

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Central Brecknock

PROJECT REPORT



CPAT Report No 693

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Central Brecknock
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Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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cover photograph: Maen Hir standing stone, Llangoed (PRN 503). Photo CPAT cs04-31-17

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The survey of prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in central Brecknock followed the format adopted for similar surveys already completed: the Upper Severn Valley (Gibson 1998a); Denbighshire and East Conwy (Jones 1999); Flintshire and Wrexham (Jones 2000); Radnorshire (Jones and Owen 2003); Montgomeryshire (Jones, Owen and Gibson 2004); and the Black Mountains (Jones and Owen 2004). 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 Historic Environment Record (HER) as the central part of Brecknock, to the south of the River Irfon and north of the River Usk (Fig. 1).
- 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 HER; to assist users and researchers of the HER; and to recommend sites for scheduling. The project was funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and completed during the 2004/05 financial year (Project No. 715).
- 1.3 Many of the prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments within the area had been included in a previous study, the Inventory of Later Prehistoric Monuments and Unenclosed Settlements in Brecknock (RCAHMW 1997), but the present study is the first to examine all potentially relevant sites recorded in the HER.
- 1.4 Restrictions imposed as a result of the Foot and Mouth outbreak 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, during 2001-02, with the field survey conducted during 2004-05.

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 (i.e. Type 1) was not necessarily either prehistoric or was even associated with 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 might alternatively be burial cairns. Also, there are a number of sites which were included as possible round barrows, but which are now thought to be natural landforms such as glacial moraines.
- 2.2 The initial extract produced 317 sites, which as a preliminary exercise 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 98 sites being excluded from the study on the grounds that they were either 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 46 records were for placenames or field names 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. There is a view, however, that 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. Others were visited to check for any possible features and then excluded if none were 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 were necessary during and following subsequent

fieldwork.

- 2.4 As many sites as possible were visited, with the exception of those which were recorded as having been destroyed. Priorities for visiting were made on the basis of the following criteria: all non-scheduled and potentially extant sites, together with any scheduled sites where the status or condition of the site remained uncertain. In all, a total of 173 sites were visited during the project. Following field visits a further 79 sites were excluded from the project database, leaving a final total of 94 sites included within the study.
- 2.5 New site details and details of current land-use and the condition of the monument were recorded on site visit forms in the field, the information subsequently being added to the project database. Photographs of individual sites were taken as and where appropriate. Details from the site visit forms were later entered into the SMR to update the existing record and provide a basis for the present report.
- 2.6 During the course of the fieldwork, and as a result of it, a judgement was made on whether to recommend individual sites for scheduling, on the basis of the National Assembly's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*, Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 5 December 1996, Annex C). For the purpose of the project, the scheduling criteria have been summarised (see Appendix 3) and assessed on a separate form for each site visited.
- 2.7 In the following report, sites are discussed by site type. Appendices 4 and 5 provide a gazetteer of all prehistoric funerary and ritual sites included within the study ordered by Type and by PRN.

3 THE SURVEY

- 3.1 The reassessment of monuments during the project has led to significant 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 categories currently listed in the regional SMR, together with the current number of scheduled sites (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of Monument Types

Monument type	unscheduled sites	scheduled sites	Totals	% scheduled
Carved stone	-	-	-	-
Chambered tomb	-	3	3	100
Cist	1	-	1	-
Cremation burial	-	-	-	-
Cremation cemetery	-	-	-	-
Cursus	1	-	1	-
Henge	-	1	1	100
Inhumation	-	-	-	-
Long barrow	-	-	-	-
Mortuary enclosure	-	-	-	-
Palisaded enclosure	-	-	-	-
Pit	-	-	-	-
Pit avenue	-	-	-	-
Pit circle	-	-	-	-
Prehistoric monument complex	-	1	1	100
Ring ditch	8	-	8	-
Round barrow	35	23	58	40
Round barrow cemetery.	-	-	-	-
Standing stone	10	4	14	29
Stone circle	1	4	5	80
Stone row	1	1	2	50
Stone setting	-	-	-	-
Timber circle	-	-	-	-
Totals		37	94	39

- 3.2 As might have been expected, round barrows comprise by far the largest number of sites (58 sites), accounting for 62% of all sites. All other monument types represented within the study area are present in comparatively small numbers, with the exception of standing stones (14 sites), which account for 15% of sites. The small number of ring ditches must be seen as a direct reflection of land-use, which is predominantly pasture or moorland.
- 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 reasonably that it 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 along the upland ridges and summits. Significant groupings are notable along the north-west edge of the plateau of Mynydd Epynt, at Pigwn in the south-west of the area, and on the common land east of Upper Chapel and the upper Afon Honddu. The concentration of sites must to some extent be seen as a reflection of patterns of fieldwork, and it is therefore uncertain whether the sparsity of monuments in some areas of the upland plateau is a true reflection of their distribution.

- 3.5 The majority of the area lies above the 300m contour, with Drum Ddu on Mynydd Epynt rising to 674m. However, the area lacks the prominent summits and ridges which dominate the Brecon Beacons further to the south.
- 3.6 An examination of the relative altitudes of sites (Table 2; Fig. 2) shows that 66% are located above the 300m contour and only 12% of sites lie below 100m. This is largely a reflection of the regional topography which is dominated by the significant upland block of Mynydd Epynt, the southern part of which is divided roughly north to south by minor river valleys.

Table 2: Distribution of sites by altitude

Altitude	no. sites	%
under 100m	11	12
100-199m	8	8
200-299m	13	14
300-399m	32	34
400-499m	30	32
Total	94	100

- 3.7 There are only nine cropmark sites within the study area, all confined to a small area of the Wye valley near Pipton. The absence of such sites from the majority of the area must be seen as a reflection of the dominance of pasture, both for sheep and cattle, with the only significant areas of arable being those along the Wye floodplain.

Monument siting

- 3.8 It was not possible to assess all sites within the study area and those which have been excluded from the figures for monument siting (Table 3; Fig. 3), as well as from Tables 5-7, include those which have been destroyed or near destroyed leaving no surface trace, and those which were either not visited or not definitely located during the field visits, leaving 75 sites for which an assessment was possible.

Table 3: Monument siting

Siting	no. sites	%
col	6	8
hill slope	13	17
plateau	27	36
ridge	12	16
river terrace	-	-
shoulder edge	2	3
summit	4	5
valley bottom	11	15
Total	75	100

- 3.9 There is a clear trend for prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments to be situated in prominent locations, either on summits or ridges, or in locations such as the shoulder edge (or false crest) or a col, which give the appearance of being on the skyline when viewed from the valley below. Locations such as these account for 32% of sites. Of the remaining sites, most are located on the large block of upland which forms Mynydd Epynt, either on the plateau (36%) or the lower hill slopes (17%), with only 15% of sites in valley bottom sitings.

Fig. 1 Distribution of Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual sites in Central Brecknock

