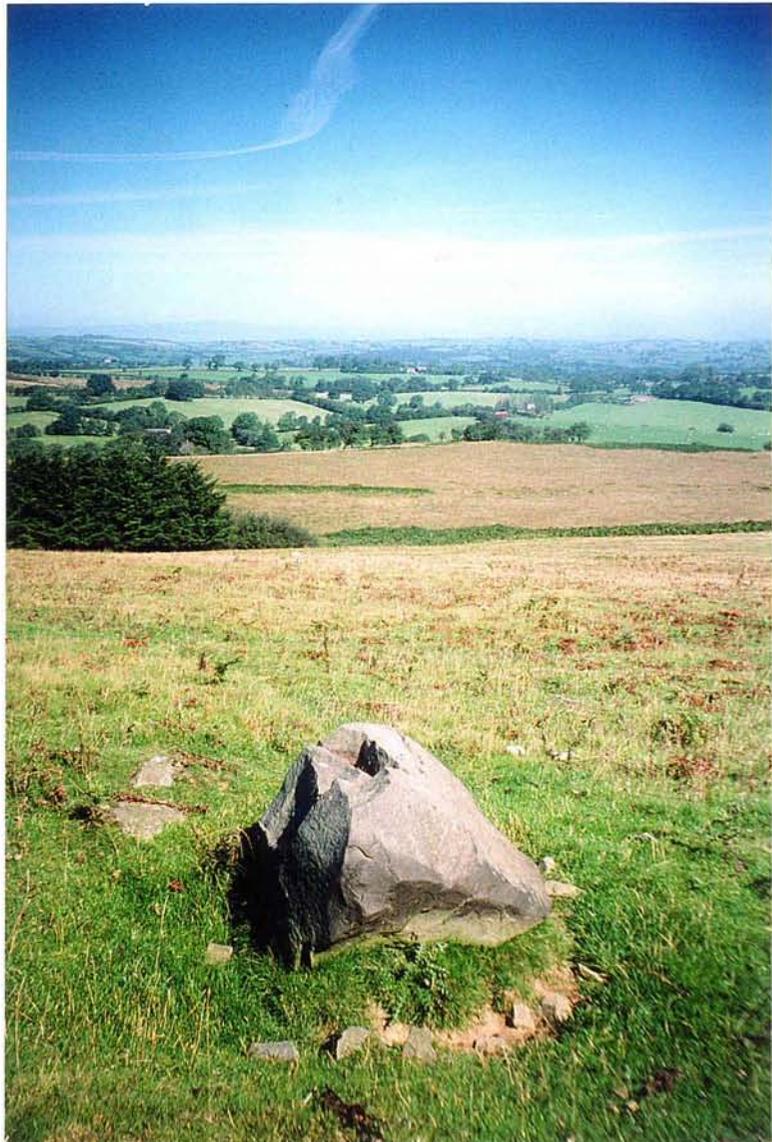


THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

*Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Upper  
Severn Valley:*



CPAT Report No 277

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Severn Valley:*

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May 1998

Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

**The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust**

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 With the exception of small areas to the W and S, which lie in the Dyfi and Wye Valleys respectively, the *Upper Severn Valley Funerary and Ritual Sites Survey* (hereafter 'the project') focused largely on the area of Montgomeryshire. It was designed as the first comprehensive study of Neolithic and Bronze Age sepulchro-ritual monuments in the region and was based on the existing SMR records. No new fieldwork was undertaken though previously unrecorded sites were noted during some of the site visits. Following field visits, 42 'new' sites have been added to the SMR as a result of this project. It was also realised that the numbers of sites within this category which had received statutory protection were relatively few and therefore site visits were incorporated into the project to obtain up-to-date information on the condition of monuments which appeared from the SMR entry to be worthy of scheduling.
- 1.2 The juxtaposition of cropmark against earthwork sites (fig. 1) is generally dependant on local landuse. Consequently, the distinctions between ring ditch and round barrow, for example, may have little academic basis and this is taken into account in the relevant discussions. Fig. 1, however, highlights earthwork sites which survive in cropmark zones. As can be seen, the cropmarks tend to cluster in the major river valleys and early earthwork sites in these areas are rare. These sites, therefore, may be particularly worthy of protection in view of their rarity and survival.
- 1.3 The project was funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and was undertaken during the 1997-8 financial year. Data obtained from CPAT's AP Mapping Programme funded by RCAHMW was also utilised.

