Afon Tarell W cairn VI	SN97212224	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?

34655	Afon Tarell W structure	SN97452100	Caim ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
34779	Traeth Mawr cairn I	SN9657225731	Caim	Round barrow (cairn)
34780	Traeth Mawr cairn II	SN9657225731	Caim	Round barrow (cairn) ?
34903	Cwm-fforch wen clearance cairn	SN78731377	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
34917	Cefn Mawr cairn	SN79221492	Caim	Round barrow (cairn) ?
35604	Waun Croes Hywel mound I	SO22123742	Mound	Round barrow (cairn) ?
35605	Waun Croes Hywel mound II	SO22213728	Mound	Round barrow (cairn) ?
35606	Waun Croes Hywel mound III	SO22203725	Mound	Round barrow (cairn) ?
38411	Blaenau Draw cairn I	SO1666826164	Caim ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
38417	Pen Tir cairn II	SO1722025500	Caim	Round barrow (cairn) ?
38479	Heol Llygoden mound	SO1734628956	Mound	Round barrow ?
39405	Blaen Sorgwm mound II	SO1650628414	Mound	Round barrow ?
39428	Coed y Gaer mound	SO1751924764	Mound	Round barrow ?
39567	Ffynnon Las mound II	SO1569123365	Mound	Round barrow ?
39571	Cefn Moel mound I	SO1572923572	Mound	Round barrow (cairn) ?
39574	Ffynnon Las mound III	SO1577123295	Mound	Round barrow (cairn) ?
39583	Cefn Moel mound IV	SO1535022465	Mound	Round barrow ?
39584	Cefn Moel mound V	SO1550522484	Mound	Round barrow ?
39585	Cefn Moel mound VI	SO1582022450	Mound	Round barrow ?
39586	Cefn Moel mound VII	SO1590922720	Mound	Round barrow ?
39587	Cefn Moel mound VIII	SO1590222797	Mound	Round barrow ?
39588	Cefn Moel mound IX	SO1592022664	Mound	Round barrow ?
39589	Cefn Moel mound X	SO1564422696	Mound	Round barrow ?
39590	Cefn Moel mound XI	SO1563422728	Mound	Round barrow ?
39591	Cefn Moel mound XII	SO1557822719	Mound	Round barrow ?
39592	Cefn Moel mound XIII	SO1558922680	Mound	Round barrow ?
39593	Cefn Moel mound XIV	SO1559122759	Mound	Round barrow ?
39594	Cefn Moel mound XV	SO1558822779	Mound	Round barrow ?
39595	Cefn Moel mound XVI	SO1556922784	Mound	Round barrow ?
39596	Cefn Moel mound XVII	SO1556022824	Mound	Round barrow ?
39597	Cefn Moel mound XVIII	SO1558222840	Mound	Round barrow ?
39598	Cefn Moel mound XIX	SO1566322946	Mound	Round barrow ?
39599	Cefn Moel mound XX	SO1575923043	Mound	Round barrow ?
39600	Cefn Moel mound XXI	SO1575423056	Mound	Round barrow ?
39608	Penlan mounds I	SO1590023000	Pillow mound ?	Round barrow ?
39610	Penlan mounds III	SO1598022750	Mound	Round barrow ?
39647	Ffynnon Las mound VI	SO1595223597	Mound	Round barrow ?
39648	Cefn Moel mound III	SO1599523720	Mound	Round barrow (cairn) ?
39682	Pen Tir cairn I	SO1746624348	Caim	Round barrow (cairn) ?
39683	Penlan cairns	SO1597323034	Caim ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
43251	Blaen y Glyn barrow II	SN8741035730	Caim	Round barrow (cairn) ?
43259	Blaen y Glyn barrow III	SN8787036090	Caim ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
43649	Craig Cnwch cairn I	SN92636353	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
43772	Gro Hill cairn I	SN92106212	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
43774	Gro Hill cairn II	SN92086250	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
43786	Craig Cnwch cairn III	SN92866335	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
43792	Gro Hill cairn III	SN92556208	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
43808	Esgair Gwar-y-cae cairn II	SN91616144	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
43809	Esgair Gwar-y-cae cairn III	SN91646145	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?

43828	Cnwch cairn	SN93376426	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
44034	Clap round cairn II	SN93986470	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
44035	Clap round cairn I	SN94036469	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
44038	Clap round stones	SN93936458	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
44044	Carn Gafallt stone pile	SN94616442	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
50269	Waun Tincer cairn	SN972145	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
50380	Allt Goch Cairn I	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50381	Allt Goch Cairn II	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50382	Allt Goch Cairn III	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
50383	Allt Goch Cairn IV	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50384	Allt Goch Cairn V	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50385	Allt Goch Cairn VII	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50386	Allt Goch Cairn VIII	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50387	Allt Goch Cairn IX	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50388	Allt Goch Cairn X	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50389	Allt Goch Cairn XI	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50390	Allt Goch Cairn XII	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50391	Allt Goch Cairn XIII	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50392	Allt Goch Cairn XIV	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50393	Allt Goch Cairn XV	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50394	Allt Goch Cairn XVI	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50395	Allt Goch Cairn XVII	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50396	Allt Goch Cairn VI	SN940633	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50397	Cragiau Bach Cairn I	SN931627	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50398	Cragiau Bach Cairn II	SN931627	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50399	Cragiau Bach Cairn III	SN931627	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50400	Cragiau Bach Cairn IV	SN931627	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50401	Cragiau Bach Cairn V	SN931627	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50402	Cragiau Bach Cairn VI	SN931627	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50403	Cragiau Bach Cairn VII	SN931627	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50404	Cragiau Bach Cairn VIII	SN931627	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50405	Cragiau Bach Cairn IX	SN931627	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
50406	Cragiau Bach Cairn X	SN931627	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
70600	Drum Ddu N cairn	SN96976063	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
70604	Trembyd E cairn I	SN98536165	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
70605	Trembyd E cairn II	SN98506165	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
70610	Allt Goch S cairn III	SN93786287	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
70612	Allt Goch S cairn V	SN93856289	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
70613	Allt Goch S cairn VI	SN93836296	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
70614	Allt Goch S cairns	SN93856296	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
77860	Cwmrhos clearance cairn	SO19532524	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
77861	Lewenau Draw clearance cairn I	SO19882346	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
77862	Lewenau Draw clearance cairn II	SO19372372	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
79173	Cwm Miliad cairn I	SO25832239	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
79174	Cwm Miliad cairn II	SO25172294	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
79175	Nant y Ffin cairn	SO25822421	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
79178	Mynydd Llangattock cairn II	SO19551571	Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?

Fig. 10 Distribution of Round barrows in Brecknock



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13 ROUND BARROW CEMETERIES

13.1 The current definition for a round barrow cemetery is a group of two or more round barrows or ring-ditches within reasonably close proximity to each other. Those groupings which are currently in the SMR are poorly recorded and require fieldwork to determine the likely association of monuments. Presently, 10 sites are recorded under Type 1 and 40 sites under Type 2 (fig. 11; Tables 14-15).

Table 14 Round barrow cemeteries recorded under Type 1 within the study area

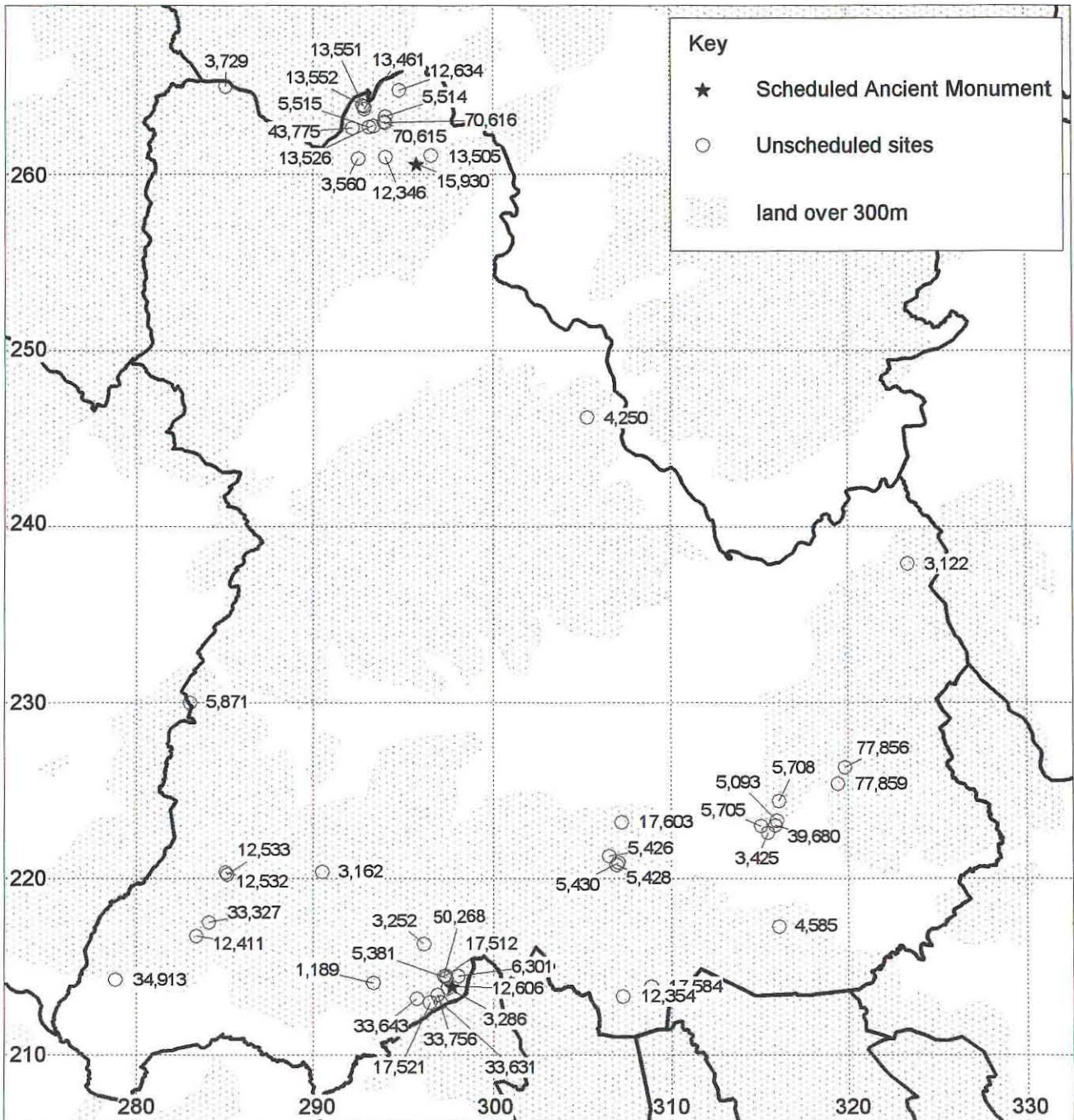
PRN	Site name	NGR
1189	Pen y Gorof Cairns	SN933141
3122	Maes Coch Mounds	SO234379
3252	Llyn Llywarch Circles	SN961163
3560	Pwll Tri Beddau Placename	SN925609
3729	Claerwen Reservoir Mounds	SN8565
5093	Penlan Mounds	SO159233
5871	Trecastle Mountain Cairn Cemetery	SN8330
12346	Gamriw round barrow cemetery	SN9461
12354	Cwm Criban barrow cemetery	SO07351331
15930	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd funerary sites	SN957606

Table 15 Round barrow cemeteries recorded under Type 2 within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR	Type 1	Type 2
3162	Nant Cil y Fforch Circles	SN905204	Enclosure ?	Round barrow cemetery ?
3286	Cefn Esgair Clearance Cairns	SN974138	Cairnfield ?	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
3425	Tremynfa Mounds I	SO154226	Clearance cairn	Round barrow cemetery ?
4250	Bedw Mounds	SO054462	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow cemetery ?
4585	Cwalca cairns	SO160173	Cairnfield ?	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
5381	Ffald Newydd Cairn Group	SN973144	Clearance cairn	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)
5426	Cefn Bach Cairnfield	SO066213	Cairnfield ?	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
5428	Cefn Edmwnt Cairnfield I	SO07022078	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
5430	Cefn Edmwnt Cairnfield II	SO07122094	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
5514	Allt Goch Cairnfield	SN940633	Cairnfield ?	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
5515	Cragiau Bach Cairnfield	SN931627	Cairnfield ?	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
5705	Ffynnon Las Mounds	SO1523	Clearance cairn	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)
5708	Tremynfa Mounds II	SO160244	Clearance cairn	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)
6301	Carreg Saith-troedfedd Cairnfield	SN980145	Cairnfield ?	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
17512	Waun Tincer Settlement	SN97281452	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
17521	Mynydd y Garn cairns	SN96411300	Clearance cairn group	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)

17584	Ystrad Quarries Cairnfield	SO089139	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
17603	Bryn	SO073232	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
50268	Waun Tincer cairnfield	SN972145	Cairnfield ?	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
33327	Allt Fach clearance cairns	SN84091754	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
33631	Cefn Esgair Carnau cairnfield	SN9713	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
33643	Mynydd y Garn cairnfield	SN95701320	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
33756	Waun Tincer cairnfield	SN96841340	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
34913	Cwm-fforch wen clearance cairns	SN78831428	Clearance cairn	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)
13461	Cnwch S clearance cairns	SN92826371	Clearance cairn	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)
13505	Nant Cwmlun S clearance cairns	SN96506110	Clearance cairn	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)
13526	Crugian Bach S cairns	SN93356277	Cairnfield ?	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
13551	Cnwch S cairns	SN92756393	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)
13552	Cnwch S cairns	SN92836385	Clearance cairn ?	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)
70615	Allt Goch S cairnfield I	SN93906299	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
70616	Allt Goch S cairnfield II	SN93966294	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
12411	Twyn Du cairnfield	SN83371677	Cairnfield ?	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
12532	Cerrig Duon cairnfield ?	SN85052036	Cairnfield ?	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
12533	Cerrig Duon cairnfield ?	SN85132026	Cairnfield ?	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
12606	Blaen Hepste Cairnfield	SN97631389	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
12634	Carn Gafallt clearance cairns	SN94756479	Clearance cairn group	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)
77856	Cwm Nant y Fedw, clearance cairns	SO19802630	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
77859	Cwmrhos clearance cairns	SO19402540	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
43775	Gro Hill cairnfield	SN92186264	Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?
39680	Penlan mounds II	SO1580023040	Mound	Round barrow cemetery ?