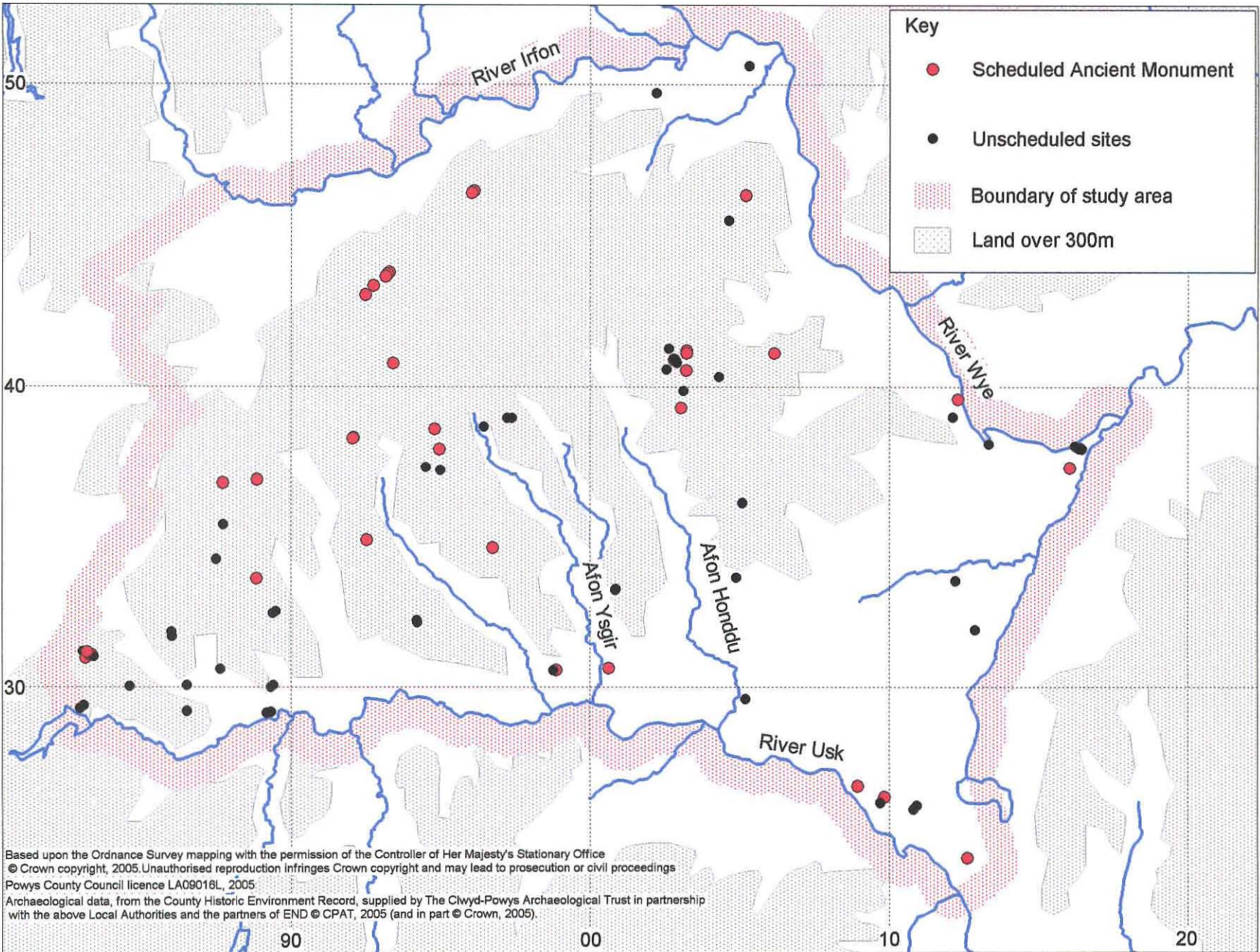


Fig. 2 Distribution of sites by altitude

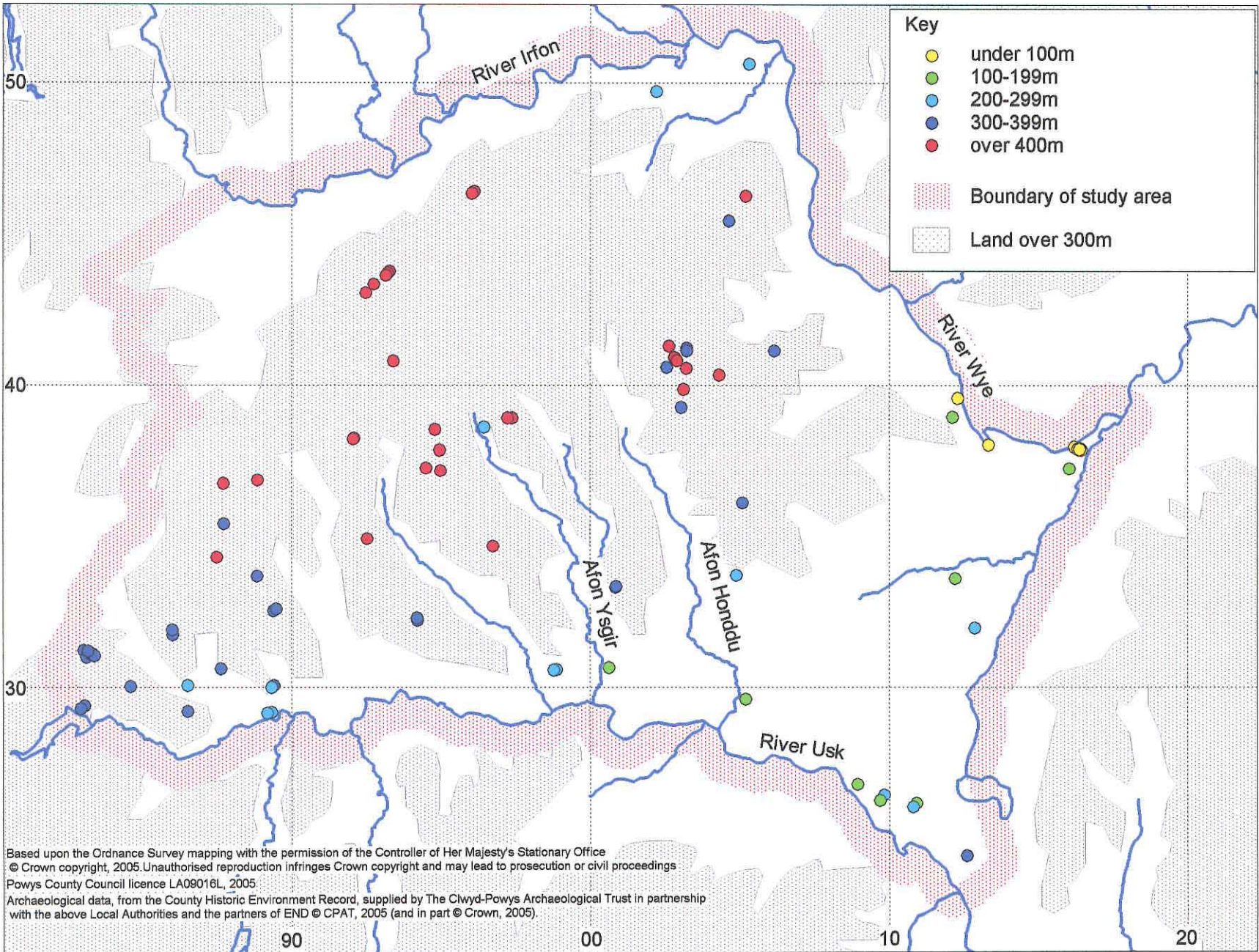
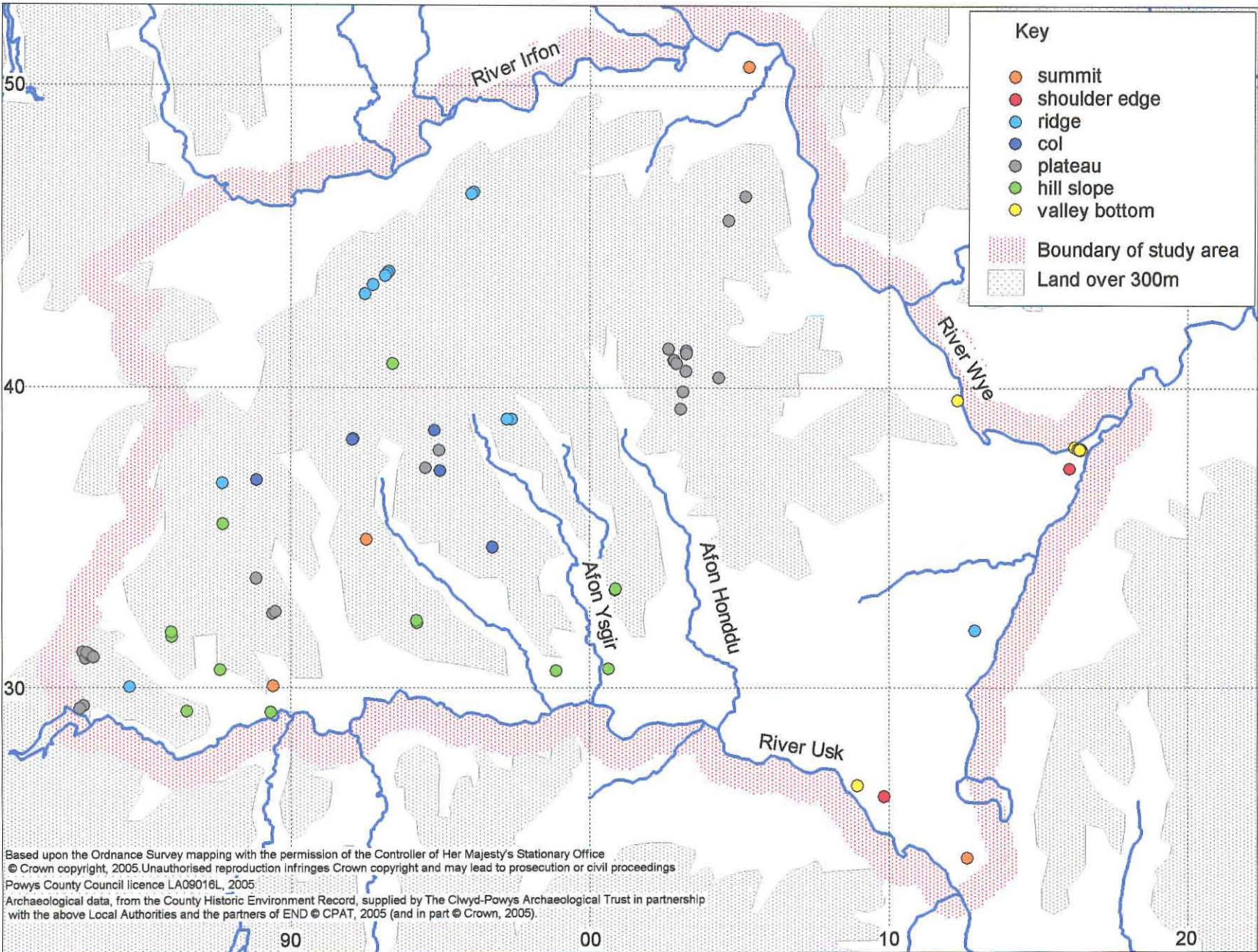


Fig. 3 Monument siting



Monument Survival

3.10 The present state of preservation for all monuments in the study is summarised in Table 4.

Table 4: Monument survival

state of preservation	no. sites	%
Intact	5	6
Near intact	9	10
Damaged	51	54
Near destroyed	4	4
Destroyed	2	2
Restored	2	2
Unknown	21	22
Total	94	100

3.11 Although the majority of sites (62%) have suffered at least some damage, generally as a result of ploughing, robbing for stone, or antiquarian investigation, it is interesting to note that 16% of sites survive intact or nearly so, and only two sites are considered to have been destroyed or presumed destroyed. Those sites where the condition remains unknown are sites which were not located on recent field visits. In some instances this may be due to the site being poorly located or inaccurately interpreted in the past, while in others it may suggest that no visible trace survives. The latter category would, of course, have preserved sub-surface remains.

Monument Condition and Threats

3.12 In terms of the physical condition of those monuments for which an assessment was possible, 36 sites (48%) are in good condition with little or no obvious erosion, 34 sites (45%) are in moderate condition with some active erosion and only four sites are in poor condition with serious erosion problems. The latter are burial cairns and include one site (PRN 860) which has been damaged by military activity, two sites (PRNs 3435 and 3480) where agricultural activity and clearance are an active problem and one site (PRN 3432) which is been heavily truncated by ploughing.

3.13 Each site has been assessed with regard to active and potential threats (Table 5), which have been graded according to their likely impact on the site as well as the potential timescale involved.

Table 5: Active and potential threats

Threat	Impact			
	High	Medium	Low	
agriculture (general)	1	5	1	7
burrowing	-	-	2	2
development	-	-	-	-
extraction	-	-	-	-
forestry	-	-	-	-
military		14	4	18
natural erosion	-	-	19	19
ploughing	12	1	1	14
robbing	-	-	-	-
stock erosion	-	-	12	12
vehicle	-	-	1	1
visitor erosion	-	-	2	2
Total	13	20	42	75

3.14 As one might expect in a largely upland area, natural erosion is the most common threat, accounting

for 19% of cases, although a significant number of sites, 18 in total, are under threat as a result of military activity in the Sennybridge Training Area. Agricultural threats affect seven sites, one of which is seriously threatened, while ploughing affects a further 14 sites, 12 seriously. The latter are largely cropmark sites near Pipton, although plough encroachment is affecting a small number of round barrows. Visitor and vehicle erosion are only a minor threat to three sites.

- 3.15 Encouragingly, the majority of sites (55%) are considered to be subject to a low impact threat, with only 27% subject to a medium impact threat and 18% subject to a high impact threat.

Fragility and vulnerability

- 3.16 The fragility of a monument is largely determined by its type and composition. Those constructed of stone, or with a high percentage of stone in their make up are likely to be less fragile than those composed entirely of earth. The surviving height of the monument is also significant since lower earthwork sites are not only more likely to be ploughed, but are also more likely to have integral features and deposits disturbed by any ploughing. In general, the assessment of vulnerability is largely based on present land-use and management, together with any likely changes in the near future. Although at present the study has not considered specific threats, it is clear from the field visits that in most cases the greatest threat comes from ploughing, as one might expect.

Table 6: Monument fragility and vulnerability

Vulnerability	Fragility			
	High	Medium	Low	
High	12	-	-	12
Medium	2	21	6	29
Low	-	4	30	34
Total	14	25	36	75

- 3.17 Of the 75 sites for which an assessment was possible, 48% are of low fragility, although 33% are of medium fragility and a significant 19% are of high fragility. In terms of vulnerability, the figures are much the same, with 45% of low vulnerability, 39% of medium vulnerability and 16% which are highly vulnerable. The majority of monuments recorded as both highly fragile and highly vulnerable are cropmark sites, together with a few fairly slight monuments suffering from ploughing or other agricultural threats.

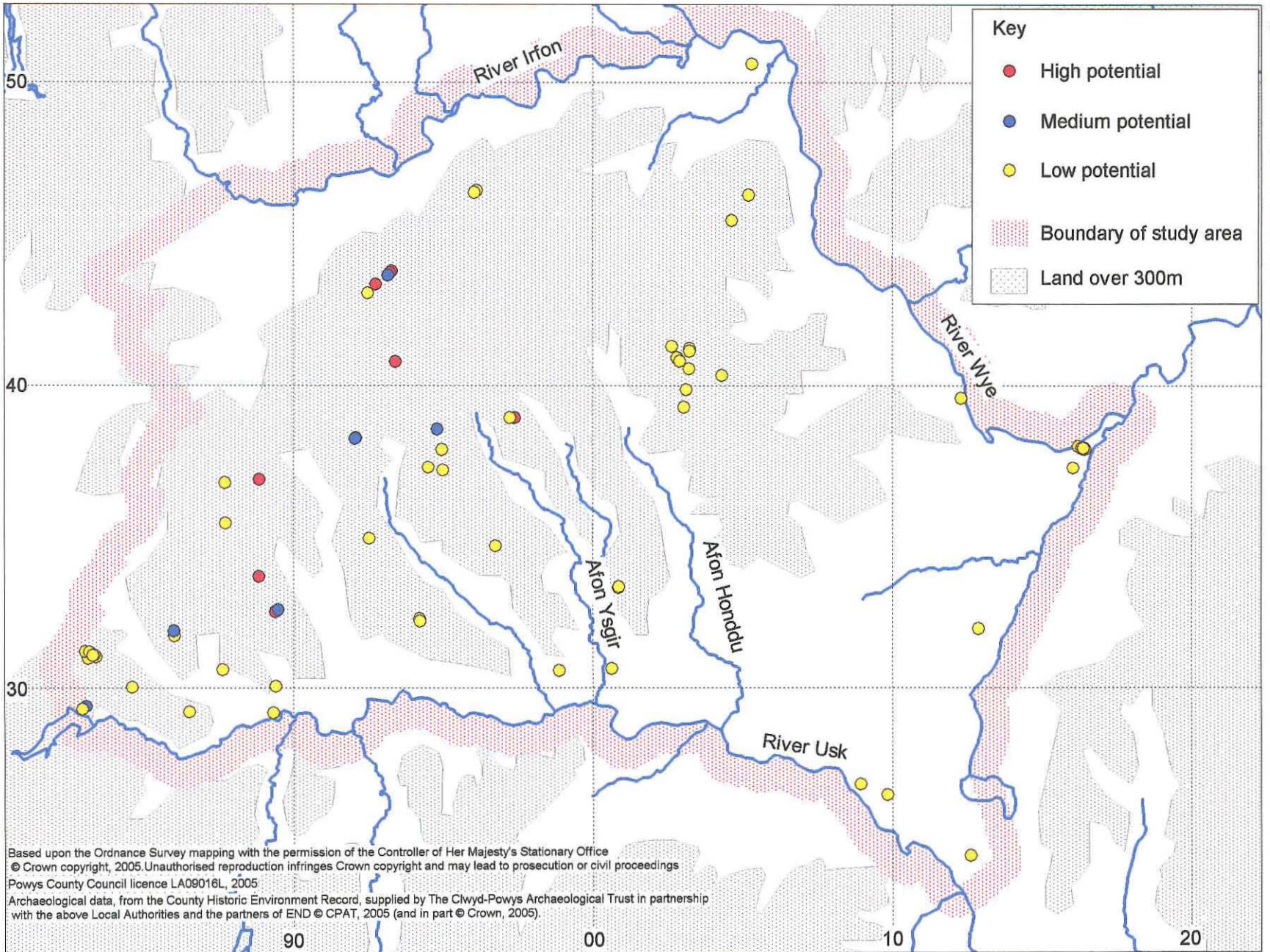
Palaeoenvironmental potential

- 3.18 During the course of field visits the palaeoenvironmental potential has been assessed for the area immediately surrounding each monument. This has been achieved by identifying areas of potential, such as blanket peats, valley or basin peats, raised bogs, wet flushes, or pools, and recording their proximity to the site, so that a 'high' rating is within 50m, 'medium' within 100m, and 'low' over 100m, or not present. The approximate distance of the deposits, and its direction from the site, has also been recorded.
- 3.19 Only seven of the monuments for which an assessment was possible were considered to have any significant palaeoenvironmental potential within 100m (Fig. 4). Not surprisingly, all are located on Mynydd Epynt, including three round barrows along the north-west edge of the plateau (PRNs 857, 858 and 860), and a further four round barrows on the upland plateau further to the south (PRNs 2256, 3061, 3093 and 3108).