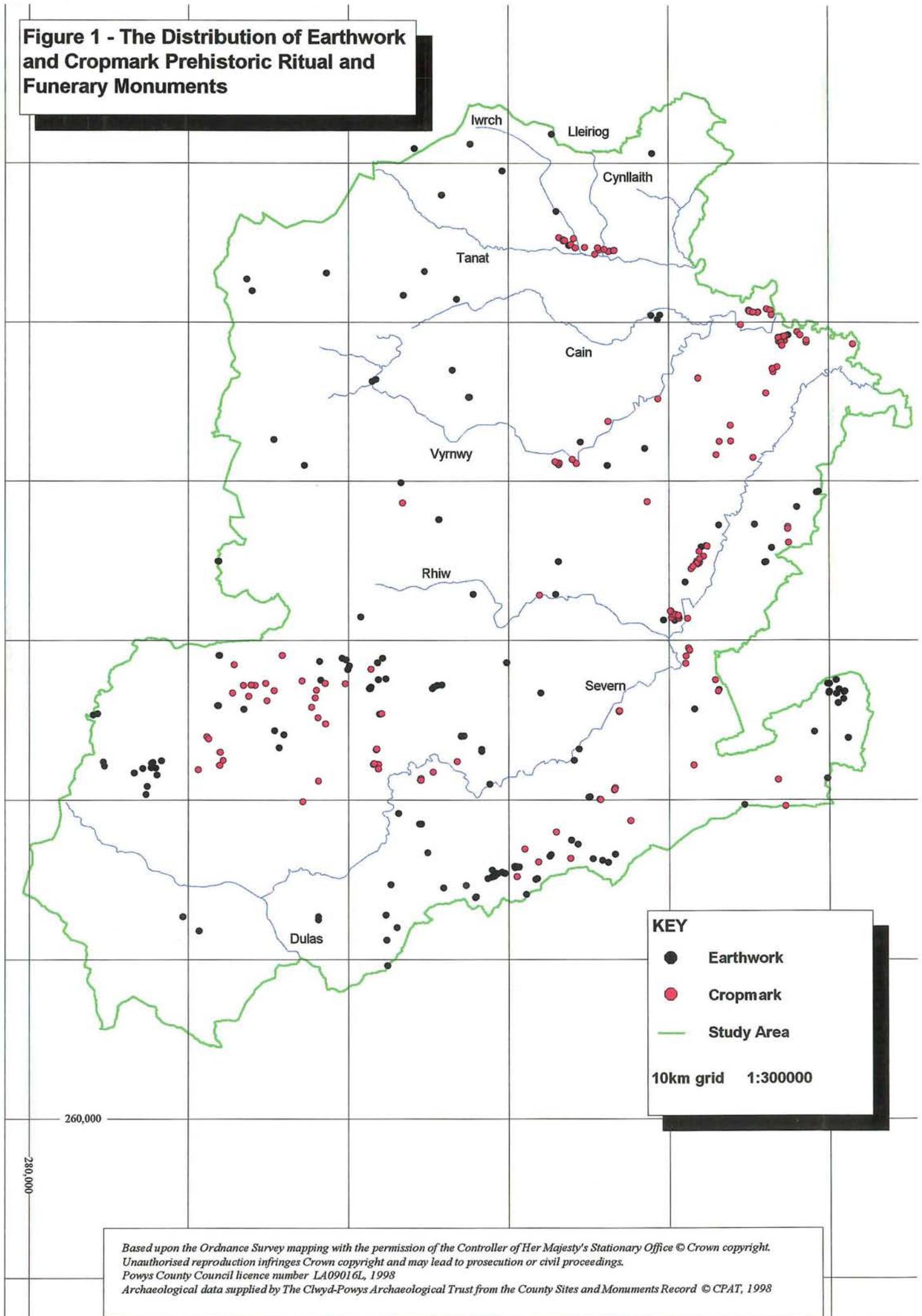
### 1.2 Methodology

- 1.2.1 The SMR was interrogated to produce a database of all sites which potentially fell into the category of Neolithic or Bronze Age funerary and/or ritual sites. This included possible sites such as land-form sites which may have been confused with barrows. A total of 736 records (fig. 2) were produced (augmented to 778 when the 'new' sites mentioned above were incorporated) and these sites were then critically assessed on paper taking into account the recentness of the site visit.
- 1.2.2 The initial database was then organised into site-types corresponding to a site-type definition drawn up for the benefit of this project and designed to ensure consistency of terminology throughout the study. Some circular cropmarks in the SMR, for example, had been classed as ring ditches whereas others were classed as round barrows on the assumption that they were ploughed-out round barrows. Accordingly, ring ditches in the present survey were defined as circular ditches without trace of a central mound. If, either in the SMR record or following a site visit, a mound was recorded as being present, then the site was labelled as a round barrow. The site-type definitions used throughout the survey are as follows:

#### **Round Barrow**

Round mound or other earthwork structure presumed to be for burial. Stone and/or earth may be used in the construction. Details of the barrow (e.g. ditch, stone structuring etc.) may be highlighted in the site description memo field and/or bracketed in site type. For example Round barrow (cairn), Round barrow (ring cairn) etc. Not to be confused with clearance cairn, cairnfield, walkers' cairn, spoilheap etc.

**Figure 1 - The Distribution of Earthwork and Cropmark Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary Monuments**



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**Stone Row**

Row of two or more stones. These are linear arrangements and any groups of three or more stones which do not have a truly linear arrangement are classed 'stone setting'.

**Long Barrow**

Long or markedly oval mound presumed to be for burial and/or ritual and Neolithic in date. May be recognised on APs by distinctive lateral or encircling ditches.

Not to be confused with pillow mound etc.

**Mortuary enclosure**

Enclosure visible on APs and generally rectangular/oval in shape.

Not to be confused with long barrow, later prehistoric enclosure, square barrow etc.

**Standing Stone**

Single standing stone, often recumbent, and of presumed prehistoric date. Pairs of stones are classed as rows and groups of three or more may be stone rows, stone settings or stone circles.

Not: boundary marker, gatepost, milestone, inscribed stone etc.

**Ring Ditch**

Cropmark of a circular ditch believed to be the ploughed-out remains of a round barrow. Ring ditches may be single or multiple and may be confused with henges, timber house sites and agricultural features. If a field visit reveals traces of a mound, then it should be classed as a Round Barrow.