Fig. 11 Distribution of Round barrow cemeteries in Brecknock



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14 STANDING STONES

14.1 There are 171 standing stones or possible standing stones within the study area recorded under Type 1 and a further 57 under Type 2, of which 34 are currently scheduled (fig. 12; Tables 16-17). Fieldwork is required before a more definitive list can be produced and no detailed site descriptions are therefore presented below.

Table 16: Standing stones recorded under Type 1 within study area

PRN	Name	NGR	Type 1
445	Maen Richard Stone	SN9674334679	Standing stone
449	Cae Maen Hir Placename	SN95803257	Standing stone ?
467	Battle Standing Stone	SO0063030636	Standing stone
503	Maen Hir Stone	SO12293958	Standing stone
575	Tyle Bychan Stone	SN93872595	Standing stone
615	The Peterstone Standing Stone	SO08942675	Standing stone
654	Gileston Stone	SO1167123737	Standing stone
661	Llwyn y Fedwen Standing Stone	SO15622038	Standing stone ?
663	Tretower Stone	SO18042192	Standing stone
665	Bwich Standing Stone	SO15102196	Standing stone
676	Llygadwy Standing Stone	SO15082149	Standing stone ?
694	Cwrt y Gollen Stone	SO21251686	Standing stone
729	Cambrian Factory Stone	SN88494744	Standing stone
790	Gwern Wyddog Stone	SN83332835	Standing stone
793	Nant Tarw Stone I	SN81762587	Standing stone ?
883	Llanwrthwl Church (St Gwrthwl), stone	SN97576372	Standing stone
977	Carreg Waun Llech Stone	SO16381738	Standing stone ?
978	Penmyarth Fish Stone	SO1828919855	Standing stone
979	Llangyndir Stone	SO156194	Standing stone ?
1066	Ancient King (The) Stone	SO23893681	Standing stone ?
1716	Lower Neuadd Reservoir Stone	SO0313017880	Standing stone
1734	Clwyd y Graig Stone	SO1660023950	Standing stone ?
2229	Hen Clawdd Stones	SN91045517	Standing stone ?
2234	Dol y Maen Placename	SN91255020	Standing stone ?
2244	Mynydd Illtyd Standing Stone	SN9759926513	Standing stone
2254	Garreg Fawr Stone I	SN9449537294	Standing stone
2255	Garreg Fawr Stone II	SN94973727	Standing stone
2257	Garreg Fawr Stone	SN95333696	Standing stone ?
2258	Llwyn On Stone	SN96453864	Standing stone ?
2262	Coed Ffos y Garreg Wen Placename	SN91753190	Standing stone ?
2326	Troed Rhiw Wen Standing Stones	SN83602567	Standing stone (pair)
2327	Glas Fynydd Forest Stone I	SN84072732	Standing stone ?
2354	Penlan Standing Stone I	SO15902309	Standing stone
2374	Cae Close Maen Llwyd Placename	SO11352555	Standing stone ?
2384	Close Maen Llwyd Placename	SO032267	Standing stone ?
2387	Cae y Garreg Wen Placename	SO07992659	Standing stone ?
2391	Cae Garn Stone	SO02553734	Standing stone ?
2392	Cae Maen Gwyn Stone	SO05093613	Standing stone ?
2398	Cae Maen Placename	SO02203207	Standing stone ?
2402	Cae Garreg Wen Placename	SO07753105	Standing stone ?
2409	Cwm Shenkin Stone	SO15792540	Standing stone
2413	Pendre Stone	SO14482342	Standing stone
2436	Nant y Wern Stone	SO12251698	Standing stone ?

2441	Druid's Altar Stone	SO24051787	Standing stone
3004	Capel Rhos Standing Stone	SN9486455853	Standing stone
3006	Dol y Fflin Stone	SN9765855039	Standing stone
3010	Ty Mawr Stone	SN99005698	Standing stone
3030	Cwm Irfon Standing Stone	SN8584549844	Standing stone
3031	Llanwrtyd Parish Standing Stones	SN8746	Standing stone
3130	Nant Bwch Stone	SO23603272	Standing stone
3147	Waun Leuci Stone	SN85462150	Standing stone
3205	Maen Llwyd Stone	SO22602762	Standing stone
3216	Gelli Welltrog Stone	SO27902140	Standing stone ?
3260	Maen y Nod Placename	SN96801900	Standing stone ?
3362	Pen Maen Wern Stone	SN86446201	Standing stone
3363	Waun Lydan Stone	SN8816461306	Standing stone
3436	Esgair Cloddiad Stone	SN82505740	Standing stone
3438	Drum Nant y Gorlan Stone	SN83435960	Standing stone
3447	Nant y Cerdin Stone	SN87405050	Standing stone ?
3454	Lan Fawr Stone	SN888547	Standing stone
3505	Cefn Yr Henriw Stone	SN97221848	Standing stone
3511	Pen y Beacon Stone	SO24763635	Standing stone ?
4088	Castle Green Stone	SO15223459	Standing stone
4093	Pen-y-bont standing stone	SO01315804	Standing stone
4204	Pen y Waun Dwr Stone	SN90332242	Standing stone
4327	Carreg Wen Fawr Stones	SN82106247	Standing stone (pair)
4334	Ty'n y Pant Stone I	SN93096332	Standing stone ?
4335	Ty'n y Pant Stone II	SN93016331	Standing stone ?
4336	Clawdd Du Stone I	SN93336259	Standing stone ?
4337	Clawdd Du Stone II	SN93266243	Standing stone ?
4338	Clawdd Du Stone III	SN93266243	Standing stone ?
4339	Clawdd Du Stone IV	SN93196246	Standing stone ?
4341	Darren Standing Stone I	SN91125658	Standing stone
4342	Darren Standing Stone II	SN91135658	Standing stone
4368	Pen y Gorllwyn Stone	SN91605878	Standing stone
4375	Nant Bwrefwr Stone	SO05411755	Standing stone ?
4381	Caer Garreg Llwyd Placename	SN86703190	Standing stone ?
4397	Blaen Nant Stone	SO08362447	Standing stone ?
4517	Coed Ynys Faen Stone II	SO23701879	Standing stone ?
4827	Aberyail Stone	SO159199	Standing stone
4913	Traeth Mawr Stone I	SN9638325379	Standing stone
4921	Coed Ynys Faen Stone I	SO23711884	Standing stone
4966	Chwarel Ddu Stone	SO24453730	Standing stone ?
5176	Tir Mawr Stone I	SN95971243	Standing stone ?
5326	Penlan Stone III	SO162233	Standing stone ?
5327	Penlan Stone IV	SO162233	Standing stone ?
5329	Pentir Stone	SO173255	Standing stone ?
5373	Penmoile Cottage Stone	SO23721775	Standing stone ?
5393	Wern Ddu Stone	SO24973871	Standing stone ?
5407	Godre'r Garn Las Stone	SN82082505	Standing stone ?
5413	Fforest Fach Stone	SN90502612	Standing stone ?
5415	Cwm Newynydd Stone	SN86792318	Standing stone ?
5416	Gelli Stone	SN90252250	Standing stone
5417	Tre'r Domen Stone	SN91902724	Standing stone ?
5424	Blaen Nant Stone	SO08372444	Standing stone
5436	Tir Mawr Stone II	SN95981242	Standing stone ?
5469	Beili Onen Stone	SN98203225	Standing stone ?
5488	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Stone III	SN95606059	Standing stone

5492	Craig Cnwch Stone	SN930634	Standing stone
5536	Mynydd Fforest Stone	SO09253909	Standing stone ?
5537	Ty Bach Stone I	SO08573885	Standing stone ?
5622	Cragiau Bach Stone	SN931627	Standing stone
5653	Dorwen Standing Stone	SN773141	Standing stone
5680	Nant Tarw Stone II	SN81892582	Standing stone ?
5681	Nant Tarw Stone III	SN8200025000	Standing stone ?
5683	Glas Fynydd Forest Stone II	SN84332730	Standing stone ?
5686	Maesydd Stone II	SN923269	Standing stone ?
5845	Pyiŷn Du Stone	SO04963088	Standing stone ?
5901	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Stone I	SN95616071	Standing stone ?
5902	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Stone II	SN95466062	Standing stone
5972	Penlan Stone II	SO15942304	Standing stone ?
5975	Crindau Stone	SO16422373	Standing stone ?
5982	Twyn y Beddau Stone	SO24193861	Standing stone ?
5986	Traeth Mawr Stone II	SN964256	Standing stone ?
6034	Twyn y Post Stone II	SO02814088	Standing stone ?
6035	Marchog Dir Stone	SN891267	Standing stone ?
6116	Nant y Walch Stone	SN8647	Standing stone
16543	Garn Lwyd standing stone	SN92086156	Standing stone ?
17209	Heol Ddu Standing Stone	SO150219	Standing stone ?
17362	Pant Llwyd Standing Stones	SO131175	Standing stone
19172	Nant Gwys standing stone	SN78701415	Standing stone
50464	Cerrig Duon Stone	SN85102061	Standing stone
26418	Twyn Mwyalchod W standing stone	SO01681672	Standing stone
26428	Gwaun Perfedd NW standing stone	SO02272046	Standing stone ?
26502	Waun Lysiog E standing stone I	SO02301600	Standing stone
26503	Waun Lysiog E standing stone II	SO02281602	Standing stone
26504	Waun Lysiog E standing stone III	SO02261604	Standing stone
26505	Waun Lysiog E stone alignment I	SO02421609	Standing stone (pair)
26507	Twyn Mwyalchod S standing stone	SO02341641	Standing stone
26508	Gwaun Nant Ddu NE standing stone	SO01521836	Standing stone
26509	Gwaun Taf E standing stone I	SO02071973	Standing stone
26510	Gwaun Taf E standing stone II	SO01971995	Standing stone
26522	Cwm Cynwyn W standing stone	SO03552238	Standing stone
33303	Dorwen Standing Stone II	SN77301424	Standing stone
33352	Cefn Cul standing stone	SN88051915	Standing stone
33401	Waun Leuci standing stone	SN86192053	Standing stone
33609	Tir Mawr Stone	SN95961242	Standing stone ?
33650	Carreg Saith-troedfedd standing stone	SN97831480	Standing stone
3431	Waen Newydd Stone I	SN87442337	Standing stone ?
5414	Waen Newydd Stone II	SN87072320	Standing stone ?
35513	Twyn y Beddau standing stone I	SO24043880	Standing stone
35696	Upper Island standing stone	SO22463624	Standing stone
21910	Careg Wen Fawr y Rhicos standing stone	SO13541751	Standing stone
13523	Crugian Bach S standing stones	SN93356275	Standing stone ?
13524	Crugian Bach S standing stone	SN93356277	Standing stone
13533	Crugian Bach N standing stone I	SN93106305	Standing stone ?
70606	Nant Clyn E standing stone	SN93326266	Standing stone ?