Table 7: Palaeoenvironmental potential

Potential	no. sites	%
High	7	10
Medium	8	11
Low	59	79
Total	75	100

Fig. 4 Palaeoenvironmental potential



4 CHAMBERED TOMBS

- 4.1 There are three chambered tombs or possible chambered tombs recorded within the study area, all of which are scheduled (Fig. 5; Table 8).

Table 8: Chambered tombs within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
511	Pipton Long cairn	SO16043727
5948	Bailey Bach barrow	SO03043927
50434	Ty Illtud Long cairn	SO09842638

PRN 511 Pipton Long cairn

The site was first published in 1925, and was excavated in 1949 by Savory for the Brecknock Society and the National Museum of Wales. Before excavation the tree-grown mound was about 37m long, the north-east end about 22m broad and the height varied 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.

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 east of north. The greatest width was 16m near the north-east end, which contained a forecourt funnelled in from smoothly rounded terminals to a false portal 2.5m wide, while the south-west end was approximately 10m wide. The cairn was up to 2m, 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 5.5m from the portal and entered from the north-west side, and Chamber II apparently a closed cist on the same side. An internal revetment wall curved across the cairn to the south-west of each of the chambers. Two canted slabs in the southern part of the cairn may have had a ritual purpose if they were not simply functional buttresses.

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 zig-zag 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 north side of its west end over a sill of small upright slabs, and consisted of three compartments, 4m long overall by up to 1 metre, expanding at its east end into two unequal transepts. One capstone measuring 2.0m by 1.5m remained over the west 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 south side. The north 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 southern 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, measured 1.95m by 1.0m internally, and was formed by 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 (RCAHMW, 1997, 48-51).

The cairn currently takes the form of a turf-covered, wedge-shaped mound aligned north-east to south-west. Its main visible structure comprises two large slabs forming the portal at the north-east end. There are only two other stones now visible, both of which have previously been described as possible buttresses. One of them is midway along the south-east side, and the other is near the south-west end. There is a hollow in the mound between the portal and the position of chamber I, and

another hollow on the north-west side which marks the position of chamber II.

The cairn is sited on the south-east side, and towards the end of a ridge with good views south-east towards the Black Mountains, and north-east down the Wye valley (CPAT visit 2005)

PRN 5948 Bailey Bach barrow

An unusual site which appears to be a burial chamber or very large cist, comprising a large slab c. 2.9m by 1.45m and 0.5m thick, set on top of two edge-set stones to form a chamber c. 1.0m across north-east to south-west and up to 1.5m north-west to south-east. The capstone/slab has slipped to the north. The stones lie on the crest of a ridge aligned south-west to north-east, in a hollow which has been formed, at least in part, by sheep scour, but there is a slight bank along the south-east side which may suggest that material has been excavated from around the stones. There is no suggestion of a surviving artificial mound, although the area has clearly been improved and ploughed in the past. There are good views south to Pen y Fan (CPAT visit 2004)

PRN 50434 Ty Illtud Long cairn

The site is possibly that referred to by John Aubrey in about 1612, which is the earliest known reference to a megalithic tomb in Brecknock. If he was referring to Ty Illtud, it seems reasonable to suppose that the extensive cairn originally covered a greater part of the hill-top than does the remaining site, and that its disappearance could have been due to 17th-century quarrying. The surviving site lies south of a low sandstone exposure on the prominent south-west corner of a broad ridge overlooking the floodplain of the River 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. Lhuyd also described a former circular structure around the monument.

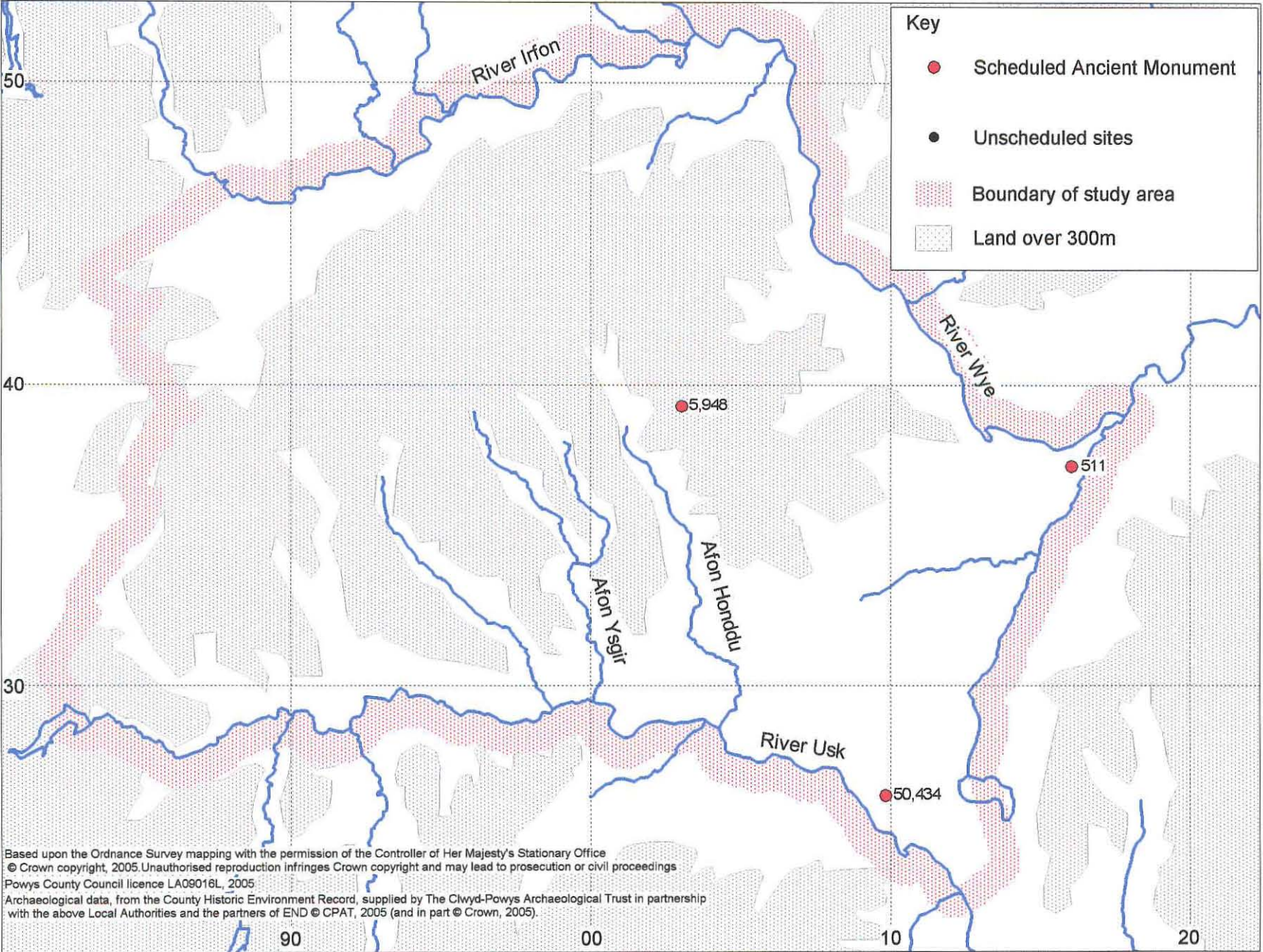
The oval mound visible today measures 23.0m north to south, 15.5m east to west, and up to 1.5m high. The chamber, 1.0m by slightly under 2.0m internally, faces north, standing about 2m east of the monument's central axis. The four main components are as follows: the eastern side stone is 1.5m long, 0.35m thick and over 0.5m high; the western side stone is 2.1m long, more than 0.35m thick, standing 0.65m above the floor; the southern end stone is 1.0m long, 0.1m thick, standing 0.5 m high; and the capstone is of irregular shape, 2.0m by 1.75m in plan, varying in thickness from 0.1m to 0.35m, 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.

To the north of the chamber are five further stones, three roughly aligned across its end. Both Grimes and Longueville Jones showed one of the uprights as probably defining the west side of another chamber, about 3.45m east to west, by 2.75m north to south, and both showed some dry-stone walling which was suggestive of a forecourt to the main tomb structure.

Five stones bear inscriptions and symbols, including dates of 1510 and 'mcccxii'. Of the two chamber side slabs, the eastern stone carries at least eight crosses and a series of ill-formed initials, while the western stone bears more than sixty symbols, the majority being crosses either plain, enclosed in lozenges, doubled or crossleted. The end stone depicts only what may be a five-stringed lyre. More graffiti probably survive below present ground level. Grinsell reviewed the interpretation of these graffiti through three centuries, favouring the view that the chamber was at one time used as a hermit's cell, and opinion since Lhuyd tends to favour a medieval date (RCAHMW 1997, 31-34).

The carvings are no longer clear, and as the sandstone is laminating, so that they are being eroded. The interior of the chamber, however, does retain a significant number of markings. The west side of the cairn is possibly being damaged by ploughing, which extends right to the edge of it, and may have encroached onto the kerb. The chambered tomb is sited in a prominent position overlooking the Usk valley, and Pen y Fan, to the south-west. It is set on a shoulder edge and is clearly visible from below (CPAT visit 2005).

Fig. 5 Distribution of Chambered tombs



5 CISTS

5.1 There is only one possible cist recorded within the study area (Fig. 6; Table 9).

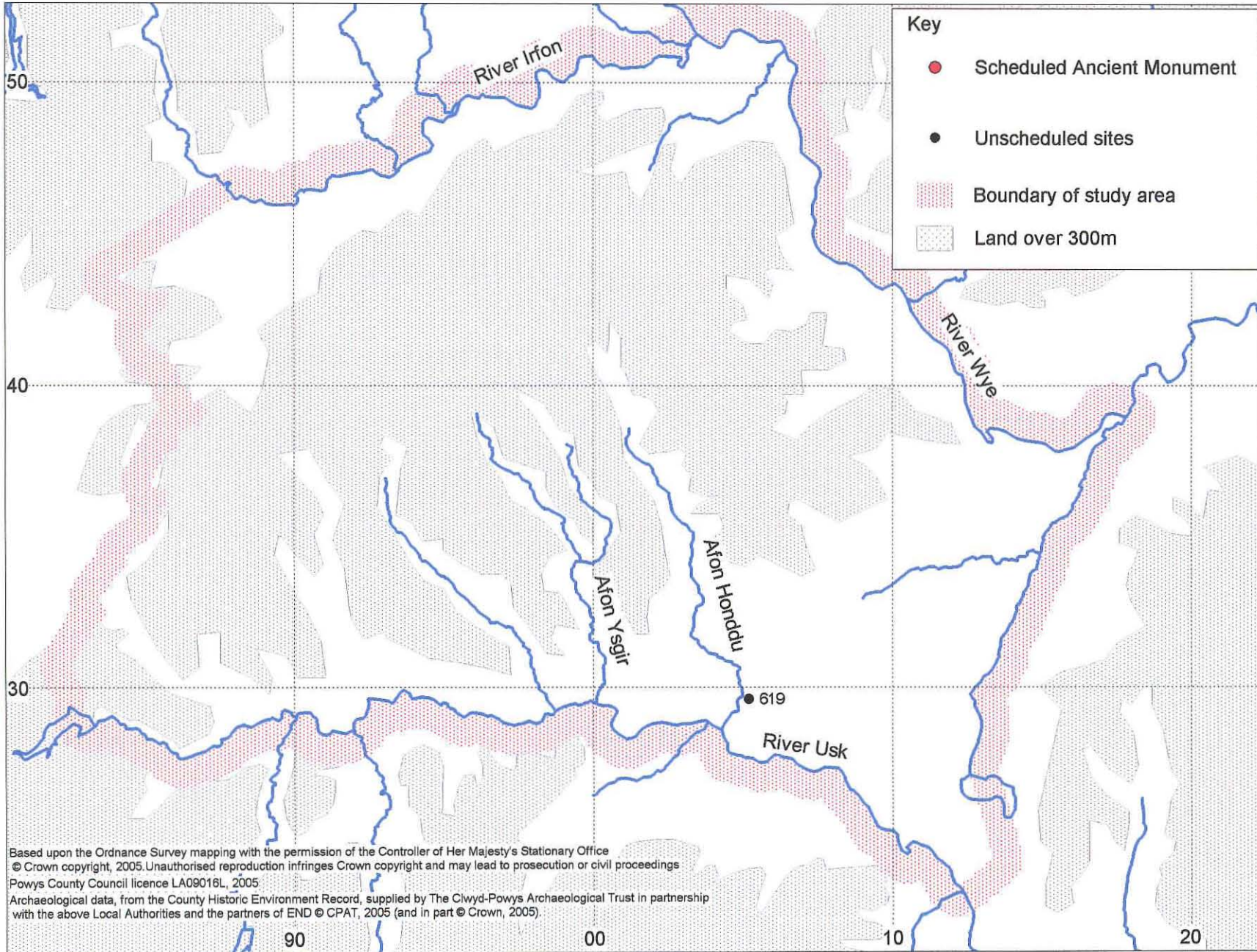
Table 9. Cists within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
619	Brecon, Penlan High School Cist	SO052296

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 Boys' Grammar School. It is possible that artefacts were also disinterred, but such were the circumstances of the find that nothing is recorded (RCAHMW 1997, 136).