**Barrow Cemetery**

Broadly associated group of two or more round barrows and/or ring ditches. A multiple site-type whose individual elements are individual PRNs. The term may also be applied to documentary references to an unspecified number of round barrows in loose association.

**Chambered Tomb**

Tomb displaying traces of a burial chamber formed by orthostatic stones within the mound and believed to be Neolithic in date. These chambers are generally more monumental than cists

Not: Cist, Ring Cairn, Structured Cairn. The terms Dolmen and Megalithic tomb can be combined into this description.

**Cist**

Stone-lined pit believed to have held a burial. Only to be used when the monument is isolated and not when part of a cairn etc.

**Cremation**

Site of a cremation burial not marked by surface features. Not necessarily prehistoric.

**Cursus**

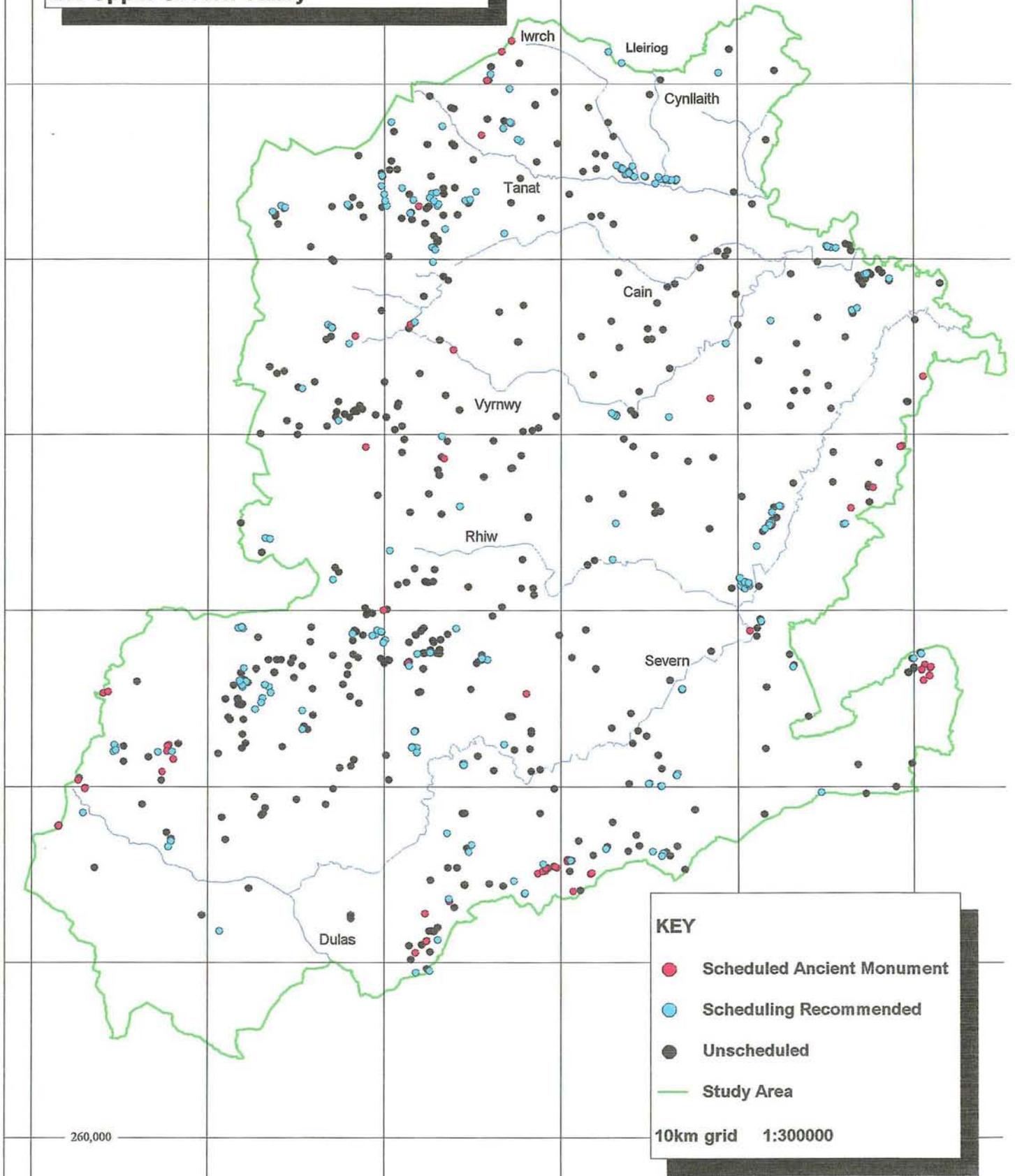
Cropmark monument comprising two parallel ditches of varying length and breadth.

Not: Road, Mortuary enclosure, Trackway etc.

**Henge**

Circular monument normally comprising a ditch with external (but variable) bank and one or more entrances. Generally over 30m in diameter, but smaller hengiform varieties are also found (e.g. Sarn-y-bryn-caled II). Generally differentiated from ring

**Figure 2 - The Distribution of Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary Monuments in the Upper Severn Valley**



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ditches by their proportionately wider ditches though there is clearly scope for confusion between the two site types.

#### **Pit**

Cropmark or excavated evidence for a large pit. Known sites appear to be in association with other Neolithic/Bronze Age ritual monuments (e.g. Sam-y-bryn-caled, Dyffryn Lane, Lower Luggy).