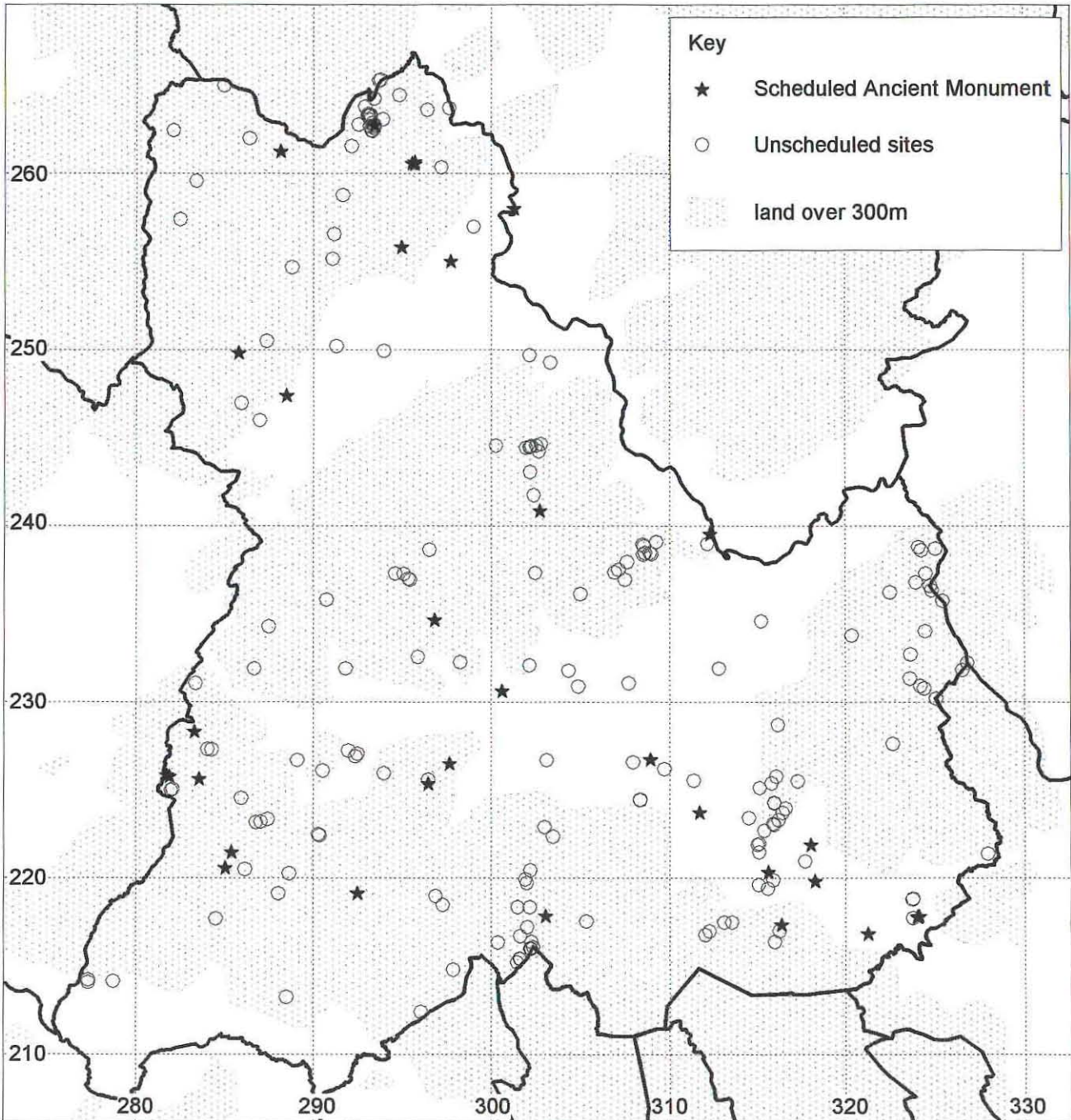
70618	Allt Goch N standing stone	SN93836309	Standing stone
70630	Crugian Bach N standing stone II	SN93126332	Standing stone
70573	Crugian Bach S standing stone II	SN93246288	Standing stone ?
12323	Ty Illtud standing stone	SO097262	Standing stone ?
12324	Gilfach Dedwydd standing stone ?	SO022497	Standing stone ?
12325	Llangoed Wood standing stones	SO12123897	Standing stone (pair) ?
12388	Pigwn standing stone	SN83393107	Standing stone ?
12389	Pigwn standing stone	SN83393107	Standing stone
12390	Burrow Wood standing stone	SO12783191	Standing stone
12391	Llangenny standing stone I	SO23961784	Standing stone
12392	Llangenny standing stone II	SO23981781	Standing stone
39563	Cefn Moel standing stone	SO1538522705	Standing stone
39637	Penyrheol standing stone	SO1512325117	Standing stone
39659	Cefn Moel stone I	SO1594024280	Standing stone
39661	Cefn Moel stone II	SO1596024260	Standing stone
39662	Cefn Moel stone III	SO1596024250	Standing stone
39673	Blaen-y-cwm uchaf stone	SO1606325764	Standing stone ?
39685	Mynydd Troed megalith	SO1615628706	Standing stone
43127	Cwm Nant-y-moch standing stone	SN907358	Standing stone
39397	Mynydd Bwlch-y-groes stone	SN875343	Standing stone
43778	Cwm yr Esgob standing stone	SN93716534	Standing stone
43827	Cnwch stone	SN93346426	Standing stone
43791	Nant-y-gro stone	SN92476278	Standing stone ?
43785	Craig Cnwch stones	SN92976331	Standing stone (pair) ?

Table 17: Standing stones recorded under Type 2 within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR	Type 1	Type 2
1506	Maen Gweddiau Stone	SN88511325	Boulder ?	Standing stone ?
2365	Graig Fan Ddu Stone	SO02231836	Boundary stone	Standing stone
2406	Waun Llech Stone	SO16251699	Non antiquity	Standing stone ?
2433	Myarth Stone	SO17722097	Boulder ?	Standing stone ?
3121	Garreglwyd Stone	SO24683659	Boundary stone ?	Standing stone ?
3129	Ty'n y Drain Stone	SO24403402	Boulder ?	Standing stone ?
3158	Nant Gyhirych Stone	SN88662027	Boulder	Standing stone ?
3225	Maen Llia Stone	SN92421918	Inscribed stone ?	Standing stone ?
3339	Pant Serthfa Stone	SO120168	Boulder ?	Standing stone ?
3415	Llanlleonfel Church (St ???), stone II	SN9387449936	Standing stone	Standing stone
3513	Tarren yr Esgob Stone II	SO24153090	Boundary stone ?	Standing stone ?
4498	Maesydd Stone I	SN92412705	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
4499	Ffynnon Y Gwyddau Stone	SN85992456	Boulder ?	Standing stone ?
5357	Castle Farm Stone	SO15061963	Commemorative monument ?	Standing stone ?
5476	Llyn Dwr Stone	SN95263700	Boulder ?	Standing stone ?
5549	Erwhelm Stone	SO034493	Boulder	Standing stone ?
5583	Rachfynydd Stone	SO04423177	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5801	Tarren yr Esgob Stone I	SO23573133	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5803	Tarren yr Esgob Stone III	SO24353077	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5804	Blacksmith's Anvil Stone I	SO24993019	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5805	Pen Rhos Dirion Stone	SO20353379	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5809	Nant y Ffin Stone I	SO26743223	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5810	Nant y Ffin Stone II	SO26483180	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5834	Ty Bach Stone II	SO08503896	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?

5835	Cae Common Stone I	SO08623847	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5836	Cae Common Stone II	SO08543838	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5837	Waun Diroedd Stone I	SO08913847	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5838	Waun Diroedd Stone II	SO09003840	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5839	Llandefalle Hill Stone I	SO07183752	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5840	Llandefalle Hill Stone II	SO06973738	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5842	Llandefalle Hill Stone III	SO07543695	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5843	Llandefalle Hill Stone IV	SO07653795	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5983	Llech y Lladron Stone	SO25373575	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
5993	Cefn Onneu Stone	SO15981640	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
6006	Llyn Login Stone	SO00274458	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
6010	Cwm Owen Stone I	SO01994446	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
6011	Cwm Owen Stone II	SO02204448	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
6012	Cwm Owen Stone III	SO02244450	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
6013	Cwm Owen Stone IV	SO02344453	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
6014	Pwll Du Stone I	SO02594458	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
6015	Pwll Du Stone II	SO02864465	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
6016	Griffin Inn Stone and Mound	SO02744423	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
6017	Cefn Gledwen Stone	SO02234306	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
6018	Llyn Pen y Lan Stone	SO02454176	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
6359	Claerwen Reservoir Stone	SN8565	Rock carving ?	Standing stone ?
26360	Gwaun Nant Ddu S marker stone	SO00401637	Boundary stone	Standing stone
26362	Waun Lysiog SW marker stone	SO01481522	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
26363	Waun Lysiog S marker stone	SO01671544	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
26365	Waun Lysiog S marker stone	SO01651543	Boundary stone	Standing stone ?
26424	Twyn Mwyalchod N marker	SO02081724	Boundary stone	Standing stone
26477	Bryn Teg N stone	SO03072290	Boundary stone ?	Standing stone ?
13466	Drum Ddu E marker stone	SN97136036	Marker stone ?	Standing stone ?
13490	Graig Ddu E marker stone	SN96336361	Marker stone	Standing stone ?
13546	Cnwch S marker stone	SN92836381	Marker stone ?	Standing stone ?
12440	Alt Fach settlement	SN84551770	Boundary stone ?	Standing stone ?
44047	Corn Fagfallt standing stone	SN94756446	Boundary stone ?	Standing stone ?
43842	Cwm yr Esgob boulder	SN93626531	Boulder	Standing stone ?

Fig. 12 Distribution of Standing stones in Brecknock



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15 STONE CIRCLES

- 15.1 There are 21 stone circles within the study area recorded under Type 1 and a further 2 recorded under Type 2, 10 of which are currently scheduled (fig. 13; Tables 18-19).

Table 18: Stone circles recorded under Type 1 within study area

PRN	Name	NGR
794	Nant Tarw Stone Circle West	SN81872583
795	Nant Tarw Stone Circle East	SN81972578
847	Ynys Hir Stone Circle	SN92113822
1055	Gader Fawr Stone Circles	SO2228
2439	Ffostyll Stone Circle	SO18203475
3125	Pen y Beacon Stone Circle	SO2392937358
4078	Llanwrtyd Stone Circle	SN8647
4645	Waun Goch Circle	SO242315
4912	Rhyd Wen Fach Stone Circle	SN82232312
5107	Capel y Ffin Stone Circle	SO250314
5502	Crugiau Bach stone circle	SN931627
12383	Ty lltud stone circle ?	SO0926
12387	Pigwn Stone Circle III	SN83193118
13522	Crugian Bach S stone circle	SN93356275
17359	Pant Llwyd Stone Circle	SO131175
17837	Banc-y-celin stone circle	SO052463
50275	Pigwn Stone Circle II	SN8330731072
50463	Cerrig Duon Stone Circle	SN8511420609
50467	Pigwn Stone Circle I	SN83353109
72108	Dorwen stone circle ?	SN773142
77943	Odyn Fach stone circle	SO090122

PRN 794 Nant Tarw Stone Circle West

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp 149-50. The western circle is 19.2m in diameter (N-S) and 20.1m (E-W) and comprises 15 surviving stones (plus a post-hole on the S). They vary in height from 1.5m to 1m (on the E), and are regularly spaced except on the S, W, E, and NW, where gaps imply lost stones. Uprights include a variety of stone varying from boulder to slab-like. Four of the boulders are almost completely buried. Two pairs of stones on the N are more closely spaced than elsewhere, and Grimes has suggested that this juxtaposition may have been deliberate.

Some 3m E of this circle is a massive recumbent slab, perhaps a fallen standing stone, about 2.5m long, 1.5m wide by 0.6m thick. It lies just to the N of the axial line between the circle centres. Morgan attached significance to the width of the gap on this side of the circle, suggesting that the stones defining it were set back within the true circumference in order to emphasise the relationship between circle and outlier.

PRN 795 Nant Tarw Stone Circle East

The eastern circle comprises twelve stones upon an incomplete circumference, there being a gap of 3m on the E. Eight are fallen, five are partly buried. The diameter is 18.5m (N-S) by 22m (E-W) The tallest stone is 1.25m in height the smallest, only 0.05m above the ground. Some fallen stones must have been taller than this on the E is one that must have been almost 1.5m high (RCAHMW 1997, 150).

PRN 847 Ynys Hir Stone Circle

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp 155-57. On the central part of Mynydd Epynt on a slight saddle at Ynys Hir about 400m above OD are a stone circle and cairn (PRN 848), both excavated in 1940 prior to the take-over of this tract as a military training area. Theophilus Jones may have alluded to this site around 1800, albeit rather vaguely. If Jones's account is to be credited, a larger circle had already disappeared when Col. Llewellyn Morgan first planned the site around the turn of the century. It was probably a ring cairn.

The surviving monument is a circle of small uprights with an average diameter of c. 17m. It originally consisted of 27 stones, of which 12 protruded above the ground at the time of excavation. Only 11 are now visible. Three glacial erratics incorporated into the SE side were probably left there because they were too heavy to move. About 1.5m inside the perimeter was a post-hole and near the circle centre, a pit about 0.4m deep, probably resulting from recent fossicking.

PRN 1055 Gader Fawr Stone Circles

According to Theophilus Jones, at the turn of the 19th century there were stone circles on Gader (which presumably means Gader Fawr). This area has been searched thoroughly, but no circles are in evidence (RCAHMW 1997, 161).

PRN 2439 Ffostyll Stone Circle

According to D J James, 'Sir John Lloyd's report shows a photograph of a 'track' stone at the cross roads 400m SE of the long cairns(PRNs 552-3), now removed. Some older maps show 'Stone Circles' at this approximate location'. This stone has not been re-located and no early OS maps are known showing stone circles in this locality.

PRN 3125 Pen y Beacon Stone Circle

The following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997, pp 159-160. Beside the road traversing Hay Bluff on the plateau below Pen y Beacon, overlooking the Digedi Brook valley at 470m above OD is a circle (also known as Blaenau) only one stone of which is now clearly visible. A car park has been located adjacent to the site, which is separated and partly protected from vehicle erosion by large stones deposited between carpark and circle. These new stones initially confuse interpretation of the more fugitive, older features. Changes in site use have resulted from hardcore dumping alongside the carpark margin in the recent past. Pitting on the site may possibly be due to the use of metal detectors. Extensive quarrying scars the hillside immediately below the site (on the W.), so the survival of any nearby stone features, loose or ground-set is quite remarkable.