Fig. 6 Distribution of Cists



6 CURSUS MONUMENTS

6.1 There is only one possible cursus recorded within the study area (Fig. 7; Table 10).

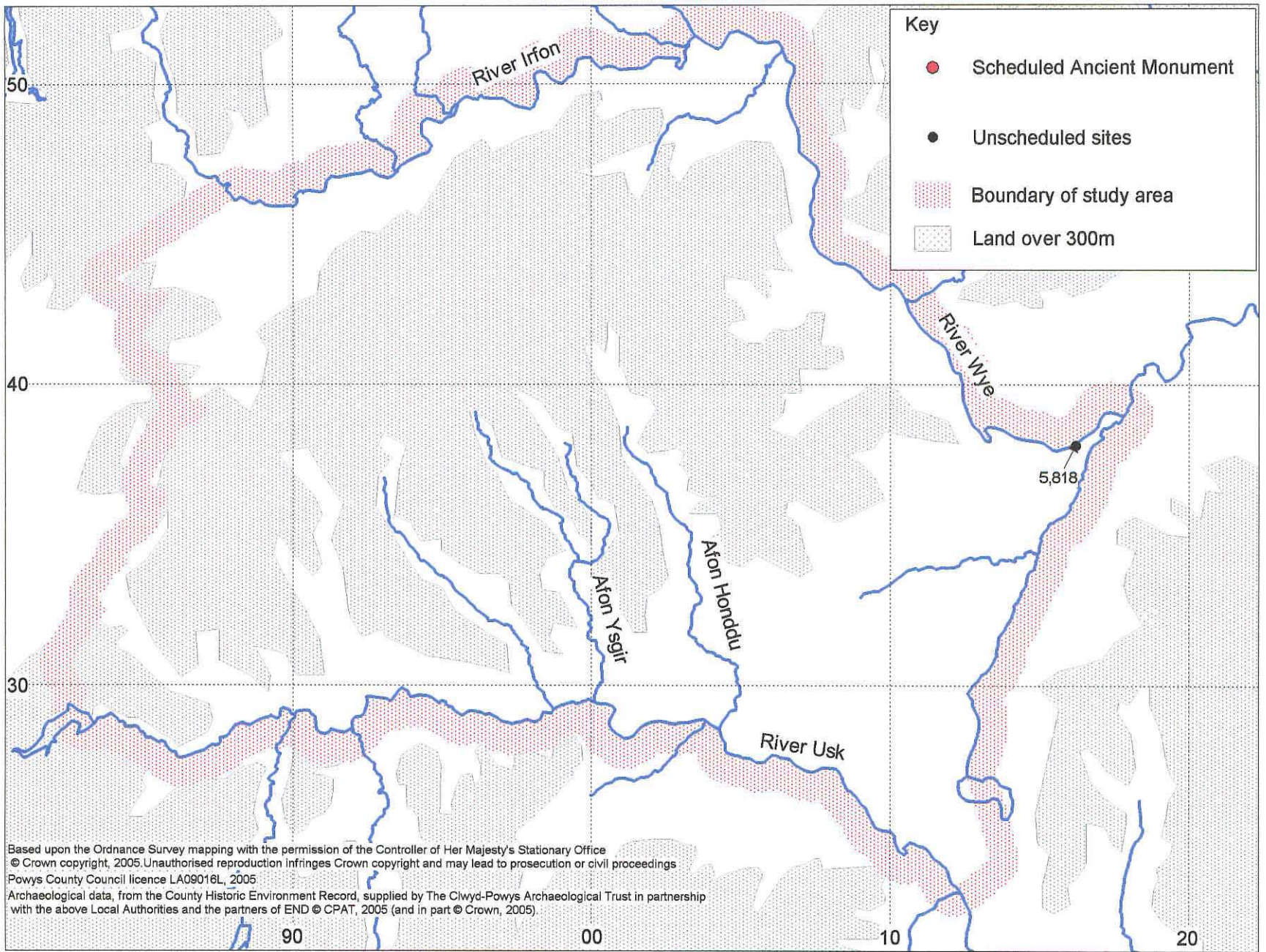
Table 10: Cursus monuments within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
5818	Spread Eagle cursus	SO16213800

PRN 5818 Spread Eagle cursus

Cropmark evidence suggests a possible cursus comprising two parallel ditches orientated south-east to north-west, 15m apart and traceable for some 130m, running perpendicular to the present course of the River Wye 50m to the north-east. No terminals have been identified. A closely grouped cluster of eight ring ditches lie on a gravel terrace some 150m to the east. The identification of this site is uncertain and the cropmarks may represent a fossil field system, or a former trackway leading to a fording point (Gibson 1999).

Fig. 7 Distribution of Cursus monuments



7 HENGES AND HENGIFORM MONUMENTS

7.1 There is only one hengiform monument recorded within the study area (Fig. 8; Table 11).

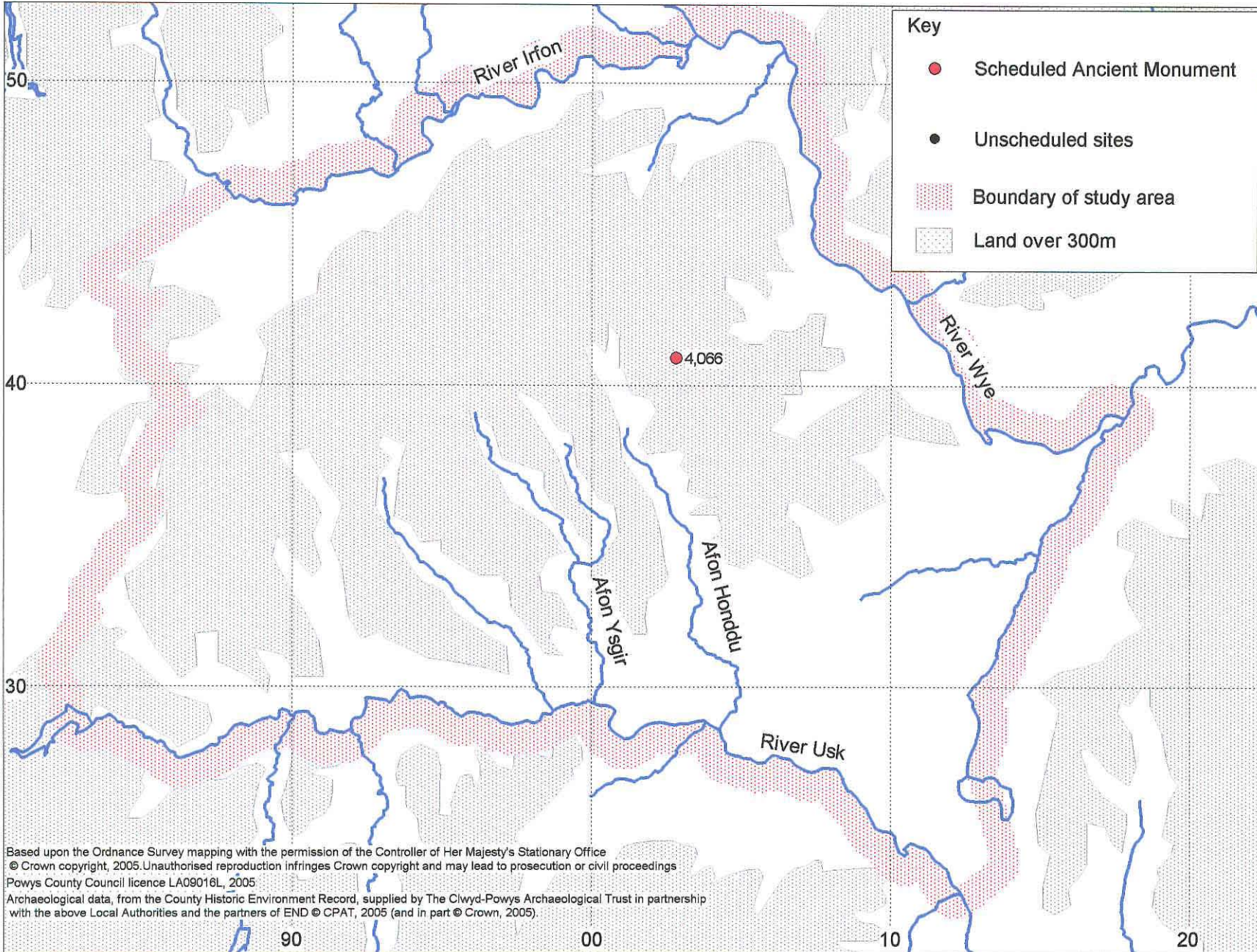
Table 11: Henges and hengiform monuments within study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
4066	Twyn y Post hengiform	SO02814089

PRN 4066 Twyn y Post hengiform

The site lies on the crest of a moorland tract and comprises a turf-covered ring-bank, with an internal ditch and central mound. The ring bank measures *c.* 12.5m in diameter north to south and 11.7m east to west, 2.8m wide and between 0.3m high externally and 0.6m high internally, with a possible entrance 1.8m wide on the east side. The centre is occupied by a mound 5.0m in diameter and 0.3m high, with a slight depression off-centre to the west (RCAHMW 1997, 120; CPAT visit 2004).

Fig. 8 Distribution of Henges and Hengifrom monuments



8 PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEXES

- 8.1 There is currently only one significant grouping of monuments which has been recorded as a prehistoric monument complex (Fig. 9; Table 12).

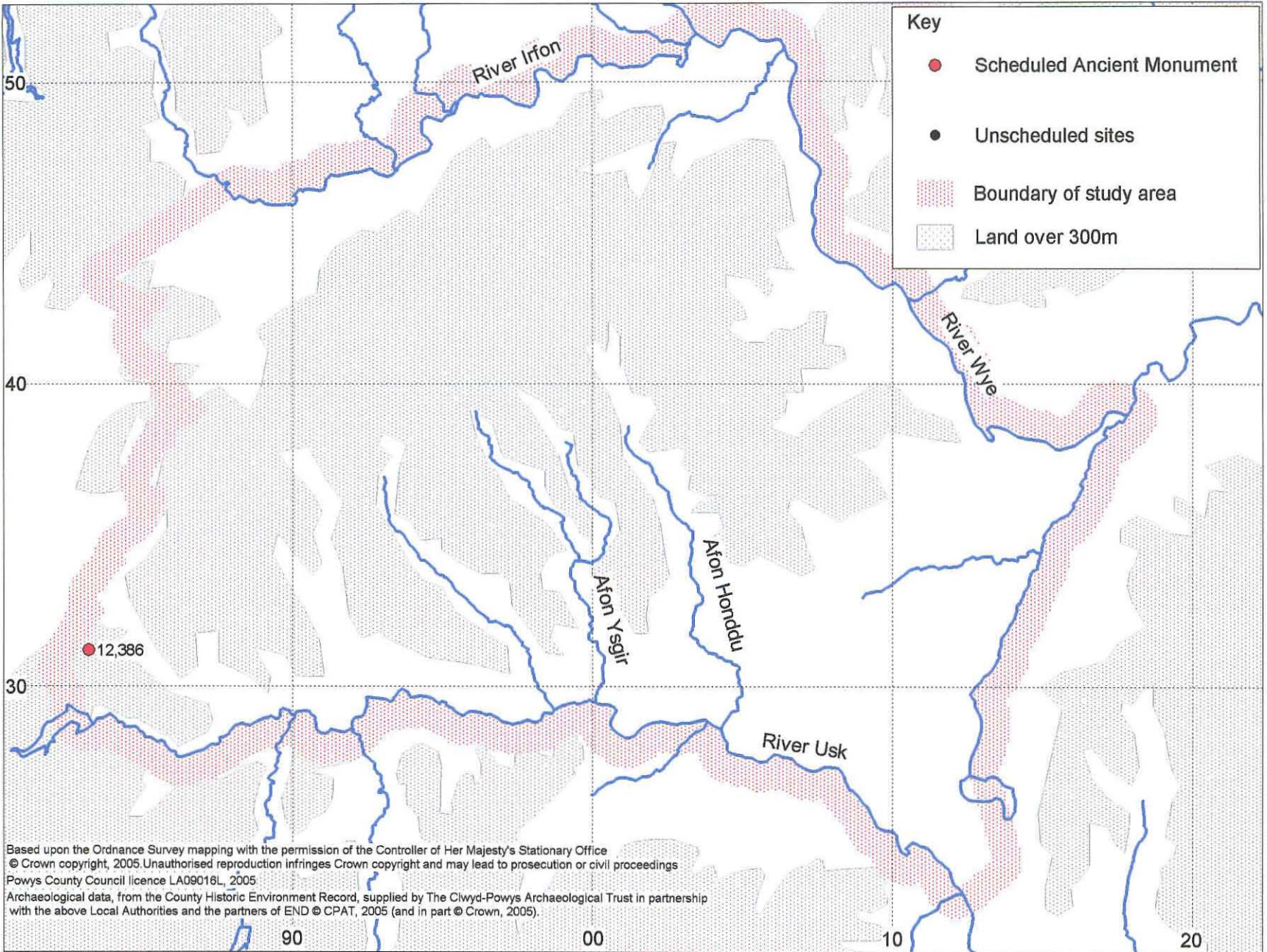
Table 12: Prehistoric monument complexes within study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
12386	Pigwn prehistoric monument complex	SN83193118

PRN 12386 Pigwn prehistoric monument complex

An important group of prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments is sited on the broad ridge of Treastle Mountain, to the east of the Pigwn Roman marching camps. The most significant and impressive sites are two adjacent stone circles (PRNs 50467 and 50275) 40m apart, with a possible small stone alignment nearby (PRN 50276), together with a large recumbent stone (PRN 12388) 80m to the east, although this may be natural. The remains of a possible third circle (PRN 12387) lie 180m to the north-west. There are also two burial cairns (PRNs 742 and 743) in the same area, both of which have been excavated, probably by John Holford in 1824, who found two cinerary urns in the larger cairn and an undecorated biconical pygmy cup in the other (RCAHMW 1997, 153-155; CPAT visit 2004)

Fig. 9 Distribution of Prehistoric monument complexes



9 RING DITCHES

- 9.1 There are eight possible ring ditch recorded within the study area, all of which are part of a group of cropmarks at Pipton in the Wye valley (Fig. 10; Table 13).