#### **Stone Circle**

Circular or rectangular (in the case of a four-poster) arrangement of standing stones believed to be prehistoric in date. May be associated with other monument types such as stone rows and round barrows. Occasionally may have a round barrow or cist etc. within the circle but the circle should not be a structural component of the mound.

Not: Gorsedd, ring cairn, ring bank, structured cairn, kerb cairn etc.

#### **Stone Setting**

Blanket term for an arrangement of upright stones not readily identifiable as a stone row or circle or any other well-defined type of megalithic monument.

#### **Timber circle**

Sites which have been shown by excavation to have consisted of one or more usually concentric settings of free-standing upright posts. Until excavation, cropmark sites must be termed pit circles.

#### 1.2.3 As a result of the initial sorting the SMR could be quantified as follows:

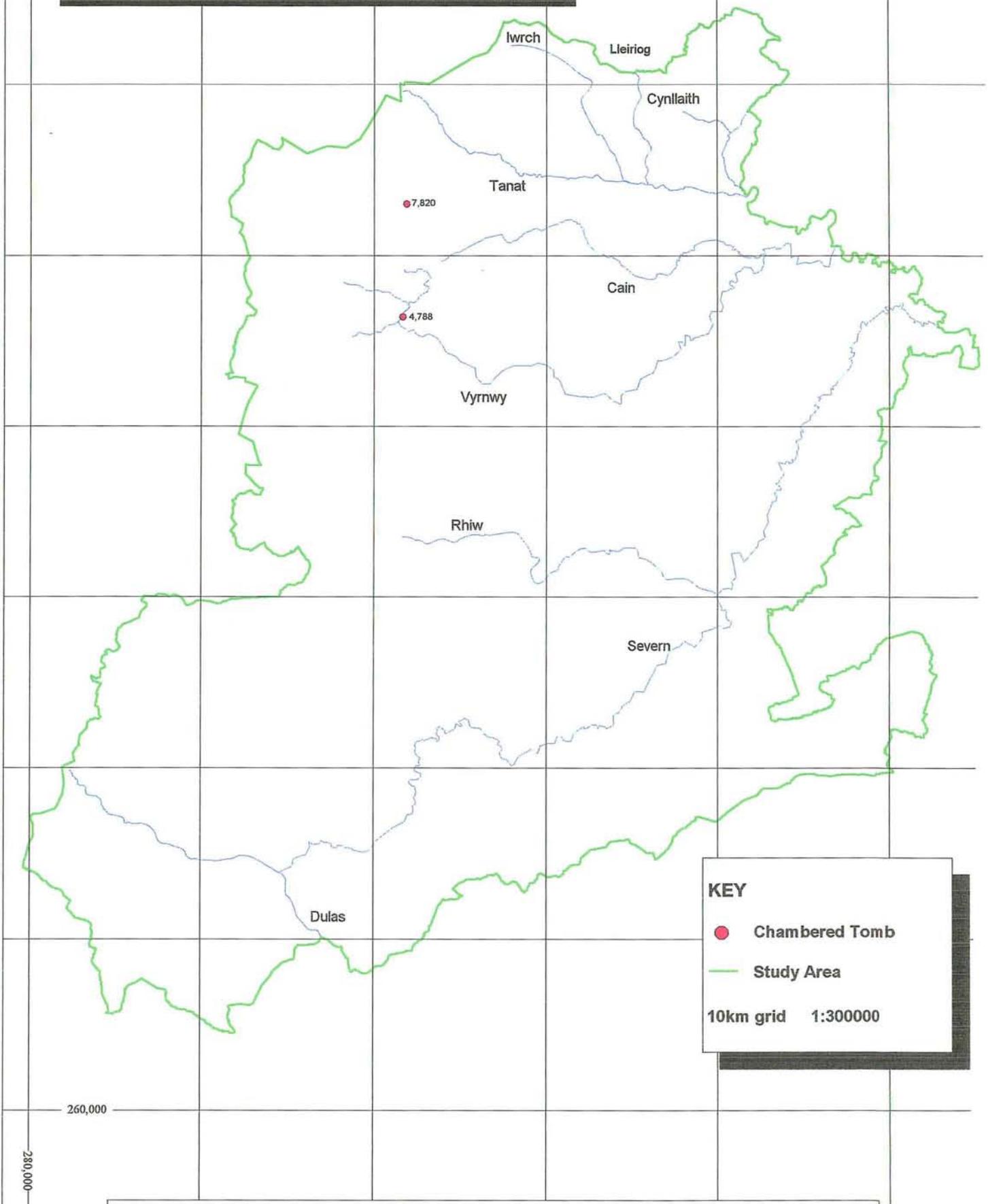
Sites on initial SMR search		736
Rejected sites	52	
'new' sites	42	
Total relevant sites on SMR		726
Destroyed sites	66	
Placename sites	103	
Scheduled sites	77	
Total sites visited	378	
Sites recommended for scheduling		195

Sites were selected for recommendation according to the established Welsh Office criteria (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*, Welsh Office Circular 60/96, Annex 3) and these are attributed to each site in appendix I. The proportion of sites visited is given in appendix III.

#### 1.2.4 Site visit forms were completed for each site visited and the monuments were photographed where surface traces were identified and/or when the light conditions were suitable.