Antiquaries appear to have been aware that something ancient existed upon this site, and the surviving large upright might be one of those stones referred to by Edward Poole in the nineteenth century. A site styled 'The Ancient King' in local folklore seems to fit the location. During the 1950s, appreciating the stone grouping and more obvious upright to have been man-made, DP Webley first recorded a site (PRN 3117) (at Maes Coch) as a denuded long barrow. Only a later independent record made by DG Benson in 1970 properly demonstrated the existence of the circle.

The circle is between 29.5 and 30m in diameter, the slab-like stones set tangentially, excepting two taller examples on the SE which lie radially. The latter appear as an unusual, entrance-like feature somewhat like that on the circle at Banc y Celyn, where its significance is also unclear. Rock is exposed internally, immediately behind the more southerly of these radials, and just over 1 m to the N there appears to be a fallen, amorphously-shaped upright. Orthostats survive mainly in the SE and NW sectors, the closest spacing being less than a metre on the SE. The nearby carpark neatly avoids this ancient feature.

PRN 4078 Llanwrtyd Stone Circle

A stone circle in fair state of preservation was reported 'beyond the church of Llanwrtyd' (Owen 1948, 7), but in spite of extensive local inquiries, this has not been re-located. It is possible that afforestation now covers the place where the Rev. DE Owen saw this feature prior to 1922 (RCAHMW 1997, 161).

PRN 4645 Waun Goch Circle

Three upright stones and a circle (15m diameter) of twelve stones. The stones project a maximum of 0.1m above ground. Two large vertical blocks noted 250m to the NE. Unlocated by OS.

PRN 4912 Rhyd Wen Fach Stone Circle

The site of an alleged stone circle, first surveyed by OS in 1981.

Repeated searching for this site by RCAHMW failed to re-locate the stone circle. The site lies on gently sloping N-facing ground in which lie scattered stones and boulders, some loose, others earthfast protruding through the turf. A putative circle of c.21m in diameter appears to have been drawn through 17 or so of these on either side of the pathway. The largest are on the N, the smallest on the S as described.

The central stone was also noted. However, the arrangement does not form a convincing stone circle given that similar stones and small boulders abound in the vicinity. The hollow just outside the SW quadrant could not be specifically identified in ground which is generally undulating and marked by peat cutting.

PRN 5107 Capel y Ffin Stone Circle

A possible circle of 9 stones with 3 grouped at the centre. Sited near an enclosure formed by a semicircular bank. Site unconfirmed.

PRN 5502 Crugiau Bach stone circle

Stone circle some 25m diameter consisting of 16 stones with a flat stone at the centre. Site unconfirmed.

PRN 12383 Ty Illtud stone circle ?

In the antiquarian literature, associated with the megalithic tomb, Ty Illtud (PRN 50434) is the notion of a stone circle which, according to H.T. Payne had been 'recently carted away' possibly in the 1780s. It is unclear precisely what originally occupied this site, and the circle alluded to may have been the revetting slabs of the megalithic tomb (RCAHMW 1997, 161)

PRN 12387 Pigwn Stone Circle III

About midway between the two upstanding circles (PRNs 50275, 50467) are three stones, which if plotted out would lie upon the circumference of a about 10.6m in diameter. They comprise a block 0.64m by 0.58m by 0.4m high a fallen pillar 0.5m by 0.23m by 0.91m high (when upright) and a block 0.86m by 0.55m by 0.48m high. Its location suggests that this could be the fugitive remnant of a feature seen more complete during the 1930s by Grimes (RCAHMW 1997, 153)

PRN 13522 Crugian Bach S stone circle

The circle measures c. 22m in diameter and is composed of 18 visible stones, set at intervals of 2-3m. Stones average 1-1.5m x 0.8m in size. There are some larger gaps in the ring, including one 5m wide. All but 2 stones now lie flat on ground. One of the uprights leans at a sharp angle. Surrounding and incorporating the stones are signs of a slight earth bank 2-2.5m wide and rising no higher than 0.2m above the surrounding ground surface. There is a recumbent stone 1m x 0.8m x 0.4m lying in centre of circle.

PRN 17359 Pant Llwyd Stone Circle

A stone circle or kerb E of enclosure PRN 17358, and adjacent to cairn PRN 17360. Site unconfirmed.

PRN 17837 Banc-y-celin stone circle

In open moorland on a slight E-W spur of Banc y Celyn, about 1 km WNW of Blaen-Firnant, at a height of 454.5m above OD lies a circle of 24 stones, some 18.5m E-W by 15m N-S. Of this number, some 19 lie roughly upon the circle diameter. Of the remaining five, three stones are lying flat, two of them outside the circle, a large one (2m by 1.3m) over 2 m to the NW, a smaller one less than half this size S by E of the diameter. The third flat stone (2.2m by 1.2m) is now placed within a sort of entrance formed by the emplacement of the outstanding two uprights which lie at right angles to the circle's diameter. The southern half of this entrance area is slightly raised and masked by the addition or retention of extraneous earth or stones covering an area around 2.5m across, which might indicate the former existence of mound material generally, or at that particular spot.

Although nine of the stones no longer protrude above the vegetation, virtually all are marked by slightly raised tussocks of vegetation. There is a well eroded hollow, possibly formed by sheep, around the entire base of the largest upright, which lies on the W. and measures about 1.3m long by 0.2m thick by 0.62m high. Note cairns and possible standing stones within general area (RCAHMW 1997, 158).

PRN 50275 Pigwn Stone Circle II

Of the surviving circles, the smaller, more westerly is 7.9m in diameter and consists of four irregularly spaced massive slabs now leaning outwards. Each is about 0.6m wide and stands 0.9m high. The ground around the orthostats is very badly eroded by sheep, to form deep hollows which have collected water (RCAHMW 1997, 153-4)

PRN 50463 Cerrig Duon Stone Circle

The circle comprises 20 stones, of which one is fallen and another scarcely visible, the others rising to no more than about 0.6m in height. They are mostly slab-like, roughly rectangular at base, and of Pennant Sandstone. Although fairly evenly spaced, there are obvious gaps where stones are missing, so spacing is between about 1.3m and 5.5m between uprights, which lie upon a circle with a diameter of 18.5m N-S and 17.5m E-W. The stones appear to be set in a low bank on the SW, but this is almost certainly upcast from a small excavation which appears to have been made there. Indeed, there is no sign of a bank elsewhere around the monument. On the S side there is what appears to be an empty stone hole, and this might accord with a count of 21 stones in both 1907 and 1936 (RCAHMW 1997, 150-3)

PRN 50467 Pigwn Stone Circle I

The second and larger, north-eastern circle, is 23.1m in diameter NE-SW by 22m and consists of twenty-one uprights from 0.1 to 0.5m high, with at least five stone holes, give a regular spacing at intervals of about 2.6m. Some stones are well weathered, or even frost-shattered into angular stumps, whereas others are more boulder-like in form. Between two orthostats rather larger than the rest on the SE, the Old Red Sandstone is exposed over an area about 3m long and 1m wide (along the cairn perimeter). On the SW is a gap of 5.5m between stones which it has been suggested may have been an entrance. There is a slight irregular mound about 6-7m in diameter lying towards the northern part of the site, which may be all that remains of a former cairn infill, or alternatively may represent the capping of a near-central burial (RCAHMW 1997, 154-5).

PRN 72108 Dorwen stone circle ?

In an area full of many industrial remains, of opencasts and derelict buildings, at a height of about 274m above OD at Dorwen on the E side of Cwmtwrch adjacent to a spring draining into a nearby bog, lies a roughly circular feature comprising about thirty small stones protruding above the peat. These are set in a rough circle around a monolith, slightly north of centre and some 1.21m high. Most stones are of millstone grit, though some are Old Red Sandstone. Although in plan there are arcs suggestive of a stone circle, it seems unlikely that this is a prehistoric ritual monument, and the present form of the stones may be largely adventitious (RCAHMW 1997, 161).

PRN 77943 Odyn Fach stone circle

Stone circle on the west slopes above the head of the Rhymney river with good open views towards the south. It consists of 12 roughly shaped stones ranging from 0.5 - 1m high. The circle has a diameter of 15m.

Table 19: Stone circles recorded under Type 2 within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR	Type 1	Type 2
5658	Cwm Criban Circle II	SO0732713206	Non antiquity	Stone circle ?
12382	Blaen Nedd Uchaf stone circle ?	SN90821535	Non antiquity	Stone circle ?

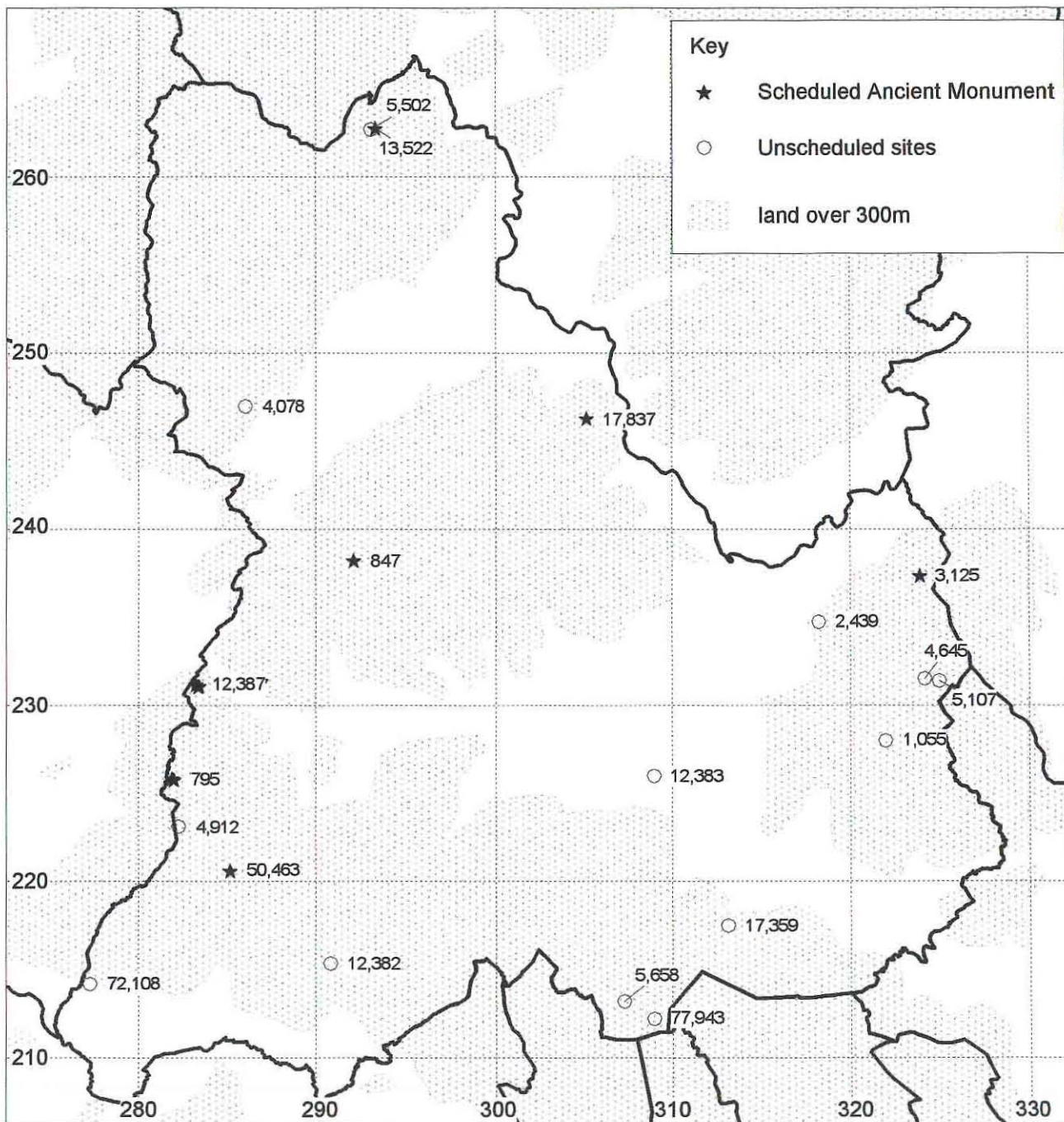
PRN 5658 Cwm Criban Circle II

An alleged egg-shaped stone circle seen on an un-named aerial photo as forming a complex with ogham inscribed stones. Seen on the ground to be random arrangement of earthfast stones from 0.9 x 0.3m to 0.2m x 0.2m, and none protruding more than 0.2m above ground and not an antiquity at all.

PRN 12382 Blaen Nedd Uchaf stone circle ?

At Blaen Nedd Uchaf is a circle of 51 stones thought to be prehistoric. This appears to be entirely natural (RCAHMW 1997, 160-1).