Table 13: Ring ditches within study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
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

PRN 5820 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch I

The partial cropmark of a possible ring ditch has been identified, measuring c. 20m in diameter, truncated by a road.

PRN 5821 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VII

The cropmark of a possible ring ditch has been identified, measuring c. 15m in diameter.

PRN 5822 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VIII

The cropmark of a possible ring ditch has been identified, measuring c. 15m in diameter.

PRN 5976 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch II

The cropmark of a possible ring ditch has been identified, measuring c. 12m in diameter.

PRN 5977 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch III

The cropmark of a possible ring ditch has been identified, measuring c. 6m in diameter.

PRN 5978 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch IV

The cropmark of a possible ring ditch has been identified, measuring c. 6m in diameter.

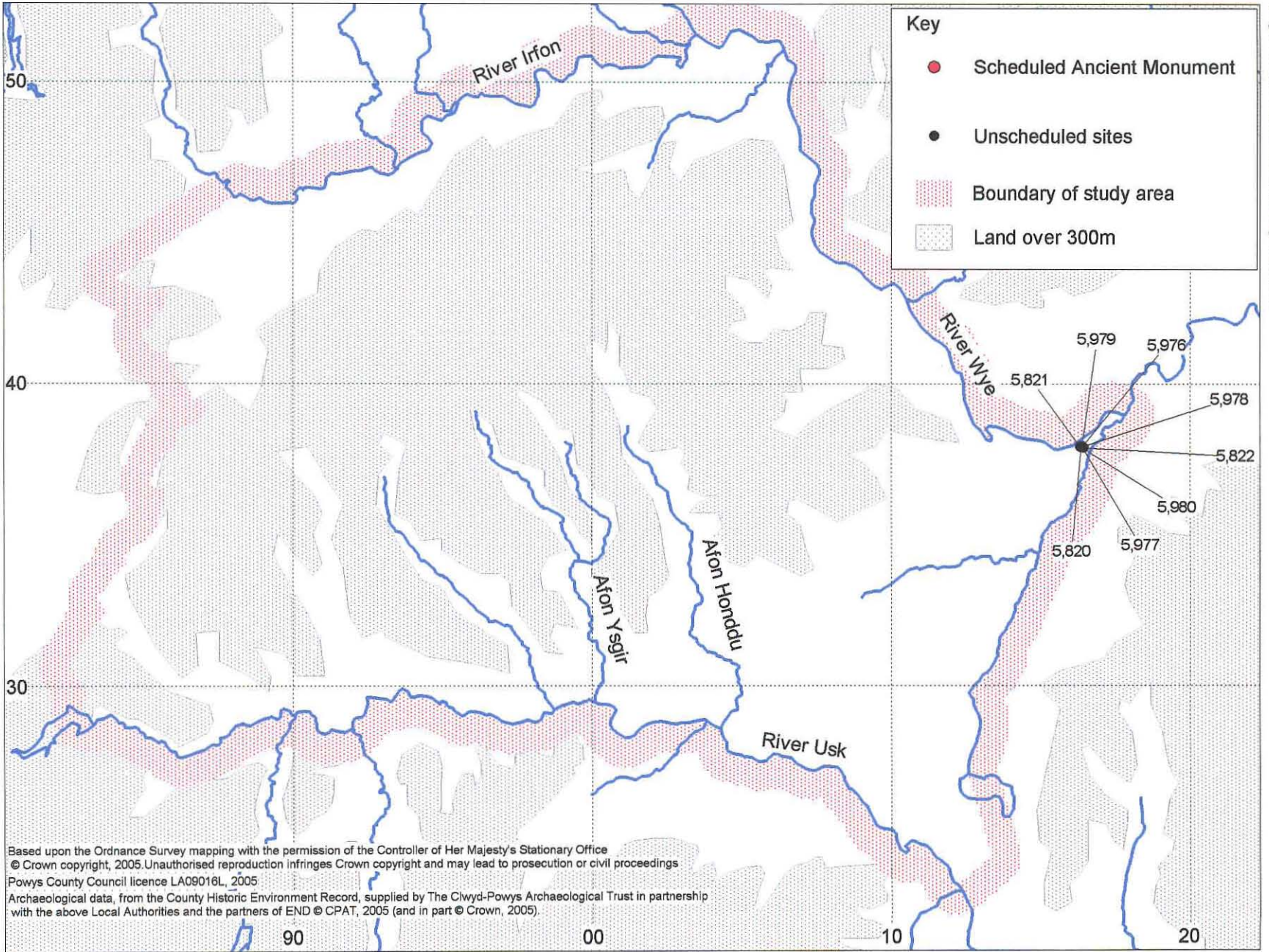
PRN 5979 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch V

The cropmark of a possible ring ditch has been identified, measuring c. 6m in diameter.

PRN 5980 Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VI

The partial cropmark of a possible ring ditch has been identified, measuring c. 7m in diameter.

Fig. 10 Distribution of Ring ditches



10 ROUND BARROWS

- 10.1 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 owing to size (over 30m diameter) or height (over 3m) 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.
- 10.2 There are 58 round barrows or possible round barrows of various forms recorded within central Brecknock (Fig. 11), of which 23 are scheduled. A breakdown of round barrows by sub-type (Fig. 12; Table 14) indicates that the majority are recorded as upstanding earth, or earth and stone mounds with no distinguishing characteristics. The figures also include possible sites, and those sites which have been either destroyed or were not located during the survey and for which a sub-type cannot therefore be determined. The figures are not definitive, but are subject to the vagaries of field observation, monument preservation and fieldworkers' interpretation.

Table 14: Round barrow sub-types

Type	No. of sites
Round barrow	12
Round barrow (cairn)	44
Round barrow (kerb cairn)	-
Round barrow (large)	-
Round barrow (platform cairn)	-
Round barrow (ring cairn)	1
Round barrow (structured cairn)	1
Round barrow (very large) ?	-
Total	58

- 10.3 The distribution of sub-types reveals a concentration of structured cairns in the south-west of the area, compared with more simple earthen or stone mounds further north and east. The relatively low numbers of structured cairns may be a reflection of condition and covering vegetation, so that features such as a kerb are not generally visible. The only ring cairn is at Waun Gynllwch (PRN 955) to the south of Gwenddwr, while the only cairn displaying any obvious structure is at Twyn y Big (PRN 942) where small-scale quarrying and robbing have revealed a number of edge-set stones within the structure of the cairn.
- 10.4 Round barrows show a considerable variation in size (Fig. 13; Table 15) with the majority of sites in the area (40%) measuring between 10m and 20m in diameter, 26% are less than 10m in diameter, 14% are between 20m and 30m and only one site is over 30m in diameter. The generally small size of the monuments can be seen as a reflection of their upland location, a pattern also noticed in other areas surveyed to date. There are 11 sites for which diameters are not recorded owing to the sites having been lost or destroyed.

Table 15: Round barrow sizes

Size range	No. of sites	%
<10m	15	26
10-20m	23	40
20-30m	8	14
>30	1	1
not recorded	11	19
Total	58	100

- 10.5 Although one might normally expect to see a clear trend for round barrows to be situated in prominent locations, either on summits or ridges, or in locations such as the shoulder edge or a col, which give the appearance of being on the skyline when viewed from the valley below, in central Brecknock such sitings account for only 40% of round barrow locations (statistics are only available for 48 of the 58 round barrows). The area is dominated by upland plateaux and unsurprisingly this is reflected in the siting of barrows, with 35% on the plateaux and a further 25% on the lower slopes (Table 16).

Table 16: Round barrow siting

Siting	no. sites	%
col	3	6
hill slope	12	25
plateau	17	35
ridge	12	25
river terrace	-	-
shoulder edge	-	-
summit	4	9
valley bottom	-	-
Total	48	100

- 10.6 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 monuments, but also in relation to an important archaeological resource sealed beneath them.