#### 1.2.5 In the following report, sites are discussed by site type and a chronological synthesis is offered in the final section. Appendix I comprises a list of the sites recommended for scheduling while appendix II is a complete list of sites on the revised SMR and on which this study has been based. Where areas encompassing multiple sites are recommended for scheduling, maplets of the recommended scheduled area are presented in appendix IV.

**Figure 3 - The Distribution of Chambered Tombs in the Upper Severn Valley**



**KEY**

- Chambered Tomb
- Study Area

10km grid 1:300000

260,000

280,000

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## 2 CHAMBERED TOMBS

- 2.1 There are five chambered tombs (fig. 3) or possible chambered tombs listed on the SMR (Table 1) of which only one is scheduled, Afon y Dolau Gwynion. With the exception of this tomb all of the sites were visited as part of the project and three contenders were discounted.

PRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS
7820 {S}	Afon y Dolau Gwynion	SJ01932301	Certain
4788	Ciddig Barrow	SJ017164	Possible
100855	Pant y Garreg Fawr A	SJ08522883	Unlikely
100856	Pant y Garreg Fawr B	SJ08512879	Unlikely
1743	Bwlch y Gistfaen	SJ03090769	Rejected

**Table 1: Chambered tombs in the upper Severn Valley. {S} after the PRN denotes a scheduled site.**

### 2.2 Afon y Dolau Gwynion (PRN 7820)

This site was discovered during rapid upland survey in 1993 and is situated on a spur commanding extensive views to the S. The site has recently been described (Silvester 1995) and comprises a large roughly rectangular chamber measuring 5m SW-NE by 2.5m overall. To the NE there appears to be at least three orthostats forming a constricted entrance 1.5m long by approximately 0.6m wide. The chamber is surrounded by a low stony bank augmented by modern dumping but there is no trace of either a full covering mound or, indeed, a capstone.

### 2.3 Ciddig Barrow (PRN 4788)

This site is represented by a large, much disturbed cairn. It is oval to circular, with traces of kerbing and extensive central robbing. There is a roughly triangular 'tail' of stone to the SW. While Ciddig may possibly be a chambered tomb, there is little to suggest that it is other than a large round cairn, similar in size and siting to PRN 751 which lies close by. While the site has undoubtedly been damaged, there is nevertheless reason to schedule this site since the mound is still extensive and large tracts of buried land surface may still survive.

### 2.4 Pant y Garreg Fawr A (PRN100855)

Thought to be the remains of a cromlech by the RCHAMW in 1911, this site is now marked by a large stone heap approximately 11m N-S by 7m and 1.5-2m high. The site lies on a steep hillslope and is bisected by a narrow sheep track. The stones are remarkably free of vegetation and there is no structure visible within the pile. It is more likely that this site is a result of comparatively modern field clearance, perhaps augmenting a natural outcrop.

### 2.5 Pant y Garreg Fawr B (PRN 100856)

Like site A, this stoneheap was thought to be the remains of a cromlech by the RCHAMW 1911, and is now marked by a large stoneheap very similar in dimensions to Site A at approximately 11m N-S by 7m and 2m high. There are two pits, apparently robbing pits, in the top of the mound. The site lies on a steep hillslope and the stones are remarkably free of vegetation. Some larger stones on the downhill side give the appearance of revetment but they may equally be natural outcrop. It is likely that this site is a result of comparatively modern field clearance augmenting a natural outcrop.

## 2.6 Bwlch y Gistfaen (PRN 1743)

Identified as a megalithic tomb by RCAHMW in 1911, this site was discounted as an antiquity by the OS in 1977; this rejection is supported here. The site comprises a line of upright slabs, 22m long, on top of a local knoll in the bottom of a secluded valley. The slabs are, however, natural bedrock, the bedding planes of which are more or less vertical in this area. One slab does stand at right-angles to the line of the row, but it is loose and may well be displaced as a result of recent land improvement. The misidentification of this site is understandable had RCAHMW investigators visited the site when in bracken and prior to the obvious pasture improvement which has taken place here.

## 2.7 DISCUSSION

Afon y Dolau Gwynion is the only site which may be regarded as a chambered tomb with any degree of certainty within the upper Severn study area. It lies at the extreme SE of Lynch's (1969) N Wales group and its nearest neighbours appear to be outliers of the Cotswold-Severn Group: Tyddyn Bleiddyn, Tyn-y-coed (possible site), Capel Garmon and Carnedd Hengwm North (possible site). Afon y Dolau Gwynion, however, does not resemble a Cotswold-Severn tomb but rather a passage grave and as such has its closest neighbours in Caernarvonshire and Anglesey. If this identification is correct, then the site might be expected to date to the later rather than earlier Neolithic and its upland location may represent the beginnings of the Bronze Age upland colonisation. Silvester (1995) records that it is situated on an old route through the mountains, later fossilised by other Bronze Age mounds and later still by a hollowed trackway used, *inter alia*, by peat-cutters. This upland situation is, it must be said, unusual for N Welsh chambered tombs which, in keeping with other Neolithic monuments and artefacts generally, favour coastal and river valley locations. Over-speculation on the date and significance of this site should, however, be avoided until it is better understood.