Fig. 13 Distribution of Stones circles in Brecknock



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16 STONE ROWS

16.1 There are 17 stone rows or possible stone rows within the study area recorded under Type 1 and a further one site recorded under Type 2, 6 of which are currently scheduled (fig. 14; Tables 20-21)

Table 20 Stone rows recorded under Type 1 within study area

PRN	Name	NGR
785	Saith Maen Stone Row I	SN83311540
878	Saith Maen Stone Row	SN9493260314
1505	Saith Maen Stone Row II	SN86101457
2324	Llywel Stone Row	SN86533006
3856	Pant Serthfa Stones	SO11861673
4393	Craig y Fan Ddu Stone Alignments	SO05631806
5317	Twyn Disgwylfa Stone Row	SO163179
5346	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos Stone Row	SO13141757
5388	Maes Coch Stones	SO241382
13419	Y Gamriw N stone row	SN93976267
17357	Pant Llwyd Stone Alignment	SO133174
17361	Pant Llwyd Stone Alignment II	SO131175
26517	Cribyn E stone alignment	SO02642143
50465	Cerrig Duon Stone Alignment	SN8511820641
50466	Cerrig Duon Stone Avenue	SN85142064
50468	Pigwn Stone Row I	SN83413101
72253	Gwaun Nant Ddu stone alignment	SO084153

PRN 785 Saith Maen Stone Row I

At Saith Maen, 700m W of Craig y Nos is a stone row, comprising seven uprights (or stones formerly upright). In the general area of the site the locally thin peat cover is rapidly eroding under climatic, touristic and grazing pressures, to reveal a leached grey-white silica-rich clay and gravel subsoil into which the stones are set. All the stones are surrounded by erosion hollows, and corresponding socket holes up to about 0.25 m deep mark the line of the fallen recumbent stones. With one exception, which is a rounded boulder of Old Red Sandstone, all are of Carboniferous silicious grit. The slab-shaped stones are aligned with their flat planes bearing along an axis of 25° true N (RCAHMW 1997, 147).

PRN 878 Saith Maen Stone Row

Saith Maen is a single row of stones standing about 395 m above OD, overlooking the headwaters of the Afon Chwefru to the S. This is probably the site recorded by Theophilus Jones in 1809: 'On the road from Llandoverly and Llangammarch to Rhayader are seen stones placed irregularly in the ground, which have given a common partly in this parish and partly in Llanafan, the name of Rhos saith maen, or even stone common whether they are sepulchral, military or druidical remains is not known'. This is a monument of eight stones, not seven as implied by the name. The row is 7.5m long, along an E-W bearing (96 degrees Mag. N), comprising small stones, six appearing to lie on the line, the remaining two slightly off it (RCAHMW, 1997, 157-8).

PRN 1505 Saith Maen Stone Row II

Feature noted as a stone alignment, although likely to be a natural feature.

PRN 2324 Llywel Stone Row

Three aligned stones are recorded incorporated into a field bank and now destroyed by road widening.

PRN 3856 Pant Serthfa Stones

On a local summit N of Pant Serthfa, some 485m above OD, lies a stone row consisting of 4 uprights spaced out 6.3m and aligned almost due N-S and varying in height from 0.4 to 0.8m.

The most northerly stone is a recumbent limestone slab, 1.3m square and 0.45m thick to the S the next

stone, partly turf-covered, is also of limestone, 1.5m N-S by 0.5m high and 0.25m thick. The remaining two are gently-tapered round-topped sandstone monoliths (RCAHMW 1997, 158).

PRN 4393 Craig y Fan Ddu Stone Alignments

A setting of 15 upright stone slabs arranged in two roughly parallel rows of 6 with 3 others possibly indicating a third row. The rows are about 4m apart and the whole setting is about 20m long. The stones are set in shallow holes (easily moved, not earthfast) with packing stones around base. Most are tabular, possibly limestone, about 0.1m thick, up to 0.3m wide and 0.7m high. Possibly related to adjacent peat stools.

PRN 5317 Twyn Disgwylfa Stone Row

A row of 8 stones some 2.5m NE-SW, the highest stone is some 0.25m.

PRN 5346 Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos Stone Row

On the N.-facing slope of Dyffren Crawnen on a slight plateau close to lime-workings 385m above OD is a SW-NE 6m long alignment known as Carreg Wen Fawr y Rugos. It comprises five closely-spaced upright stones ranging between 0.5m and 1m high. They are surrounded by shallow peat and some appear to be loose in their sockets. The SW end seems to terminate in a fallen stone about 2.9m long, 0.8m wide. It is aligned NW - SE and tapers to a point at the SE end. About 44m to the NE of the row and roughly on the same bearing, is an outlier also set loosely in the peat (RCAHMW 1997, 158-9).

PRN 5388 Maes Coch Stones

Two upright stone slabs with trace of third stone between. Possibly an alignment or part of another structure.

PRN 13419 Y Gamriw N stone row

A Possible stone row comprising 4-8 recumbent stones (all about 1m high), in a line (5-6m apart), extending over a distance of 40-50m; with less visible parallel line of recumbent stones 20m away, and a possible standing stone, recumbent, near to the possible alignment.

PRN 17357 Pant Llwyd Stone Alignment

An alignment of 5 stones, c.1m tall, in close proximity. 2m long fallen stone at W end 100m E is single stone 0.5m high in direct alignment.

PRN 17361 Pant Llwyd Stone Alignment II

An alignment of 7 deep-set stones running S from PRN 17360

PRN 26517 Cribyn E stone alignment

A row of three standing stones located on the middle hill-slope of Cribyn, about 220m above Nant Cynwyn stream. Good views to N & S.

PRN 50465 Cerrig Duon Stone Alignment

The standing stone Maen Mawr lies some 10m N of the circle (PRN 50463) in a slight animal-and weather-eroded hollow is 1.9m in height above the ground, and measures 1.2m wide on the E to 1.4m on the W and is 0.9m thick. It is oriented due N-S and is packed with stones. About 3+m beyond the monolith are two small upright stones, and 9.5m W of this is a similar small stone. These define the S end of an avenue some 23m long and about 9m wide leading northwards from the circle. The stones protrude above the grass only slightly, some may even be naturally set. Immediately beyond the avenue the ground falls away into one of the abandoned road hollows (RCAHMW 1997, 151).

PRN 50466 Cerrig Duon Stone Avenue

Lying to the NE of the circle (PRN 50463), some 14.3m from it at the nearest point is a near-parallel avenue of low, upright stones. The two stone rows diverge northwards, separated by just over 6m at the S end, and by 6.4m after 9.42m where the more eastern appears to terminate. In its surviving state the stones in both rows are more closely set towards the S than towards the N but, as Grimes cogently observes, this may be an accidental result of stones having disappeared. Sixteen stones now survive one the W side, which is now 45m long. Only 11 stones remain on the eastern side, which is 24.7m long. Some stones have clearly fallen, and some must remain buried. In Llewellyn Morgan's plan only 19 of the

W avenue were visible which was then only about 43m long, and although the number of stones he recorded on the E. side was 11, the same number as survives, the avenue was then apparently much longer, at 33.5m in length. Some stones have probably therefore disappeared or may well be buried in the turf, since they are mostly very low, rarely exceeding 0.15m in height. In the main, their axes appear to be aligned along the avenue (RCAHMW 1997, 151-2).

PRN 50468 Pigwn Stone Row I

A possibly significant alignment, 103m long, consisting of 2 stones to the SE of stone circle PRN 801. The distal stone is recumbent, 2.8m long by 1.8m broad by 0.7m high. The proximal stone is erect, earthfast and some 0.9m by 0.4m by 0.2m high.

PRN 72253 Gwaun Nant Ddu stone alignment

On the northern edge of the lake bed, near the track, there is a row of 8 deeply-sunk stones, about 30m long.

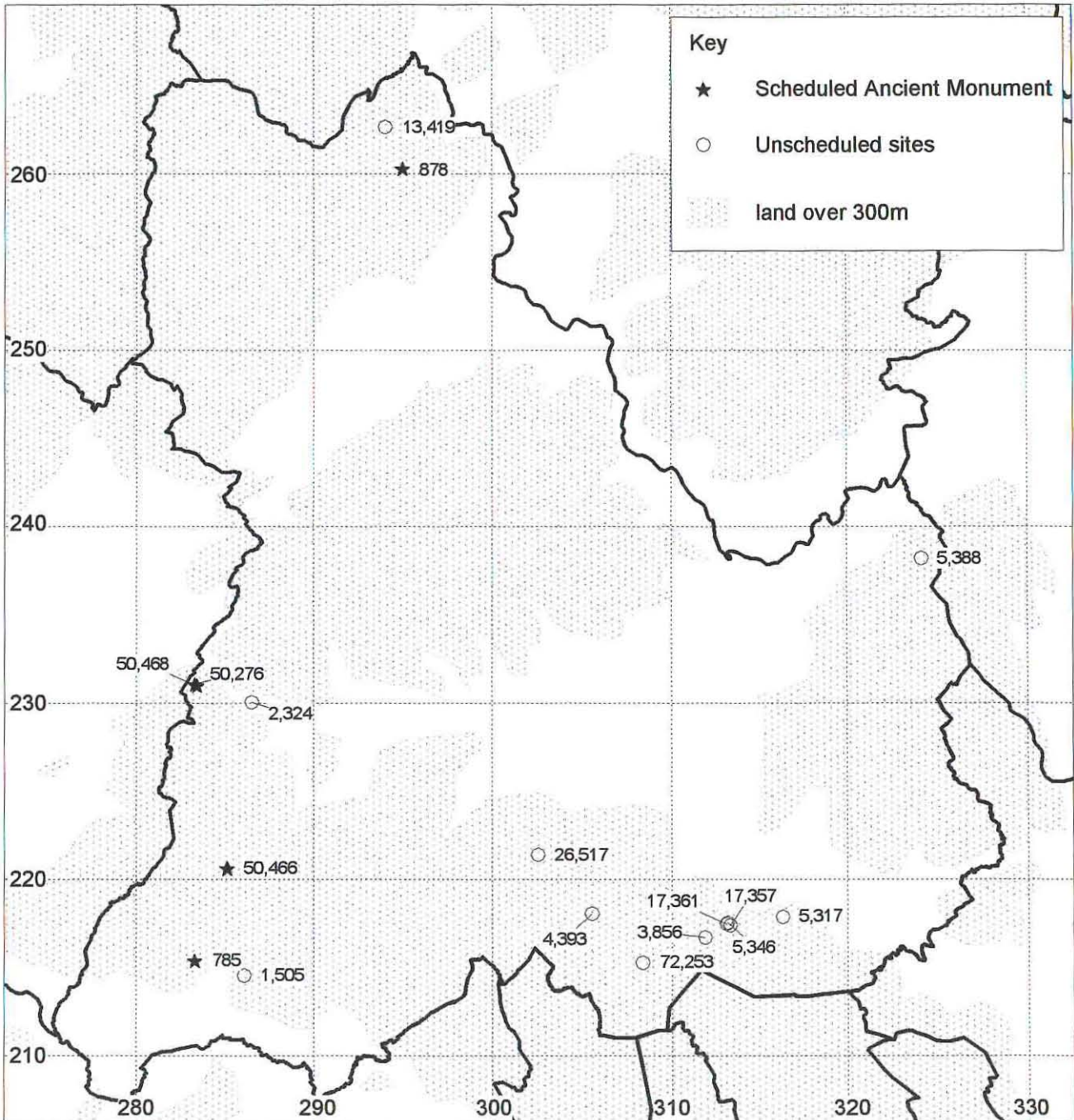
Table 21 Stone rows recorded under Type 2 within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR	Type 1	Type 2
50276	Pigwn Stone Row II	SN83303107	Field system ?	Stone row ?

PRN 50276 Pigwn Stone Row II

Depending upon the number included in the grouping, there are four or five groups of outlying uprights, none of which are certainly associated with the circles, and indeed, some or all may even be natural. Running between the two circles and aligned N-S along their E perimeters are three stones. To the immediate W of the SW circle are two more, and beyond, to the S of it, two further pairs of apparently unrelated stones. Roughly at right angles to this grouping, and about 40m from it, is a further alignment of four stones. It has been suggested⁹ that at one time, at least some of these stones may have formed part of a field boundary (RCAHMW 1997, 155).