Fig. 11 Distribution of round barrows

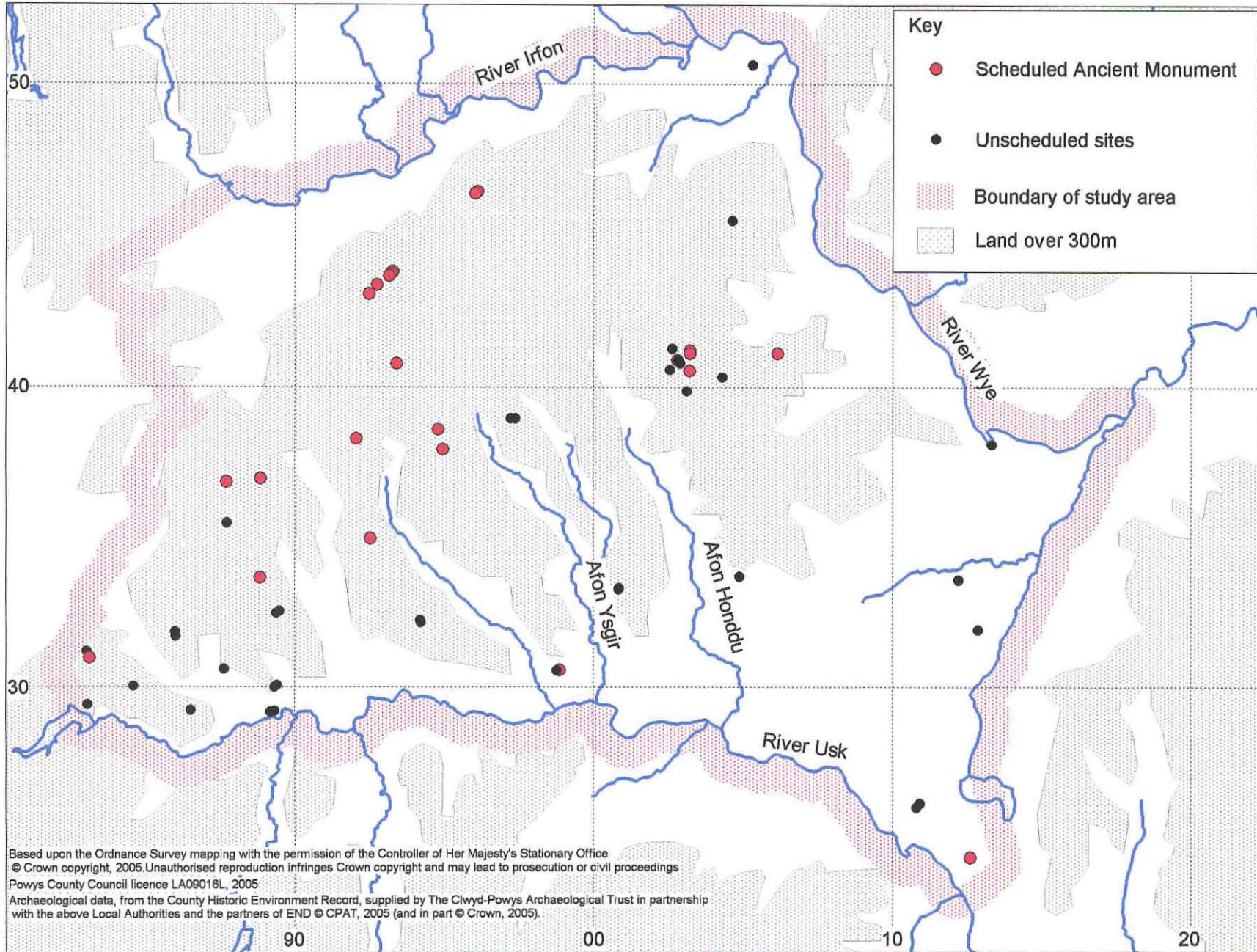


Fig. 12 Distribution of Round barrows by type

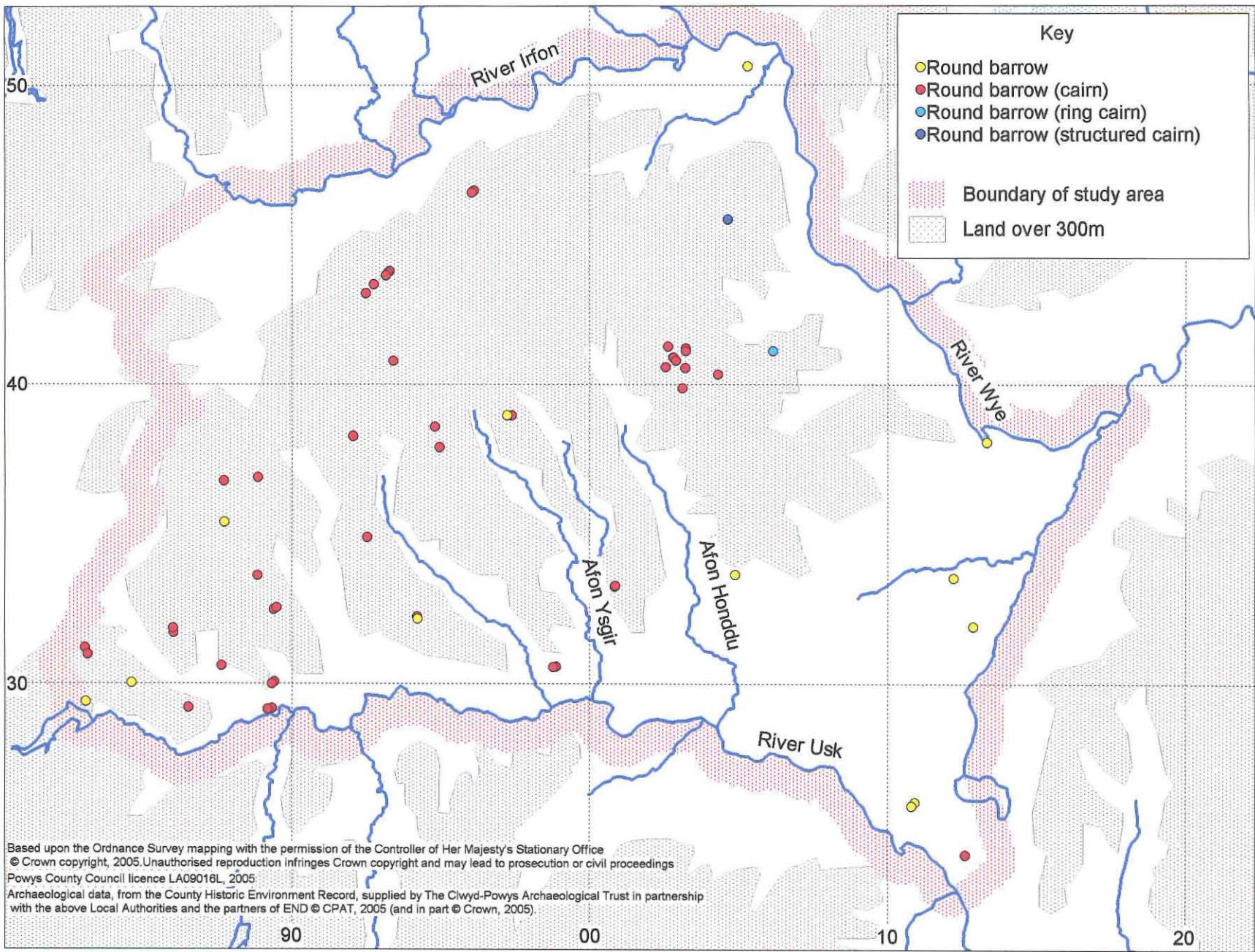
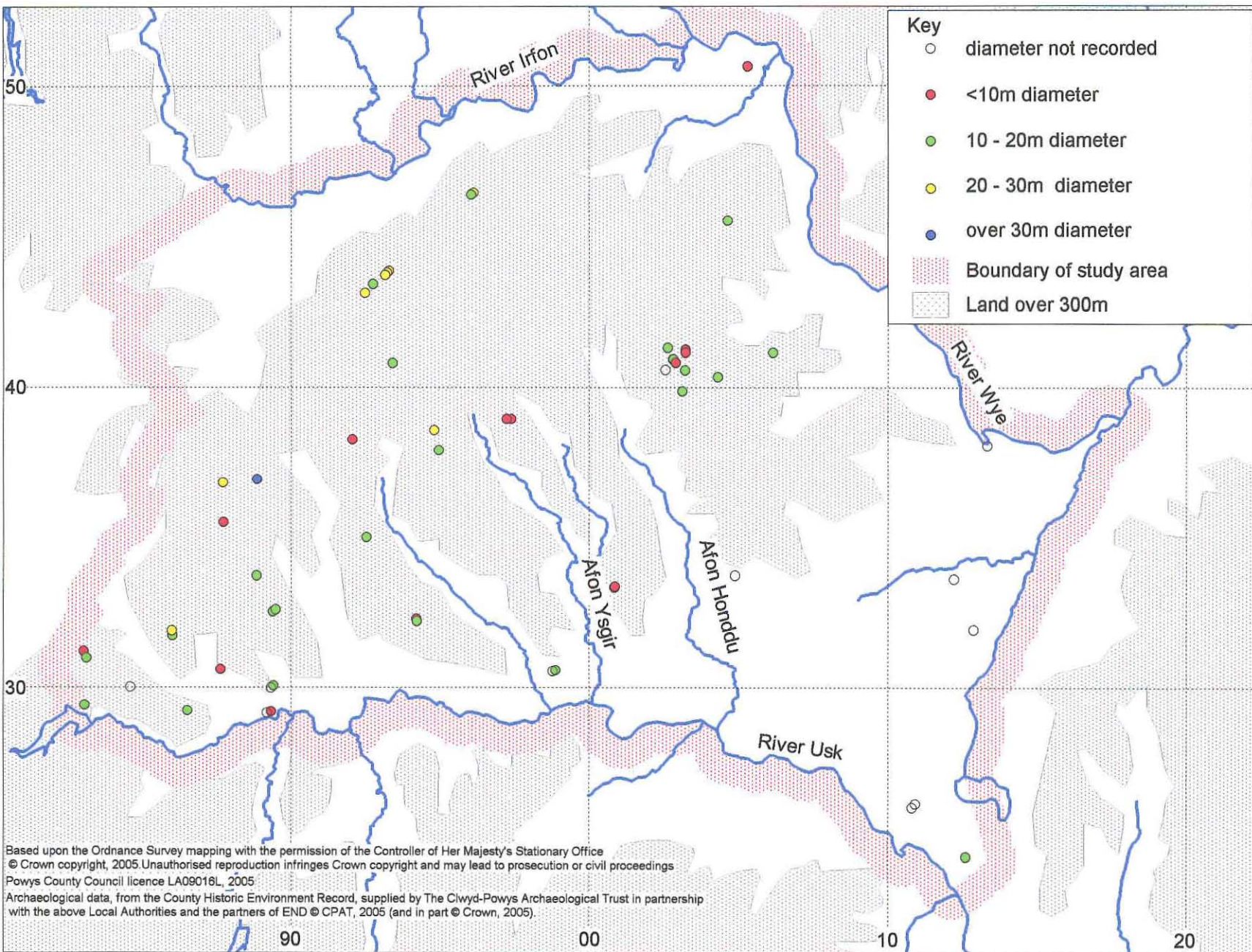


Fig. 13 Distribution of round barrows by size



11 STANDING STONES

11.1 There are 14 standing stones or possible standing stones within the study area, of which four are scheduled (Fig. 14; Table 17).

Table 17: Standing stones within the study area

PRN	Name	NGR
445	Maen Richard stone	SN9674334679
467	Battle Standing stone	SO0063030636
503	Maen Hir stone	SO12293958
615	The Peterstone standing stone	SO08942675
2254	Garreg Fawr stone I	SN9449537294
2255	Garreg Fawr stone II	SN94983720
2258	Llwyn On stone	SN96453864
2392	Cae Maen Gwyn stone	SO05093613
12323	Ty Illtud standing stone	SO097262
12324	Gilfach Dedwydd standing stone ?	SO022497
12325	Llangoed Wood standing stones	SO12123897
12388	Pigwn standing stone	SN83423102
39397	Mynydd Bwlch-y-groes stone	SN875343
65025	Aberhenwen standing stone	SN82962930

PRN 445 Maen Richard stone

Maen Richard measures 0.85m long, 0.5m wide and 1.55m high, and is sited on the parish boundary between Llanfihangel Nant Bran and Merthyr Cynog. The stone appears to be of a volcanic agglomerate and has a bench mark incised on its north face. It is now surrounded by a circular hollow caused by stock erosion (RCAHMW 1997, 171; CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 467 Battle Standing stone

A large standing stone, leaning slightly to the east and set into the south end of an oval stone mound which seems contemporary. The stone measures 1.05m square at its base, tapering to a pointed top, with an overall height of 3.8m (RCAHMW 1997, 172-3; CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 503 Maen Hir stone

A large end-set stone with a marked lean to the south-west of 30 degrees from the vertical, which lies on a river terrace to the west of the River Wye at Llangoed. It is possibly the site referred to by E. Lhuyd during the 1690s. The stone is of red sandstone from the Old Red Sandstone beds found in the locality, and has no visible decoration. It is 2.3m high and has a rectangular section, measuring 0.9m by 0.55m, with the top 1.0m narrowing to form a pointed wedge (RCAHMW 1997, 175-6; CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 615 The Peterstone standing stone

An erect stone stands by the roadside at Llanhamlach. The stone is 1.15m high, 0.45m long and 0.35m thick, leaning slightly to the north-east. The south and east corners are both chamfered along the full height of the stone, and all faces but the north-west are well-dressed. The top of the stone slopes to the south-east. The date of the stone is uncertain, but the degree of dressing casts doubt on a Bronze Age origin (RCAHMW 1997, 172; CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 2254 Garreg Fawr stone I

A large recumbent monolith lies in the centre of a water-filled hollow. The stone measures 3.76m in length, 1.8m wide and 1.4m thick and has the appearance of having fallen to the north. Two large fragments lie close to the western side, having clearly split from the main stone at some point, although lichen growth suggests that this was a far from recent event. There is no obvious indication that the stone was formerly upright. Its end is very uneven and would not make for a solid base, and it

appears just as weathered as the remainder of the stone (RCAHMW 1997, 170; CPAT visit 2005).

PRN 2255 Garreg Fawr stone II

A large recumbent slab, 3.9m long, 1.4m wide and 0.55m thick, is aligned north to south and if it was formerly upright it has fallen to the south. The south end of the stone curves upwards and is clear of the ground with a hollow of animal scour beneath this and around the south end of the stone in general. The stone is not entirely convincing as a former standing stone and may be natural (RCAHMW 1997, 170; CPAT visit 2005).

PRN 2258 Llwyn On stone

The HER records a stone marked on an OS map, although a recent field visit failed to locate the site with any certainty. There are several recumbent stones of various sizes in the vicinity and it is impossible to tell which, if any of these, is the stone in question (CPAT visit 2004)

PRN 2392 Cae Maen Gwyn stone

The HER records a possible standing stone, now broken into pieces. A recent field visit failed to locate the site which may have been lost to pasture improvement (CPAT visit 2004)

PRN 12323 Ty Illtud standing stone

It is recorded by Lhuyd that a 'Maen Illtud' had formerly stood close to the chambered tomb of Ty Illtud (PRN 50434), but that this was taken away (RCAHMW 1997, 178).

PRN 12324 Gilfach Dedwydd standing stone ?

According to the Revd Charles Price: 'There formerly stood about a quarter mile west from the church (Maesmynis), a stone set on end, about 7 and 1/2 ft high, and on a small eminence, close by a large wood, called Gilfach Dedwydd, or the Blissful Retreat. This stone was of a kind not to be found in the neighbourhood, and was, doubtless, conveyed from far: some suppose it to be composed of small white pebbles and a certain cement (probably the millstone or puddingstone). It appears to have been a Druid Altar, and many droll stories are told concerning it. It was blasted to pieces by gunpowder about 10 years ago by the owner of the land.' It seems likely that this was an erratic rather than a standing stone (RCAHMW 1997, 178).

PRN 12325 Llangoed Wood standing stones

In Llangoed Wood there were two standing stones, both now lost. Sir John Lloyd photographed a stone, now also unlocated, at Llyswen, and it is possible that this should be equated with one of the stones (RCAHMW 1997, 178).

PRN 12388 Pigwn standing stone

A large recumbent stone lies 125m to the east of the north-eastern stone circle (PRN 50467) and 143m from the south-western one (PRN 50275). The stone appears to have formed part of an outcropping band of sandstone, and its presence here may be adventitious. The stone measures c. 2.65m long, 1.9m wide and 0.8m thick, and is now lying in a slight hollow, with a portion of it split off and lying to the south. If the stone had at one time stood erect, it has fallen to the south-west (RCAHMW 1997, 155; CPAT visit 2004).