The paucity of megalithic tombs in the region should not be regarded too despondantly, however, since other large round barrows, assumed to date to the Bronze Age may, in fact, cover hidden chambers and it must always remain a consideration that a barrow's exact morphology is seldom recognisable until the site has been excavated. This is particularly true of the Ciddig Barrow (PRN 4788) where the SW 'tail' is an interesting feature and where the site clearly appears to have had a structural element, as yet not understood. Tails appended to Neolithic chambered round cairns, are, of course, known at sites such as Bryn yr Hen Bobl, Anglesey (Lynch 1969, 115) and Pen y Wyrllod, Brecknock (Corcoran 1969, 44) though Bronze Age round cairns may similarly have satellite appendages, for example the satellite cairn at Carneddau, Powys (Gibson 1993) or the similar appendage at Brenig 51 (Lynch 1993) though admittedly these satellites are smaller than the Ciddig 'tail'. Similarly the long cairn at New House, Churchstoke (PRN 3422), interpreted here as a long barrow, may, as suggested below, prove to be a chambered tomb, possibly of Cotswold-Severn type.

In view of the rarity of chambered tombs nationally, the unscheduled example, Ciddig Barrow, is being recommended for scheduling though this should be combined with survey work to confirm the possible identification. Even as a Bronze Age round barrow, however, this site would warrant scheduled status in view of its size and proximity to its substantial neighbour.

### 3 LONG BARROWS

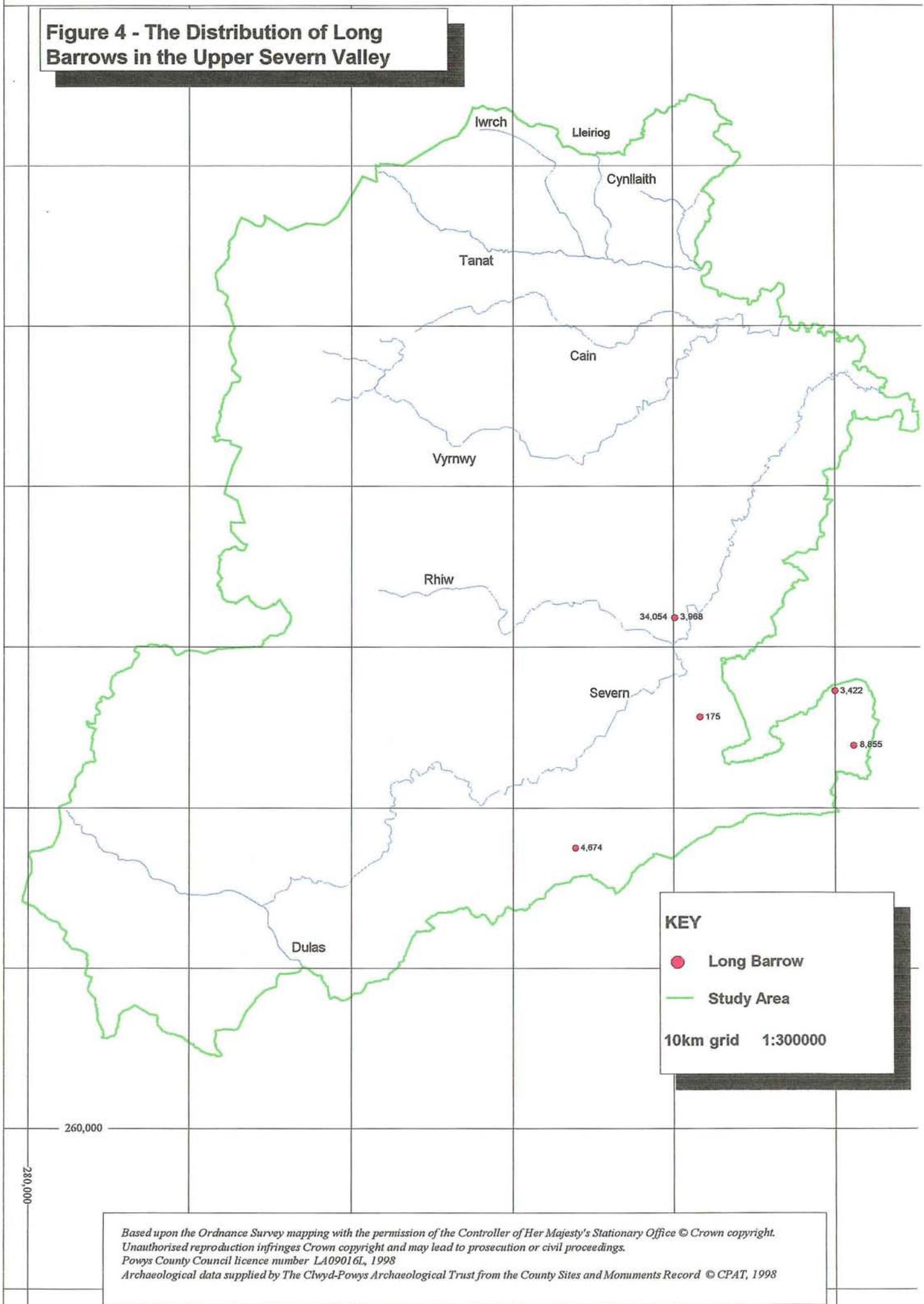
- 3.1 Six long barrows or possible long barrows were recorded on the SMR for the upper Severn Valley (fig. 4; Table 2), none of which is scheduled. With the exception of Lower Luggy which was well-known to the writer, all sites were visited as part of the project. One round barrow has also now been re-identified as a long barrow subsequent to a field visit and a small rectilinear enclosure at Lower Luggy is also tentatively identified as a possible short long barrow. As a result of this fieldwork, only two sites are now considered to be convincing identifications. The other possible sites would warrant further investigation.

PRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS
8855	Hyssington Ridge Mound	SO31159390	Possible
175	Montgomery Town Hill	SO216957	Unlikely
4674	Middle Cwm y Ddalfa Mound	SO139875	Unlikely
3968	Lower Luggy	SJ20080184	Certain
34054	Lower Luggy Enclosure	SJ20000191	Possible
3422	New House Cairn II	SO30059730	Likely

*Table 2: Long Barrow Sites in the upper Severn Valley.*

- 3.2 **Hyssington Ridge Mound (PRN 8855)**  
Lying close to the road, this site comprises an oval mound some 40m long by 15m wide and reaching up to 3m high. The site is probably natural though there is an absence of comparable landforms in the immediate area. It remains a possibility that it is a natural ridge which has been artificially augmented/utilised and this site may benefit from trial excavation and survey work.
- 3.3 **Montgomery Town Hill (PRN 175)**  
The only reference to this long barrow is the RCHAMW Montgomeryshire Inventory of 1911 which records a site visit in 1909. The site is described as a possible long barrow, 70yds (c.64m) N-S by 18yds (c.16.5m) E-W. The site was marked by a 'few straggling trees' and it was considered at the time that the rise in ground may have been the result of root activity. While the elevated nature of Town Hill would have been an excellent siting for a barrow, either long or round, the site is now occupied by the County War Memorial flanked by two pine plantations each warranting the 1909 description of 'straggling' and no trace of a man-made mound survives.
- 3.4 **Middle Cwm y Ddalfa Mound (PRN 4674)**  
There are two oval mounds recorded under this PRN. They are recorded as ditched, rectangular and with rounded corners. The first measures 21m NW-SE by 7m wide and the second measures 21.5m NW-SE by 8m wide. The site is now forested and neither site was located. However their interpretation as pillow mounds in the SMR may be more likely than long barrow. Lying in a deep narrow valley, their siting is not typical for long barrows which tend to be found on broad valley floors or false crests.

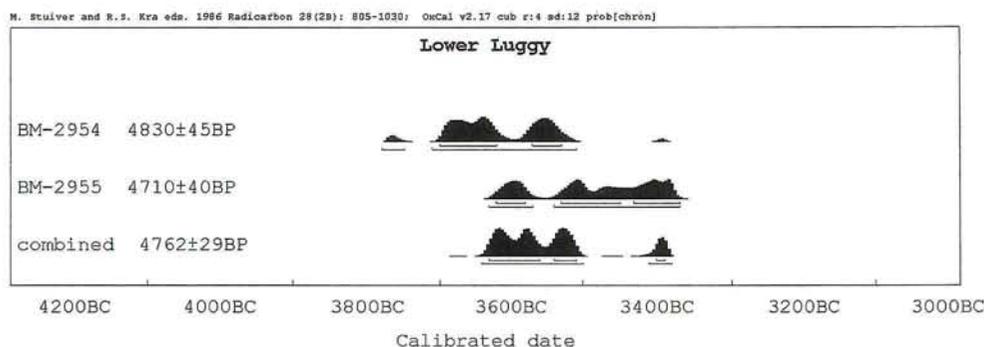
**Figure 4 - The Distribution of Long Barrows in the Upper Severn Valley**



### 3.5 Lower Luggy (PRN 3968)

Lower Luggy was recognised as a cropmark on Cambridge Aerial Photo No BQX-041, taken on 26th July 1974. It was subsequently re-photographed in 1996 when more detail was added to the site. It lies on a broad gravel terrace above the present floodplain at c.76m OD and forms the most northerly and potentially earliest element of the Dyffryn Lane complex (Gibson 1995a). It comprises an elongated trapezoid enclosure, closed at the distal end. A site visit in 1994 located the surviving remains of a mound some 0.3m high at the NE end tailing away to the SW. The site was subject to physical survey, geophysical survey and trial excavation in 1994 (Gibson in prep a) when the presence of a facade trench was first noted, when the lateral ditches were identified as bedding-trenches, and when the presence of a probable cairn of water-worn boulders was identified below the proximal end. Radiocarbon dates from the outer rings of carbonised oak posts centred on c.3700-3300 Cal BC (fig. 5).

Lower Luggy also appears to be part of a complex with other features, possibly associated and possibly of a ritual nature, having been recorded by geophysical survey and aerial photography. These comprise a large pit (PRN 34706) and a large ovoid enclosure (PRN 34054) to the NW of the barrow. In addition, two square barrows to the E of the long barrow (Gibson in prep a) are probably of Dark Age date (Brassil *et al.* 1991).



**Fig 5: The radiocarbon dates from Lower Luggy long barrow.**

### 3.6 New House Cairn II (PRN 3422)

New House, Churchstoke was re-interpreted as a long barrow after a field visit during this project. The site was situated on a false crest at the foot of Corndon Hill and commands spectacular views over the Camlad Basin and Severn Valley and westwards to the Cambrian Mountains. It comprises an oval mound orientated SW-NE and measuring 30m by 18m. The proximal end rises to a meagre 0.3m, above the surrounding field surface and is towards the SW. This is unusual for long barrows which normally have their proximal ends to the E though parallels for a western orientation may be found at, for example, Hazelton (Saville 1990). Around the NE of the perimeter of New House, are some possible kerb stones in the form of large rounded boulders and a modern clearance cairn now occupies and augments the proximal end.