Fig. 14 Distribution of Stone rows in Brecknock

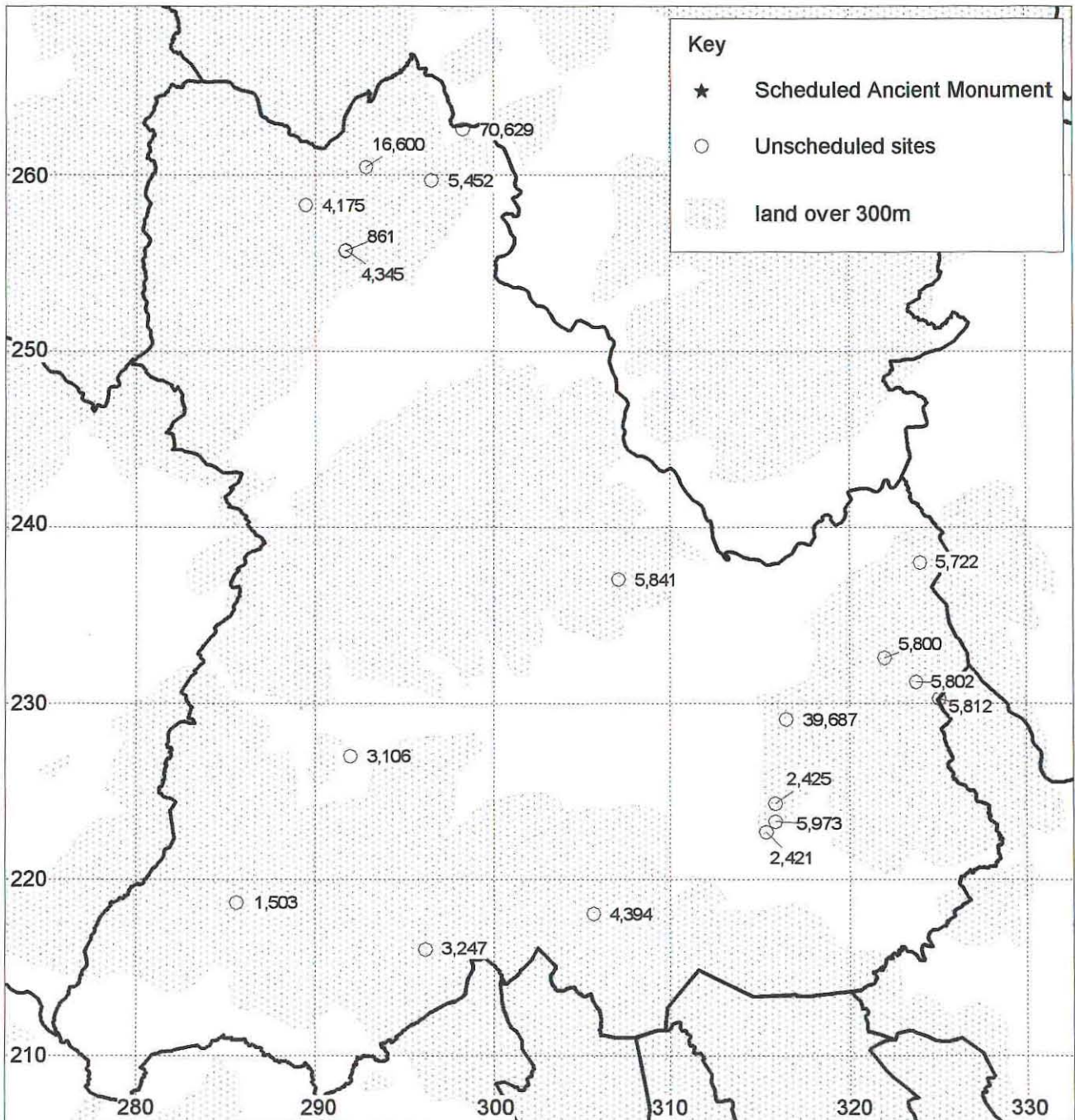


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Fig. 15 Distribution of Stone settings in Brecknock



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18 TIMBER CIRCLES

18.1 There is only one recorded timber circle within the study area (fig. 16).

PRN 17442 Pont-ar-daf circle

A scatter of Neolithic and Bronze Age flints were located by M Scruby of the National Trust. The site was excavated prior to destruction by erosion, revealing a peat and stone mound over a large stone slab within an area of a 3m diameter, defined by a circular bedding trench which contained close-set timbers c. 0.2m diameter. Flints were found below the central slab. A radiocarbon date of 3510+/-50BP (UB-3216) was obtained from charcoal from the bedding trench (Gibson 1993b, 173-89).

17 STONE SETTINGS

- 17.1 There are 13 sites currently recorded as stone settings under Type 1 within the study area, and a further 6 sites recorded under Type 2, none of which are scheduled (fig. 15; Tables 22-23). Stone settings are difficult to define, to date and to interpret, and the three sites listed are quite different.

Table 22 Stone Settings recorded under Type 1 within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
861	Maen Cam Stone Setting	SN91705572
1503	Cefn Cul Stone	SN85581871
2421	Ty Helyg Stones	SO154227
3106	Meini'r Pedair Gawres Stones	SN9227
3247	Bedd Llywarch Stone	SN96261604
4175	Bwlch y Ddau Faen Stones	SN89425830
4345	Fanfed Stone Setting	SN91735574
5452	Lluest Stones	SN966597
5722	Twyn y Beddau Stones	SO2438
5973	Penlan Stones	SO159233
16600	Cnapiau 'r Ferlen stones	SN92886047
70629	Nant Cymrun SE group of stones	SN98326262
39687	Pengenffordd stone setting	SO1649829107

PRN 861 Maen Cam Stone Setting

Two recumbent earthfast boulders lying end to end on N-S alignment. The southern one which is 2.7m by 1.5m by 0.4m lies on a circular stony patch and has single weathered end which may indicate that it was once erect. The northern one is possibly an *insitu* glacial erratic

PRN 1503 Cefn Cul Stone

A recumbent stone 1.1m by 0.7m by 0.3m lies centrally in a flat bottomed circular hollow some 9.2m internal diameter and with sides 0.3m high. There are traces of outer bank 0.2m high around W side, but no external ditch.

PRN 2421 Ty Helyg Stones

Three massive stones set into the slope forming 3 sides of a small square. Possibly part of a sheep shelter.

PRN 3106 Meini'r Pedair Gawres Stones

Seven stones, supposedly arranged in the configuration of the pleiades. The monument is now destroyed and incorporated into the wall of a sheepfold sited on the mountain adjoining Llywel in the west of Devynock parish.

PRN 3247 Bedd Llywarch Stone

On the northern end of Ton Teg, 455m above OD, are two upright stones marked on the OS maps as Bedd Llywarch. Lying 3.28m apart, the more easterly leans to the SW and is 0.18m by 0.15m and 0.64m high. The other stone is 0.15m by 0.10m and 0.31m high. It is kept upright by small packing stones. They are so small as to have been almost invisible from any distance and are reputed to mark the grave of a farmer whose life had been spent wrangling with a neighbour over the limits of their respective lands. He was buried here, on the spot where he asserted the boundary to be, so that he could watch over it in death as in life. Rather than a prehistoric stone row, this site is a local traditional landmark (RCAHMW 1997, 161).

PRN 4175 Bwlch y Ddau Faen Stones

In Bwlch-y-ddau-faen, 525m above OD, are set four low partly-buried upright stone slabs which seem to lie on a circle 29.3m in diameter. The circle is only conjectural, however, since the entire of its southern half is missing not all the stones can be made to fit, indeed any three would always lie on its diameter

whilst the fourth remained outside or inside. The largest stone lies on the NNE and comprises a slab 1m wide by 0.18m thick and 0.9m high. Those to its west are smaller, being 0.43m, 0.6m and 0.4m in height respectively E-W. It remains possible that these stones mark a cattle route through the mountains (RCAHMW 1997, 161).

PRN 4345 Fanfed Stone Setting

Four small recumbent stones, formerly erect, lie together 40m N of Maen-carn. The present disposition of the stones suggest they marked the corners of a small enclosure measuring 2 x 1m. The stones are more or less of the same shape 0.9m long x 0.3m square at the base, tapering to 0.15m at the top. The stones are earthfast, but their date and purpose could not be deduced.

PRN 5452 Lliest Stones

Two possible standing stones some 10m apart each approximately 1m high.

PRN 5722 Twyn y Beddau Stones

On the SW side of the base (of Twyn y Beddau cairn PRN 1064) are three upright stones 'said to mark the burial places of as many chieftains' (Poole 1886), although this possibly refers to the kerb stones of the cairn.

PRN 5973 Penlan Stones

A supposed group of 3 standing stones 1m to 1.5m high lying NE of Bwlch.

PRN 16600 Cnapiau 'r Ferlen stones

A pile of stones, very low, forming 2 sides of a rectangle (ie L-shaped). Possibly the edge of a platform measuring 3.5m x 2.7m x 0.2m high, which could be associated with peat cutting.

PRN 70629 Nant Cymrun SE group of stones

A group of 4 stone blocks possibly placed to prevent vehicles driving off the road.

PRN 39687 Pengeffordd stone setting

Unusual stone setting recorded by BBNP. No further details.

Table 23: Stone Settings recorded under Type 2 within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR	Type 1	Type 2
4394	Craig y Fan Ddu Stone Setting	SO05631806	Peat cutting ?	Stone setting
5800	Twyn Tal y Cefn Stones	SO21963260	Boundary stone	Stone setting ?
5802	Tarren yr Esgob Stones	SO23753120	Boundary stone	Stone setting ?
5812	Blacksmith's Anvil Stones I	SO25053026	Boundary stone	Stone setting ?
5841	Llandefalle Hill Stones	SO07063703	Boundary stone	Stone setting ?

PRN 4394 Craig y Fan Ddu Stone Setting

Three flat top dry-stone built 'benches', each about 2m long by 0.5m wide by 0.4m high. Possibly peat stools, although possibly related to stone alignment PRN 4393 which may be prehistoric features.

PRN 5800 Twyn Tal y Cefn Stones

Four boundary stones lie at the junction of Llanellieu parish with the re-aligned Glynfach, Tregoe and Velindre boundary. No further detail.

PRN 5802 Tarren yr Esgob Stones

Two boundary stones mark the Glynfach - Llanellieu parish boundary. No further detail.

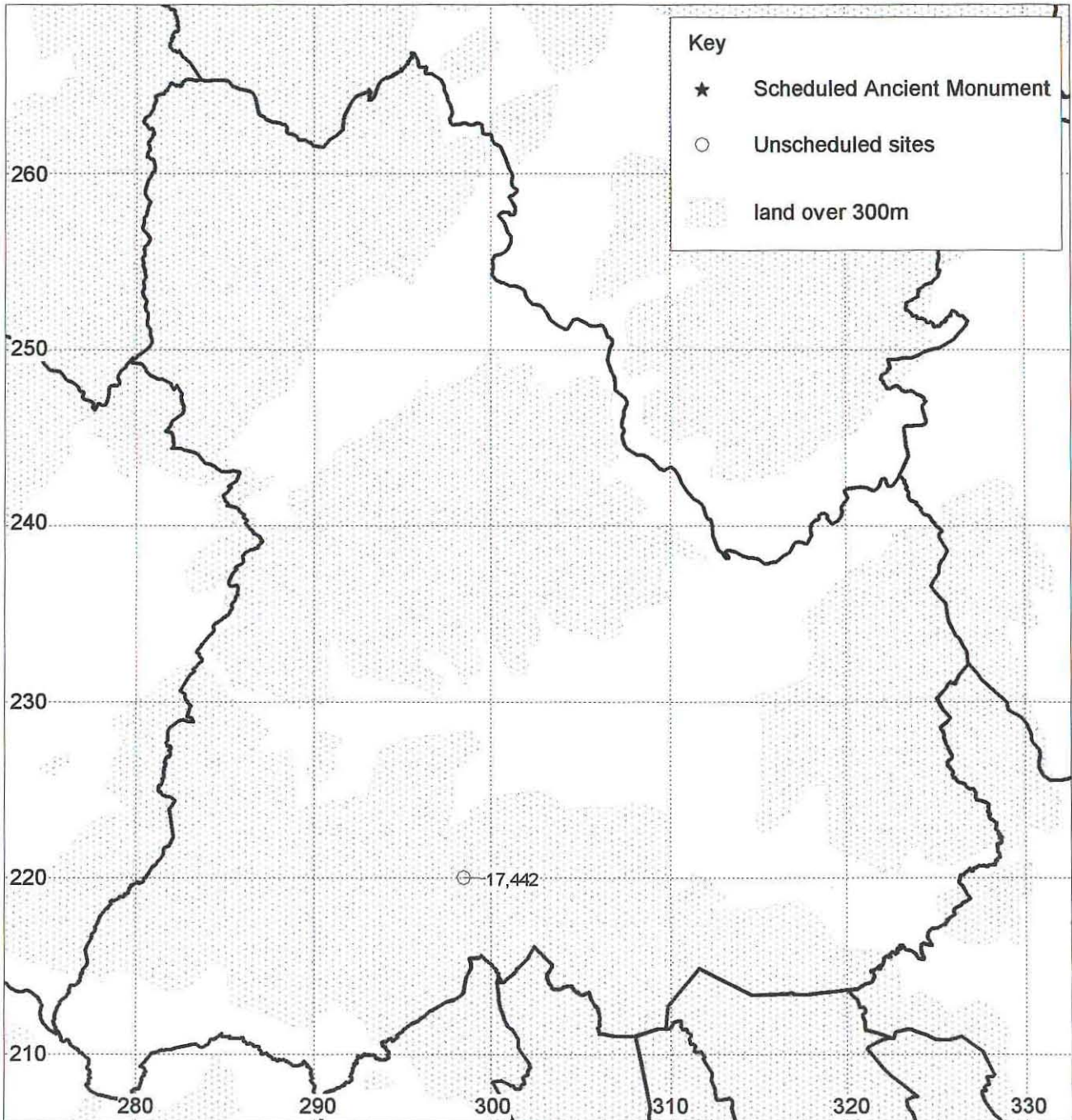
PRN 5812 Blacksmith's Anvil Stones I

The Blacksmith's Anvil boundary stone marks the junction of the Glynfach - Llanellieu parish boundary with the Powys - Gwent border (formerly the Brecknockshire - Monmouthshire border).