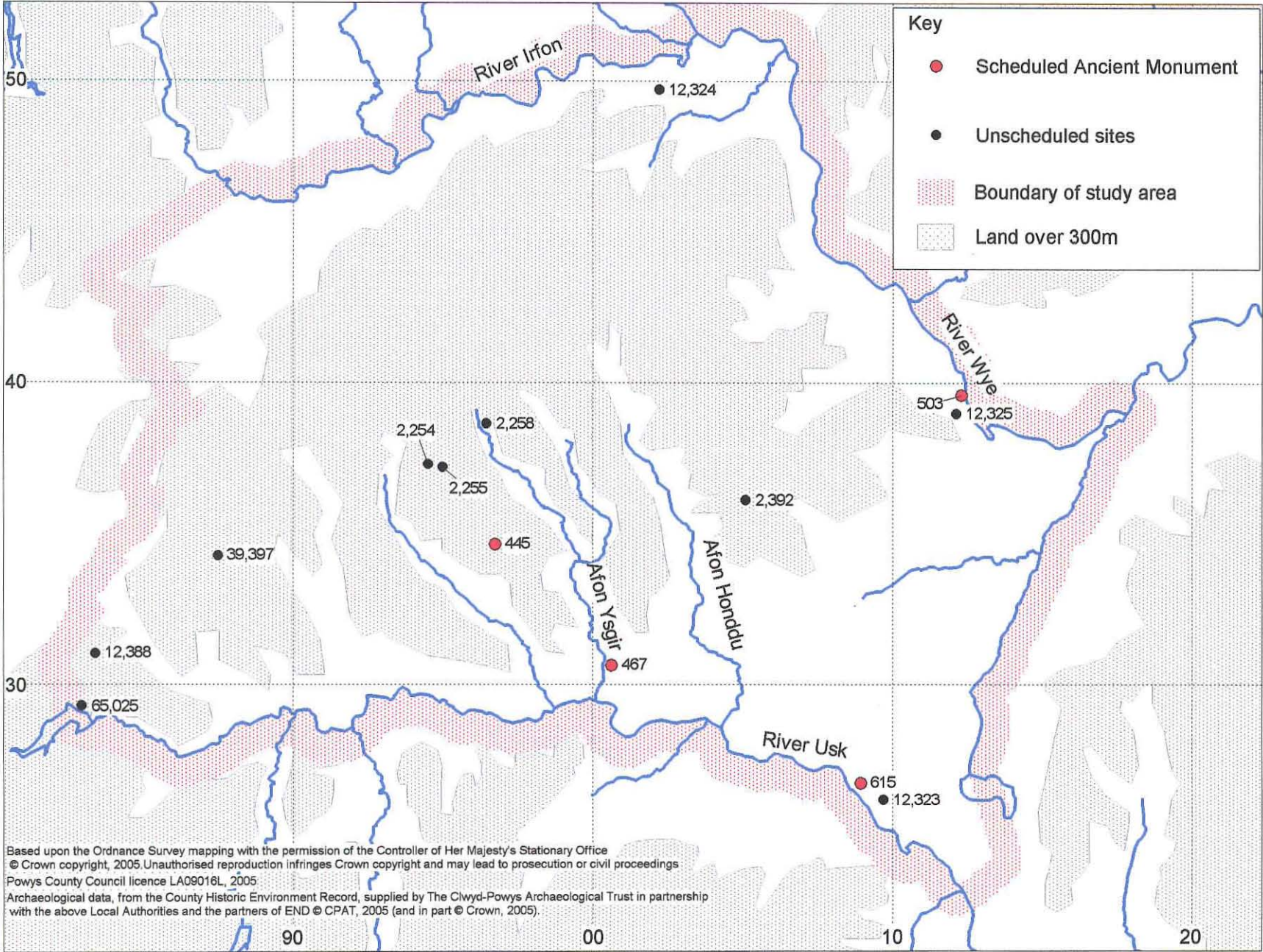
PRN 39397 Mynydd Bwlch-y-groes stone

The HER records a small standing stone about 0.65m in height which protrudes vertically out of boggy ground on a small prominence at the edge of saturated ground in a shallow depression. A recent field visit identified the depression but failed to locate the stone.

PRN 65025 Aberhenwen standing stone

A standing stone of Old Red Sandstone measures 1.3m long, 0.4m wide and 0.85m high. The stone is aligned east to west and is sited on a broad ridge between two valleys, the southern of which is now occupied by the Usk reservoir (CPAT visit 2004). This site was formerly in Dyfed, but due to boundary changes is now in Powys, although still recorded in the Dyfed SMR as PRN 7794.

Fig. 14 Distribution of Standing stones



12 STONE CIRCLES

- 12.1 There are four known stone circles and one possible stone circle recorded within the study area, of which four are scheduled (Fig. 15; Table 18).

Table 18: Stone circles within study area

PRN	Name	NGR
847	Ynys Hir Stone Circle	SN92093827
12387	Pigwn Stone Circle III	SN83193118
17837	Banc-y-celyn Stone Circle	SO05184636
50275	Pigwn Stone Circle II	SN8330731072
50467	Pigwn Stone Circle I	SN83353109

PRN 847 Ynys Hir Stone Circle

The stone circle is located on the central part of Mynydd Epynt, in a slight col, with a burial cairn (PRN 848) nearby, both of which were 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, and if his 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, although this 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 and 14 are now visible (RCAHMW 1997, 155-7; CPAT visit 2004)

PRN 12387 Pigwn Stone Circle III

Three stones forming an arc, perhaps the north-east edge of a stone circle, lie 170m to the north-west of the two well-known circles on Trecastle Mountain (PRNs 50275 and 50467), and part of the Pigwn prehistoric monument complex (PRN 12386). They are located some distance to the west of the stone circles, not between them, as stated by RCAHMW. The north-western stone (measuring 0.9m long, 0.5m wide and 0.55m high) is upright in a slight hollow, and it has a benchmark carved on its east side. The middle stone (measuring 0.9m long, 0.6m wide and 0.25m high) is recumbent at a distance of 7m, and the third stone (measuring 0.6m long, 0.45m wide and 0.4m high) is no more than a boulder, 3.7m from the second stone. The site, in its present form, is not convincing as a stone circle, although Grimes did suggest a third circle in this area. The location of the site differs markedly from that quoted by RCAHMW (1997, 153), which is clearly in error (CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 17837 Banc-y-celyn Stone Circle

The stone circle lies on open moorland on a slight east-west spur of Banc-y-celyn. The site comprises 24 visible stones forming an oval 18.5m east to west by 15m north to south. Of these, nineteen lie roughly on the circumference of the circle and of the remaining five, three stones are lying flat, two of them outside the circle, while the third stone lies within a sort of entrance formed by the emplacement of 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 (RCAHMW 1997, 158).

PRN 50275 Pigwn Stone Circle II

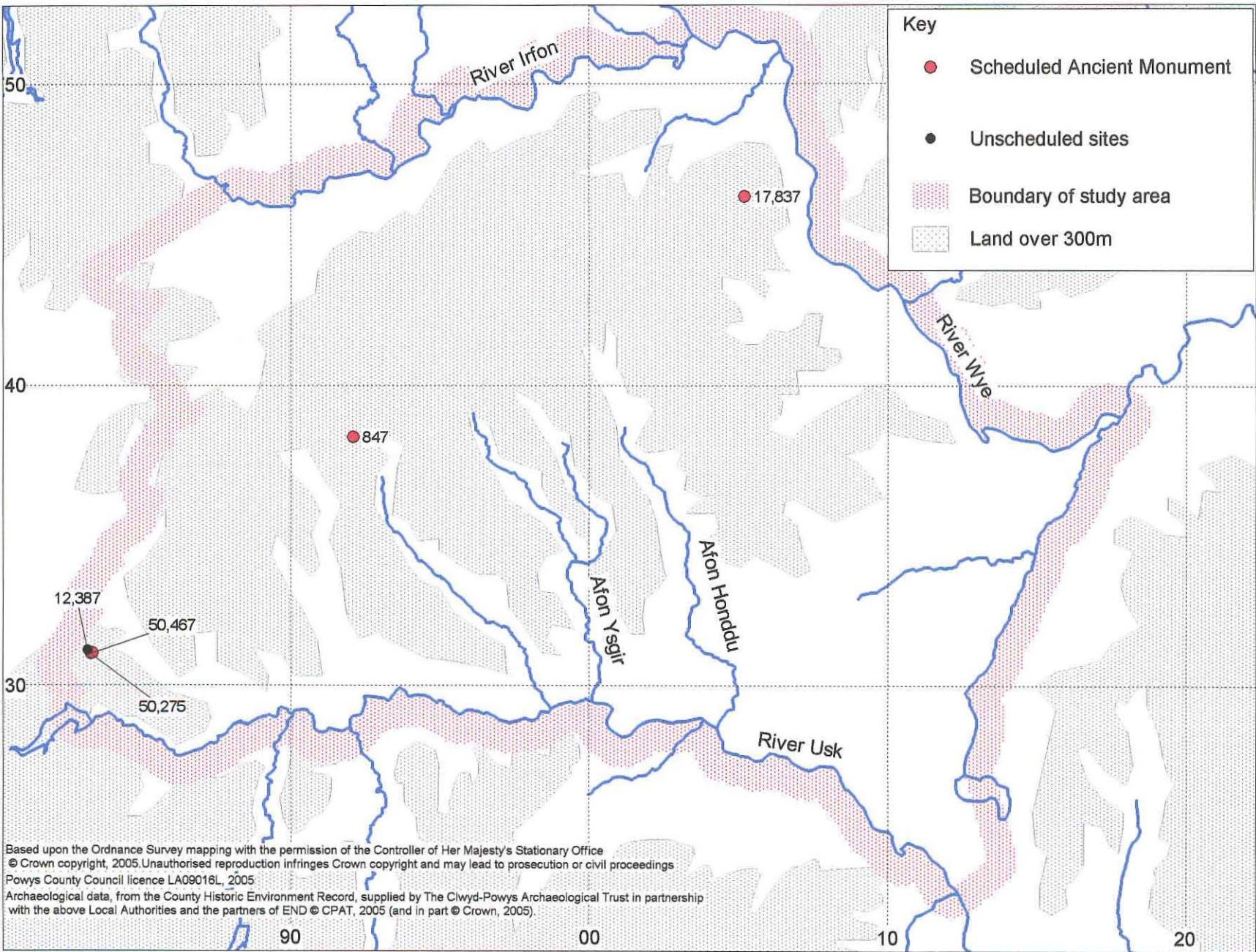
The smaller and south-western of the two stone circles sited on the north-east side of the broad ridge of Trecastle Mountain. The circle measures 7.9m in diameter and consists of four irregularly spaced massive slabs, each about 0.6m wide and 0.9m high, now leaning outwards, together with one smaller upright (RCAHMW 1997, 153-4). Five hollows are also evident and the general spacing suggests that there may have been at least 12 stones in the circle originally (CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 50467 Pigwn Stone Circle I

The larger and north-eastern of the two stone circles is sited on the north-east side of the broad ridge

of Trecastle Mountain. The circle is 23.1m in diameter north-east to south-west by 22m and consists of 25 visible stones, although some appear to have been reset. A number of hollows and the general spacing suggests that originally there may have been at least 36 stones in the circle. The uprights are between 0.1m and 0.5m high, and 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 south-east the Old Red Sandstone bedrock is exposed over an area about 3m long and 1m wide (along the cairn perimeter). On the south-west side there 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, or alternatively may represent the capping of a near-central burial (RCAHMW 1997, 153-5; CPAT visit 2004).

Fig. 15 Distribution of Stone circles



13 STONE ROWS

- 13.1 There are two stone rows recorded within the study area, one of which is scheduled and the other has been destroyed (Fig. 16; Table 19).

Table 19 Stone rows within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
2324	Llywel Stone Row	SN86533006
50276	Pigwn Stone Row	SN83303107

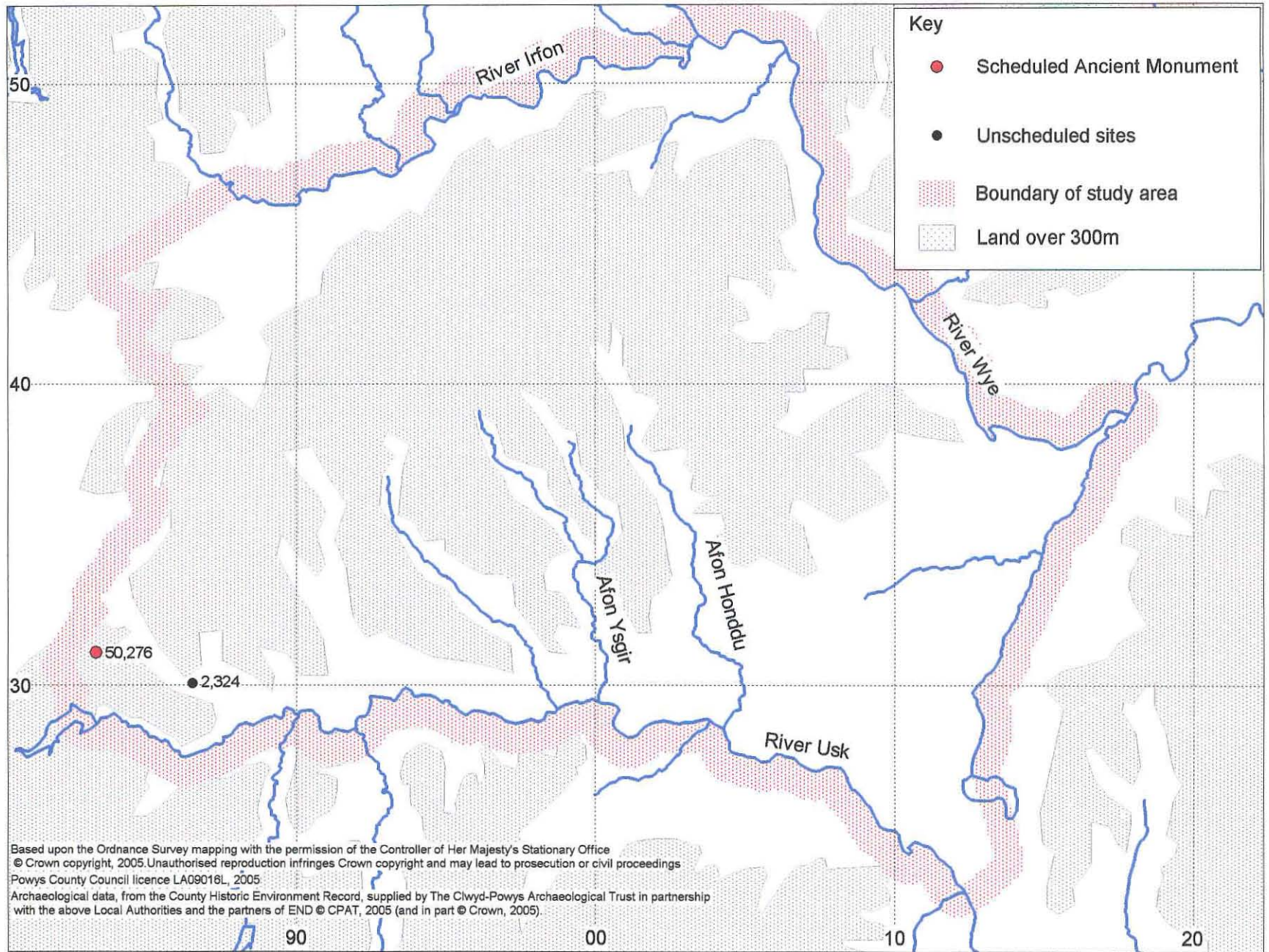
PRN 2324 Llywel Stone Row

The HER records a short row of three stones incorporated into a field bank which was destroyed by road widening. Two of the stones were Old Red Sandstone (measuring 0.53m by 0.15m by 0.781m and 0.81m by 0.15m by 1.06m) and the third shale (measuring 0.61m by 0.23m by 1.27m). The nature and dating of the site is uncertain.