PRN 5841 Llandefalle Hill Stones

Stones marking the Llandefalle - Trawscoed (now redundant) parish boundary. Two stones, one broken, having been replaced by the other. The complete one has a rounded head, is 0.74m high x 0.35m wide x 0.18m thick with inscription AML/ LORD/Ashburnham/1815

Fig. 16 Distribution of Timber circles in Brecknock



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APPENDIX 1

INITIAL SMR EXTRACT OF TYPE 1 FOR THE FOLLOWING SITE TYPES:

Barrow
Barrow cemetery
Burial
Cairn
Cairnfield
Carved stone
Chambered tomb
Cist
Cist burial
Clearance Cairn
Cremation
Cursus
Cup marked stone
Henge
Incised stone
Inhumation
Long barrow
Megalithic tomb
Mortuary enclosure
Palisaded enclosure
Pillow mound
Pit
Pit alignment
Pit avenue
Pit circle
Prehistoric monument complex
Ring cairn
Ring ditch
Rock carving
Round barrow
Round cairn
Square barrow
Standing stone
Stone circle
Stone row
Stone setting
Timber circle
Timber setting

APPENDIX 2 CONSOLIDATED MONUMENT TYPE DEFINITIONS

The following represents a consolidated list of monument type definitions covering the prehistoric funerary and ritual monument surveys undertaken by CPAT to date. The aim is to produce a comprehensive list of monument type definitions as additional areas of Wales are covered in due course, adding new types and sub-types and amending definitions as appropriate, as work proceeds. It is self-evident that the definitions do not as yet adequately cover all known monument types in Wales. The purpose of the following list of monument type definitions is firstly to ensure greater consistency in the SMR, secondly to provide a simpler means of grouping apparently similar types of which might be known in detail from excavation or only superficially as field monuments, and thirdly in order to simplify future SMR inquiries.

The general approach has been where possible to use simple and widely accepted terms, to group a range of monuments within a single type, with the use of sub-types where necessary, and to avoid unnecessary proliferation of monument types which might complicate the processes of data input and output. All monument types may be applied with or without a following question mark - eg 'Round barrow ?', and in some instances sub-types are given in brackets - eg 'Round barrow (cairn)'.

The following categories of information are given for each of the prehistoric funerary and ritual monument types.

Definition

A short summary of the form, function and dating of the monument types as they appear in the current dataset. A fuller discussion of the form, function, dating and associations of each monument type is given in the project report (Gibson 1998).

Sub-types

A list of sub-types currently used, together with additional definition if necessary, eg Round barrow (kerb cairn). Sub-types are defined in the 'Definition' text above.

Dimensions

A summary of the dimensions of the monument type as it appears within the current dataset.

To be distinguished from

A summary list of some of the types of monument which the particular monument type might be confused with and which should be avoided if possible.

Same as

Reference is given to the same or similar monument types as given in English Heritage's Monument Class Descriptions (available on <http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/mpp/mcd>) and RCHME's *Thesaurus of Monument Types: A Standard for Use in Archaeological and Architectural Records* (1995).

References

References are given to a number of basic reference works, but the emphasis is upon local works.

Carved stone

Definition

An imprecise term referring to any natural rock outcrop or stone not readily portable which displays markings or decoration considered to be of prehistoric ritual significance. Known examples occur on isolated stones, which may not be in their original locations.

Sub-types

Carved stone (cup-marked): a rock or worked stone slab bearing one or more circular depressions/cups chipped out of rock with a hard stone or metal tool. The cups vary in size between c. 2 and 6cm in diameter. Generally thought to be religious or territorial symbols probably dating from the Late Neolithic to the end of the Bronze Age.

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

boundary stones, early Christian monuments, inscribed stones, crosses, milestones, gravestones, ogham stones, architectural carvings, mortar stone.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Cup marked stone, 'Cup and ring marked stone'

RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Carved stone', 'Rock carving', 'Cup marked stone', 'Cup and ring marked stone'.

References

Baildon 1909
 Barnatt & Reeder 1982
 Beckensall 1983
 Beckensall 1986
 Marshall 1986

Chambered tomb*Definition*

Monument with evidence of a burial chamber composed of upright stones and considered to be a funerary monument of Neolithic date. The burial chamber may be covered by a capstone and may be enclosed within a round or long mound or cairn. The burial chamber will generally be significantly larger than a cist.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Not currently defined

To be distinguished from

Cists, round barrow (ring cairns), long barrows, pillow mounds.

Same as

No close parallel in English Heritage's Monument Class Descriptions, but as sub-types distinguished in parentheses it would include 'Entrance Graves' and 'Simple Passage Grave'.

RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Chambered Tomb', as well as 'Chambered Cairn', 'Chambered Long Barrow', 'Chambered Long Cairn', 'Chambered Round Barrow', 'Chambered Round Cairn', 'Passage Grave'.

References

Gibson 1998a, 7

Cist*Definition*

Isolated stone-lined pit assumed to have held a human burial of prehistoric or later date.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between 1-2 metres across.

To be distinguished from

Cist found in association with a round barrow, cist graves.

Same as

No close parallel in English Heritage's Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus term 'Cist'.

References

Gibson 1998a, 44

Cremation burial*Definition*

Single cremation burial possibly accompanied by grave goods and/or contained within a pit and/or a ceramic vessel but not associated with surface features, of later Neolithic to middle Bronze Age or Romano-British date. The cremation may have been inserted into a natural mound which could therefore have assumed the significance of a round barrow - Cremation (natural mound).

Sub-types

Cremation (natural mound): cremation inserted into a natural mound which has the appearance of a round barrow.

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

Cremation burials associated with round barrows, henges.

Same as

Single example within English Heritage's 'Cremation Cemetery' Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Cremation', and 'Cremation Pit'.

References

Britnell 1994

Gibson 1998a, 46

Cremation cemetery*Definition*

More than one cremation burial, possibly accompanied by grave goods and/or contained within a pit and/or a ceramic vessel but not associated with surface features, of later Neolithic to middle Bronze Age or Romano-British date.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

Cremation burial, cremation burials associated with round barrows, henges.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Cremation Cemetery' Monument Class Description.
RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Cremation Cemetery'.

References

Britnell 1994
Gibson 1998a, 46

Cursus*Definition*

Markedly long and narrow ditched enclosure with parallel sides and closed ends associated with ritual activity of Neolithic date and often spatially associated with other funerary or ritual monuments of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. The only examples currently falling within the monument type definition are cropmarks, but earthworks normally defined by a bank and external ditch are known elsewhere in the British Isles.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between a minimum of 80 metres and a maximum of 380 metres long and between 8-20 wide.

To be distinguished from

Mortuary enclosures, Roman roads, ditched trackways, remnant field boundaries.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Cursus' Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus term 'Cursus'.

References

Barrett *et al.* 1991
Gibson 1994
Gibson 1999b
Gibson 1998a, 14
Houlder 1968
Loveday 1985
Musson 1994

Henge*Definition*

Circular earthwork or cropmark monument normally comprising a ditch with an internal or external bank and one or more entrances, associated with ritual or funerary activity of later Neolithic date and normally spatially associated with other funerary or ritual monuments of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The ditch is normally proportionally much wider than that of a Ring ditch. Because of the relatively low numbers the monument type definition covers both henges and hengiform monument types. Internal settings may include timber circles, pit circles, stone circles, stone settings, central mounds, cremation pits, etc.

Sub-types

Henge (hengiform monument): a variety of sites which do not readily fall into the category of henge, but are thought to be related monuments. Types of hengiform monument currently identified include smaller sites possibly with segmented ditches, and a large circular ring bank (25m diameter or more), without an entrance.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are for henges, between about 8-60 metres in overall diameter and with ditches between 1-5 metres across, and for embanked circles, between 30-110 metres in overall diameter.

To be distinguished from

Ring ditches, round barrows, roundhouse drainage gullies, ring cairns, windmill mounds, and timber circles, pit circles or stone circles appearing singly.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Henge' and 'Hengi-form Monument' Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Henge' and 'Hengiform Monument'.

References

Gibson 1994
Gibson 1995a
Gibson 1998a, 17
Harding & Lee 1987

Inhumation*Definition*

A single inhumation of prehistoric or later date which does not appear to be associated with any burial structure such as a cist or round barrow.

Sub-types

Inhumation burial (natural mound): inhumation burial inserted into a natural mound which has the appearance of a round barrow.

Inhumation (cave burial): inhumation within a cave. Cave sites may also contain evidence of multi-period occupation.

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

cist, cremation, round barrow, grave

*Same as**References*

Brassil and Gibson 1999

Long barrow*Definition*

Earthwork or cropmark indications of long, roughly rectangular or trapezoidal mound of earth and/or stone or markedly oval mound presumed to have been used for sepulchro-ritual activity of early to middle Neolithic date. In the case of cropmark sites the original mound may be indicated by lateral ditches or trenches for timber revetments.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 20-60

metres in length, 8-18 metres in width and 0.3-3.0 metres in height, being possibly higher or wider at one end.

To be distinguished from

Bank barrow, pillow mounds or waste heaps connected with quarrying and mining, natural moraines.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Long Barrow' Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus term 'Long Barrow'.

References

Ashbee 1966
Gibson 1998a, 9
Gibson 2000
Masters 1973
Phillips 1936
Piggott 1972
Whittle 1991a
Vatcher 1965
Vyner 1984

Mortuary enclosure

Definition

Sub-rectangular cropmark enclosure of varying length and of presumed funerary or ritual activity of early to middle Neolithic date. The only example falling within this monument type definition is spatially associated with a further funerary monument of Neolithic date. The monument type is to be used sparingly and with due consideration.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

The only example currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally is about 30 wide and 40 metres across.

To be distinguished from

Cropmark cursus monuments and long barrows.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Long Mortuary Enclosure' Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus term 'Mortuary Enclosure'.

References

Barclay & Russell-White 1993
Gibson 1995
Gibson 1998a, 13
Loveday 1985

Palisaded Enclosure

Definition

One or more rows of pits identified from cropmarks or excavation, forming the perimeter of an enclosure which may be associated with Neolithic funerary or ritual activity. In Wales there are currently only two examples known, both of which are within the Walton Basin in Radnorshire, although there are a number of examples from the rest of Britain and Europe. In Britain, three main types have been identified, depending on the nature of construction. The first type has a perimeter of individual postholes, as at Walton (Dempsey 1998) and also at

Meldon Bridge, Peeblesshire (Burgess 1976), Forteviot, Perthshire (Harding and Lee 1987, 409-11), Dunragit, Dumfries (Mercer 1993), Newgrange, Co Meath (Sweetman 1985) and Ballynahatty, Co Down (Hartwell 1991; 1994). The second type has a perimeter composed of closely-spaced postpits, as at Hindwell in the Walton Basin (Gibson 1999a) and also at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester (Woodward *et al* 1993). The third type has a perimeter with uprights set in bedding trenches, as at West Kennet I and II (Whittle 1991b; 1992), Mount Pleasant, Dorset (Wainwright 1979), and Knowth, Co Meath (Eogan 1984, 219).

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Palisaded enclosures show considerable variation in size, although the full circumference is only known in three examples: Mount Pleasant, Ballynahatty and Forteviot. The enclosed area varies from 0.64ha at Newgrange to 35ha at Hindwell, although the latter is by far the largest in Britain.

To be distinguished from

Segmented ditches associated with hengiform monuments (see henges), pit circles, timber circles, stone circles represented by stone holes.

Same as

RCHME Thesaurus term Stockaded enclosure.

References

Burgess 1976
 Dempsey 1998
 Eogan 1984, 219
 Gibson 1998c
 Gibson 1999a, 14-19 and 155-158
 Gibson 1999c
 Harding and Lee 1987, 409-11
 Hartwell 1991; 1994
 Mercer 1993
 Sweetman 1985
 Wainwright 1979
 Whittle 1991b
 Whittle 1992
 Woodward et al. 1993

Pit

Definition

Cropmark apparently of large pits of unknown function found in association with funerary and ritual monuments of Neolithic and early Bronze Age date in upper Severn Valley area. The monument type is to be used sparingly and with due consideration.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between 8-10 metres in diameter.

To be distinguished from

Similar cropmarks not associated with known funerary and ritual monuments of Neolithic and early Bronze Age date.

Same as

No close parallel in English Heritage's Monument Class Descriptions.
No close parallel RCHME Thesaurus terms.

References

Gibson 1998a, 27

Pit avenue

Definition

Two parallel rows of pits, possibly originally for upright timbers, forming an avenue. Only known example in Wales is in the Walton Basin, in association with a palisaded enclosure, as at Meldon Bridge, Peeblesshire (Burgess 1976).

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

The only recorded example is 75m long, with at least 10 pits in each row, the rows being 12m apart.

To be distinguished from

Pit alignment

Same as

References

Burgess 1976
Gibson 1999a

Pit circle

Definition

One or more concentric circular setting of pits identified from cropmarks or excavation, and considered to be associated with funerary or ritual activity of later Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. Excavation may show that a site should be reclassified as a timber circle or stone circle, but might otherwise represent a circle of cremation pits or votive pits.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

The more certain examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 6-10 metres in diameter and composed of between 6-11 pits.

To be distinguished from

Segmented ditches associated with hengiform monuments (see henges), excavated pit circles shown to have been timber circles, stone circles represented by stone holes, palisaded enclosures.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Pit Circle' Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus term 'Pit Circle'.

References

Barclay 1993
Cleal *et al.* 1995
Gibson 1992

Gibson 1994
Gibson 1998a
Harding 1981

Prehistoric Monument Complex

Definition

A grouping of two or more prehistoric funerary and/or ritual monuments which is perceived as having some association. An example might be a round barrow and standing stone in close proximity, or a group including a wider range of monuments.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

No definition of extent although monuments would normally be within reasonably close proximity, rather than part of a wider landscape.

To be distinguished from

Round barrow cemetery

Same as

References

Ring ditch

Definition

One or more concentric ditches with no visibly surviving internal mound identified by excavation or by cropmarks and assumed to be associated with funerary and/or ritual monuments of later Neolithic to middle Bronze Age date. More frequent smaller examples (<30 metres in diameter) are assumed to be the ploughed out remains of a round barrow or internal ring-bank.

Sub-types

Ring ditch (Large): rarer larger examples (30-60 metres in diameter) have relatively narrow ditches, they appear too large to have enclosed a barrow and may have enclosed an internal ring bank and/or be related to henge monuments.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 5-30 metres.

To be distinguished from

round barrows with associated cropmark ring ditches, roundhouse drainage ditches, henges, Roman gyruses, ringworks.

Same as

No close parallel in English Heritage's Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus term 'Ring Ditch'.

References

Britnell 1982
Gibson 1994
Gibson 1995a
Gibson 1998a, 47
Warrilow *et al.* 1986

Round barrow

Definition

Round mound of earth and/or stone with a flattened or rounded top presumed to be for burial and/or other ritual activity of Neolithic, Bronze Age date or early medieval date. The mound may be enclosed by a circular or intermittent outer ditch and may have a complex structure including stone kerbs, stone settings or burial cists. Two or more associated Round Barrows are also classed as a Barrow Cemetery. Ring ditches are a related type with no visibly surviving internal mound, the smaller examples of which are generally considered to be ploughed-out round barrows. Included in the definition are sites first identified as ring ditches subsequently found to have an internal mound. Due to difficulties in distinguishing the internal structure of unexcavated and damaged sites and for ease of information retrieval subdivisions of the type are included in brackets. Where no sub-type is indicated, the mound is either assumed to be predominantly composed of earth, or the site has been lost or destroyed and surviving records may be insufficient to determine the exact nature of the monument. The definition includes round barrows which may form part of a henge.

Sub-types

Round barrow (cairn): a circular cairn assumed to be predominantly composed of stone.

Round barrow (kerb cairn): a small circular cairn (c. 5m diam) with an outer kerb of disproportionately large stones (interior normally has low infilled).

Round barrow (platform cairn): a circular cairn with a levelled flat top.

Round barrow (ring cairn): a circular bank of stone surrounding a hollow central area, the inner and/or outer edges of which may be retained by stone kerbs or spaced stones.

Round barrow (structured cairn): a circular cairn assumed to be predominantly composed of stone and with evidence of deliberate construction such as a kerb or inner stone setting.

Round barrow (large): rarer, larger examples the size of which would appear to set them apart from smaller monuments. Sites may be large in diameter (over 30m in diameter), or in height (over 3m), the latter possibly being of late Neolithic date.

Round barrow (very large): Exceptionally large examples, over 60m in diameter, the size of which sets them apart from all other monuments of this type. Presently only one monument, Gop Cairn, Flintshire, recorded within this sub-type, measuring c. 100 x 68m and 12m high.

Dimensions

Example currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 3-30 metres in diameter and between about 0.3-3.0 metres in height.

To be distinguished from

Clearance cairn, cairnfield, walkers' cairn, spoilheap, hut circles, embanked stone circles, natural mounds, ring ditches, isolated cists, chambered tombs, marker cairns, square barrows, mottes, garden viewing platforms.

Same as

Includes English Heritage's 'Ring Cairn', 'D-shaped Cairn', 'Oval Barrow' Monument Class Descriptions.

RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Round Barrow', 'Bell Barrow', 'Bell Disk Barrow', 'Bowl Barrow', 'Fancy Barrow', 'Monumental Mound', 'Oval Barrow', 'Pond Barrow', 'Round Cairn'.

References

Britnell 1982
 Gibson 1993a
 Gibson 1994
 Gibson 1998a, 57
 Lynch 1993
 Warrilow *et al.* 1986

Round barrow cemetery

Definition

A group of two or more round barrows or ring-ditches within reasonably close proximity to each other, possibly associated with other monument types.

*Sub-types***Round barrow cemetery (pair)**

Two round barrows in close proximity and assumed to be associated. For the purpose of data management it may be considered appropriate to record other groupings by reference to the number of barrows in brackets eg Round barrow cemetery (5).

Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)

A group of small cairns within close proximity, assumed to be associated with funerary and/or other ritual activity of Neolithic, Bronze Age. To be distinguished from clearance cairns.

Dimensions

Currently, the largest barrow cemetery locally comprises about 8 monuments.

To be distinguished from

Clearance cairns and the kind of dispersed complex or barrow area represented at eg - Four Crosses, Dyffryn Lane and Sarn-y-bryn-caled, to which no particular site type is currently applied.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Round Barrow Cemetery' Monument Class Descriptions except that two rather than five is considered as the minimum number.

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Barrow Cemetery'.

References

Gibson 1998a, 47

Standing stone*Definition*

One or less frequently two adjacent upright or originally upright stones of unknown function and set in stonehole, of which those found in association with funerary and ritual monuments of Neolithic to middle Bronze Age date may be more readily assumed to have had a ritual function.

Sub-types

Standing stone (pair): Two adjacent upright, or originally upright stones. Sometimes consist of a 'male' and 'female' stone. Assumed to have has a ritual function.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 0.3 metres and 3.6 metres in height.

To be distinguished from

Stone rows, stone settings, cattle rubbing stones, boundary stones, early Christian monuments, inscribed stones, crosses, milestones, mere stones, stone gate posts, pillar stones.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Standing Stone' Monument Class Descriptions.

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Standing Stone'.

References

Burl 1976

Gibson 1998a, 30

Morgan 1992

Stone circle

Definition

Circular setting of free-standing and normally spaced stones assumed to represent a ritual monument of later Neolithic to middle Bronze Age date. The definition also covers square settings of four stones which are likewise stones assumed to represent a ritual monument of later Neolithic to middle Bronze Age date. The definition also includes settings of pits shown by excavation to have once held standing stones and also covers stone circles which may form part of a henge.

Sub-types

Stone circle (kerb circle): a circle of edge-set stones which are abutting to form a more or less continuous kerb.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 5-22 metres in diameter and comprise between 4-54 stones generally between 0.2-0.6 metres high.

To be distinguished from

Round barrow (ring cairns), round barrow (kerb cairns), modern gorseddau, stone setting.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Small Stone Circle' and 'Large Regular Stone Circle' Monument Class Descriptions. RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Stone Circle'.

References

Burl 1976
Gibson 1998a, 40
Grimes 1963

Stone row

Definition

One or more roughly parallel rows of three or more upright stones set at intervals presumed to have been used for ritual activity of Bronze Age date.

Sub-types

Stone row (avenue): a double row of upright stones forming an avenue, normally in association with other monuments such as stone circles.

Dimensions

Example currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally have individual rows up to about 60 metres long, with individual stones between about 0.3-2.0 metres high and spaced at intervals of about 1.0-2.5 metres, with parallel rows set between about 2.0-4.0 metres apart.

To be distinguished from

Field boundaries or other features formed of upright slabs.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Stone Alignment' Monument Class Descriptions, except that no distinction is made with 'Avenues'. RCHME Thesaurus term 'Stone Alignment'.

References

Burl 1993
Grimes 1963
Gibson 1998a, 34

Stone setting*Definition*

An imprecise term referring to an arrangement of upright stones that is not readily identifiable as either a stone row or stone circle or any other well-defined type of megalithic monument.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

Stone rows, stone circles.

Same as

No close parallel in English Heritage's Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Stone Setting'.

References

Gibson 1998a, 31

Timber circle*Definition*

Sites which have been shown by excavation to have consisted of one or more concentric settings of upright posts set in individual postholes associated with funerary or ritual activity of later Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. The definition also covers timber circles which may form part of a henge.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 3-18 metres in diameter and composed of between 6-36 posts.

To be distinguished from

Pit circles, segmented ditches, posthole settings of roundhouses, stake circles or settings below which are a component of round barrows, tree-planting circles.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Timber Circle' Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Timber Circle'.

References

Gibson 1994

Gibson 1998a, 23

Gibson 1998b

APPENDIX 3 PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENTS: SCHEDULING ASSESSMENT

Discrimination criteria

The following 6 criteria apply to prehistoric funerary and ritual sites. The allocation of low, medium and high score to individual monuments based on an interpretation of existing evidence and a field visit is suggested below.

Survival

This is one of the major scheduling criteria. The survival of a monument's archaeological potential above, but principally below ground, is particularly important, and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features. Survival relies on knowing the original extent and height of the monument, which in many cases can only be guessed at. Comparison with previous visit descriptions, particularly those from pre-1940, may indicate changes in the monument's survival which would also have implications for vulnerability.

High - over two thirds of the perceived original extents of the site left intact

Medium - one third to two thirds left intact

Low - less than one third left intact

Potential

This is intended to cover sites whose possible importance is not immediately obvious. The main criteria to consider might be: whether the monument has any unusual features, further study of which could reveal new evidence about that type of monument; what is the potential for a surviving buried landsurface beneath the monument which might provide stratigraphic or dating evidence; associated palaeoenvironmental potential. Sites which no longer have a visible upstanding component and only survive as cropmarks may nevertheless retain significant structural, artefactual, ecofactual and environmental evidence.

For most sites the main groups of context for the preservation of structural, artefactual, ecofactual and environmental evidence area:

- 1 Visible structure of the monument
- 2 Buried structure of the monument
- 3 Buried landsurface
- 4 Associated finds
- 5 Palaeoenvironmental potential

High - three or more of these factors are wholly or largely intact

Medium - one or two of these factors are wholly or largely intact

Low - none of the factors are wholly or largely intact

Group value

Defined simply in terms of the existence of other types of monument within 1km of the site, although this distance is not a absolutely fixed. This particularly relevant when defining possible barrow cemeteries or clusters of funerary and ritual monuments.

High - more than 5 associated sites within 1km

Medium - 2 to 5 associated sites within 1km

Low - less than 2 associated sites within 1km

Archaeological Documentation

A very small percentage of sites have been excavated, and even fewer fully reported. Of those which have been excavated, many were investigated at a time when recording and excavation techniques were not necessarily to a modern standard. Many sites may, however, have been described in some detail, as for example, by Ellis Davies in Flintshire and Denbighshire. Information from documentary sources is therefore a supporting criterion, rather than a main criterion for selection.

The main types of record will be: detailed description; measured survey; published excavation

High - two or more categories

Medium - one category

Low - brief or no description and/or only sketch survey

Historical Documentation and Associations

The existence of good historical documentation and/or associations may raise the value of the monument. This may take the form of place-names, literary sources, pictorial sources, association with historical events or legends/folk lore.

High - two or more relevant sources

Medium - a single relevant source

Low - no such sources

Amenity and cultural value

The following is suggested on the basis of the present state of the monument and should also take into account the landscape value of a particular monument as well as its possible value as a cultural icon.

High - remains easily visible and understood by layperson

Medium - remains extant but not easily understood

Low - remains not visible, disturbed or destroyed

Palaeoenvironmental potential

The location of potentially significant palaeoenvironmental deposits such as blanket peats, valley or basin peats, raised bogs, or wet flushes within close proximity to a monument. In lowlands in particular, palaeochannels or kettle-holes may be a potential source of evidence. Also, although sites may be in enclosed and improved land, there may be unimproved land nearby where deposits have formed as a result of poor drainage. In coastal areas there may be landsurfaces buried beneath dune systems.

The approximate distance of the deposits, together with their extent should be recorded on the general site visit form. Where possible, the depth of deposits should be estimated (eg using a ranging rod).

High - within 50m

Medium - within 100m

Low - over 100m or none visible

Management criteria

Condition

The surviving condition will depend on the nature and structure of the site, subsequent land-use and development, and erosion. Sites which are predominantly of stone construction eg round barrow (cairn), will be more likely to survive substantially intact than purely earthwork eg round barrow sites. Erosion may be due to natural forces, animals, or man eg visitor. Although there is obviously some overlap with survival, this is intended to be qualitative rather than quantitative assessment.

Good - site is in good condition with no signs of erosion

Medium - moderate condition, some signs of erosion

Poor - poor condition with serious erosion

Fragility

This relates to the structural nature of the site, rather than the level of any threat, which is vulnerability. Most sites are likely to have reached a fairly stable state in terms of natural weathering and low intensity interference. However, some sites may have reached a state where particular components may now be deemed fragile eg exposure of buried landsurface, cairn internal structure or burial cist.

High - low earthwork sites and cropmarks, exposed and unstable internal features

Medium - more robust earthwork sites, predominantly stone structures partially turf covered

Low - predominantly stone structures mostly turf covered

Vulnerability

The level of vulnerability of a site is related to the nature of the immediate environment and current/proposed landuse. Sites in areas of predominantly arable farming will be more vulnerable than those in pastoral locations. Stone structures may be subject to robbing. Sites adjacent to developed or industrial areas may be at risk from development. The attitude of the owner/tenant may also be relevant.

High - unsympathetic land-use (eg ploughing), high immediate threat

Medium - stable land-use, possible longer term threat

Low - stable land-use, sympathetic owner, no longer term threat