PRN 50276 Pigwn Stone Row

A site possibly associated with the two stone circles on Trecastle Mountain (PRNs 50467 and 50275) is a north-east to south-west alignment of four small stones (two of which are barely visible through the turf), which lies to the south-west of the smaller circle (PRN 50275), extending for a distance of c. 24m from end to end. A further three stones lie between the two circles, on the south-east side, and appear to continue the alignment. There are other small stones in the area of the stone circles which may have formed part of a field boundary (RCAHMW 1997, 155; CPAT visit 2004).

Fig. 16 Distribution of Stone rows



14 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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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 2002, 1-4

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 2002, 32
Lynch *et al.* 2000, 63-77

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 2002, 32

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 2002, 5-7
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 of 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 2002, 7-9
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 2002, 4-5
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 2002, 5
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 2002, 34

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, Peebleshire (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 2002, 10-11
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 2002, 27-32

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 Sam-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 2002, 17-21

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 2002, 11-14
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 2002, 15-16

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 2002, 16-17

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 2002, 10
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

**APPENDIX 4
GAZETTEER OF SITES BY TYPE**

Chambered tomb

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
511	Pipton Long Cairn	SO16043727
5948	Bailey Bach Barrow	SO03043927
50434	Ty Illtud Long Cairn	SO09842638

Cist

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
619	Brecon, Penlan High School Cist	SO052296

Cursus ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
5818	Spread Eagle cursus	SO16213800

Hengiform monument

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
4066	Twyn y Post Hengiform	SO02814089

Prehistoric monument complex

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
12386	Pigwn prehistoric monument complex	SN83193118

Ring ditch

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
5820	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch I	SO16383796
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

Ring ditch ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
5821	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VII	SO16323793
5822	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VIII	SO16443790
5980	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VI	SO1638537915

Round barrow

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
3102	Pont Madoc Cairn	SN84623002
3480	Burrow Wood Cairn	SO12873193
4466	Cwm Trawscoed Cairn II	SN94223218
33281	Dan yr Eglwys Barrow	SO0488033688
65024	Aberhenwen cairn	SN83082940
87060	Cefn Merthyr Cynog Cairn	SN97223894

Round barrow ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
2653	Llanfilo Stone Mound	SO1221433578
4245	Garth mound	SO05315061
5420	Ty Gwyn Barrow	SO10922610
5421	Pennorth Barrow	SO10802598
13273	Llyswen tumulus	SO13323806
43249	Blaen y Glyn barrow I	SN8773035430

Round barrow (cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
448	Llwyn y Meched Cairn	SN9887830571
742	Pigwn Cairn I	SN83053120
743	Pigwn Cairn II	SN83143098
848	Ynys Hir Cairn	SN92063824
849	Twyn Cerrig Cadarn Cairn	SN94803856
850	Crug Barrow	SN94963789
857	Tri Chrugiau Cairn I	SN93284380
858	Tri Chrugiau Cairn II	SN93214374
859	Tri Chrugiau Cairn III	SN93154366
2256	Cefn Merthyr Cynog Cairn	SN97383894
2325	Coed Penfay Barrow	SN89413006
3053	Troed y Rhiw Isaf Cairn I	SN96124643
3054	Troed y Rhiw Isaf Cairn II	SN96034637
3060	Ffynnon Dafydd Befan Cairn I	SN92484307
3061	Ffynnon Dafydd Befan Cairn II	SN92754336
3070	Cefn Clawdd Cairn I	SO03214055
3077	Blaen Llwyn Ddu Cairn	SO02634128
3078	Cefn Clawdd Cairn II	SO04314032
3091	Garn Wen Cairn	SN87723677
3093	Bryn Melin Cairn	SN88863688
3108	Nant y Ddalfa Barrow I	SN89403250
3109	Nant y Ddalfa Barrow II	SN89493256
3113	Gwar y Felin Cairn	SN92523493
3429	Tyle Mawr Cairn	SN86532921
3432	Varlen Barrow	SN87643060
3433	Llyn Nant Llys Cairn	SN88853365
3434	Blaen Clydach Fach Cairn I	SN86033171
3435	Blaen Clydach Fach Cairn II	SN86013187
3443	Gwaun Ymryson Cairn I	SO03224122
3444	Gwaun Ymryson Cairn II	SO03234112
3446	Cornelau Uchaf Cairn	SO02554057
4065	Twyn y Post Cairn II	SO02804091
5090	Allt yr Esgair Cairn	SO12612435

Round barrow (cairn) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
469	Battle Hill Cairn I	SO0083733286
470	Battle Hill Cairn II	SO00863331
860	Garn Wen Cairn	SN93404078
3082	Cefn Clawdd Cairn III	SO03123985

3358	Penfai Barrow	SN89342917
4465	Cwm Trawscoed Cairn I	SN94203226
5472	Cusop Cairn	SN98783056
5480	Twyn y Post Cairn III	SO02814090
5878	Twyn y Post Cairn IV	SO02904079
12311	Penfai cairns	SN89332999
72104	Penfai cairn	SN89192915

Round barrow (ring cairn) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
955	Waun Gynllwch Cairn	SO06154113

Round barrow (structured cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
942	Twyn y Big Cairn	SO04644549

Standing stone

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
445	Maen Richard Stone	SN9674334679
467	Battle Standing Stone	SO0063030636
503	Maen Hir Stone	SO12293958
39397	Mynydd Bwlch-y-groes stone	SN875343
65025	Aberhenwen standing stone	SN82962930

Standing stone ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
615	The Peterstone Standing Stone	SO08942675
2254	Garreg Fawr Stone I	SN9449537294
2255	Garreg Fawr Stone II	SN94983720
2258	Llwyn On Stone	SN96453864
2392	Cae Maen Gwyn Stone	SO05093613
12323	Ty Illtud standing stone	SO097262
12324	Gilfach Dedwydd standing stone ?	SO022497
12388	Pigwn standing stone	SN83423102

Standing stone (pair) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
12325	Llangoed Wood standing stones	SO12123897

Stone circle

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
847	Ynys Hir Stone Circle	SN92093827
17837	Banc-y-celyn stone circle	SO05184636
50275	Pigwn Stone Circle II	SN8330731072
50467	Pigwn Stone Circle I	SN83353109

Stone circle ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
12387	Pigwn Stone Circle III	SN83193118

Stone row

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
2324	Llywel Stone Row	SN86533006

Stone row ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
50276	Pigwn Stone Row	SN83303107

**APPENDIX 5
GAZETTEER OF SITES BY PRN**

PRN	Site name	Site type	Grid reference
445	Maen Richard Stone	Standing stone	SN9674334679
448	Llwyn y Meched Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9887830571
467	Battle Standing Stone	Standing stone	SO0063030636
469	Battle Hill Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO0083733286
470	Battle Hill Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO00863331
503	Maen Hir Stone	Standing stone	SO12293958
511	Pipton Long Cairn	Chambered tomb	SO16043727
615	The Peterstone Standing Stone	Standing stone ?	SO08942675
619	Brecon, Penlan High School Cist	Cist	SO052296
742	Pigwn Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN83053120
743	Pigwn Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN83143098
847	Ynys Hir Stone Circle	Stone circle	SN92093827
848	Ynys Hir Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92063824
849	Twyn Cerrig Cadarn Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN94803856
850	Crug Barrow	Round barrow (cairn)	SN94963789
857	Tri Chrugiau Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93284380
858	Tri Chrugiau Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93214374
859	Tri Chrugiau Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93154366
860	Garn Wen Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN93404078
942	Twyn y Big Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SO04644549
955	Waun Gynllwch Cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?	SO06154113
2254	Garreg Fawr Stone I	Standing stone ?	SN9449537294
2255	Garreg Fawr Stone II	Standing stone ?	SN94983720
2256	Cefn Merthyr Cynog Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97383894
2258	Llwyn On Stone	Standing stone ?	SN96453864
2324	Llywel Stone Row	Stone row	SN86533006
2325	Coed Penfay Barrow	Round barrow (cairn)	SN89413006
2392	Cae Maen Gwyn Stone	Standing stone ?	SO05093613
2653	Llanfilo Stone Mound	Round barrow ?	SO1221433578
3053	Troed y Rhiw Isaf Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN96124643
3054	Troed y Rhiw Isaf Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN96034637
3060	Ffynnon Dafydd Befan Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92484307
3061	Ffynnon Dafydd Befan Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92754336
3070	Cefn Clawdd Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO03214055
3077	Blaen Llwyn Ddu Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO02634128
3078	Cefn Clawdd Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO04314032
3082	Cefn Clawdd Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO03123985
3091	Garn Wen Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN87723677
3093	Bryn Melin Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN88863688
3102	Pont Madoc Cairn	Round barrow	SN84623002
3108	Nant y Ddalfa Barrow I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN89403250
3109	Nant y Ddalfa Barrow II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN89493256
3113	Gwar y Felin Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92523493
3358	Penfai Barrow	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN89342917
3429	Tyle Mawr Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN86532921
3432	Varlen Barrow	Round barrow (cairn)	SN87643060
3433	Llyn Nant Llys Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN88853365
3434	Blaen Clydach Fach Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN86033171
3435	Blaen Clydach Fach Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN86013187
3443	Gwaun Ymryson Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO03224122

3444	Gwaun Ymryson Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO03234112
3446	Cornelau Uchaf Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO02554057
3480	Burrow Wood Cairn	Round barrow	SO12873193
4065	Twyn y Post Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO02804091
4066	Twyn y Post Hengiform	Henge (hengiform monument)	SO02814089
4245	Garth mound	Round barrow ?	SO05315061
4465	Cwm Trawscoed Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN94203226
4466	Cwm Trawscoed Cairn II	Round barrow	SN94223218
5090	Allt yr Esgair Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO12612435
5420	Ty Gwyn Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO10922610
5421	Pennorth Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO10802598
5472	Cusop Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN98783056
5480	Twyn y Post Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO02814090
5818	Spread Eagle cursus	Cursus ?	SO16213800
5820	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch I	Ring ditch	SO16383796
5821	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VII	Ring ditch ?	SO16323793
5822	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VIII	Ring ditch ?	SO16443790
5878	Twyn y Post Cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO02904079
5948	Bailey Bach Barrow	Chambered tomb	SO03043927
5976	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch II	Ring ditch	SO16383795
5977	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch III	Ring ditch	SO16373794
5978	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch IV	Ring ditch	SO1638537930
5979	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch V	Ring ditch	SO1637437923
5980	Spread Eagle Ring Ditch VI	Ring ditch ?	SO1638537915
12311	Penfai cairns	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN89332999
12323	Ty Illtud standing stone	Standing stone ?	SO097262
12324	Gilfach Dedwydd standing stone ?	Standing stone ?	SO022497
12325	Llangoed Wood standing stones	Standing stone (pair) ?	SO12123897
12386	Pigwn prehistoric monument complex	Prehistoric monument complex	SN83193118
12387	Pigwn Stone Circle III	Stone circle ?	SN83193118
12388	Pigwn standing stone	Standing stone ?	SN83423102
13273	Llyswen tumulus	Round barrow ?	SO13323806
17837	Banc-y-celyn stone circle	Stone circle	SO05184636
33281	Dan yr Eglwys Barrow	Round barrow	SO0488033688
39397	Mynydd Bwlch-y-groes stone	Standing stone	SN875343
43249	Blaen y Glyn barrow I	Round barrow ?	SN8773035430
50275	Pigwn Stone Circle II	Stone circle	SN8330731072
50276	Pigwn Stone Row	Stone row ?	SN83303107
50434	Ty Illtud Long Cairn	Chambered tomb	SO09842638
50467	Pigwn Stone Circle I	Stone circle	SN83353109
65024	Aberhenwen cairn	Round barrow	SN83082940
65025	Aberhenwen standing stone	Standing stone	SN82962930
72104	Penfai cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN89192915
87060	Cefn Merthyr Cynog Cairn	Round barrow	SN97223894