### 3.7 Lower Luggy Enclosure (PRN 34054)

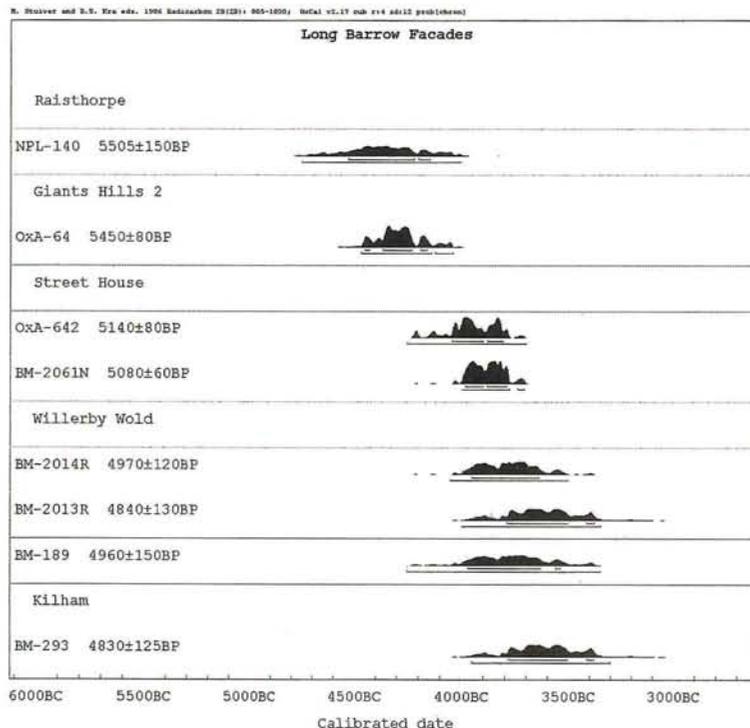
A sub-rectangular ditched enclosure in the same field as the Lower Luggy Long barrow may also be a contender for a long barrow identification; in this case an oval long barrow. The juxtaposition of long and oval barrows in other areas of southern Britain is well-known (RCHM 1979) and, while at first sight the Lower Luggy cropmark does appear to be a small enclosure of presumed later prehistoric date, aerial photographs (96-01-0001-4) indicate the presence of a slight internal mound showing as a slight

shadow and colour slide photographs (96-C-0003-4) show the tractor tracks rising up as they cross the enclosure. An apparent causeway in the SE corner recalls the similarly placed corner gap through the ditch of the Skendleby II long barrow (Evans & Simpson 1991).

### 3.8 DISCUSSION

Lower Luggly and New House Cairn II, therefore appear to be the only two sites in the upper Severn Valley which may fairly confidently be identified as long barrows. The morphology of New House is as yet poorly understood though it remains a possibility, in view of its stone construction, apparent perolithic kerb and the unusual orientation it shares with Hazelton, that the proximal end covers a chamber and that, like Capel Garmon, New House represents an outlier of the Cotswold-Severn group.

Only Lower Luggly has been tested by excavation and has been confirmed as an earlier Neolithic long barrow with proximal cairn and defined by palisade trenches including a proximal facade. As such it has close parallels elsewhere in the British Neolithic. For example, such proximal cairns or stone settings are common and tend to be associated with mortuary structures and deposits (see Kinnes 1992 for comparanda). At Fussell's Lodge (Ashbee 1966) an oval flint cairn covered the burial deposits while at Wayland's Smithy (Whittle 1991) the primary mortuary structure was edged with considerable amounts of stone. At Lochill (Masters 1973), Street House (Vyner 1984), and Dalladies B (Piggott 1972) the mortuary structures were edged with stone which may also be a possibility at Lower Luggly. Only further excavation will be likely to shed further light on this hypothesis.



**Fig 6: Radiocarbon dates for long barrow facades/palisades (source Kinnes 1992).**

Palisade barrows are also well-paralleled in the British Neolithic from the Yorkshire Wolds to Wessex. The site at East Heslerton (Vatcher 1965) with its in-curving facade

trench may be most like the Lower Luggy barrow where the eastern lateral ditch did appear to project beyond the line of the facade. Another possibility, given the limitations of keyhole excavation, may be that in trench 2 at Lower Luggy, it may only have been the facade that was located in which case it may have been 'horned' like Giant's Hills I, Skendleby (Phillips 1936) or Street House, Cleveland (Vyner 1984). Unfortunately neither the aerial photography nor the geophysics shed further light on this morphological problem.

With the exception of the implausibly early dates from Giants Hills 2 and Raisthorpe, radiocarbon dating for other sites with facade and/or palisade trenches show remarkable similarity with the Lower Luggy dates (fig. 6). Generally the dates span half a millennium between 4000 and 3500 Cal BC and the Lower Luggy dates are entirely consistent with this trend.

It is recommended that both the Lower Luggy and the New House II cairns be scheduled in view of the rarity of these monuments. However, the Lower Luggy site, still surviving as a subtle earthwork, is at risk from ploughing. Trial excavation here has demonstrated the potential of the site and the presence of protected buried contexts. These contexts are at risk from the present agricultural regime and even scheduling will not ensure their preservation should class consent also be granted. It is recommended that a management agreement be drawn up here to ensure that the field becomes permanent pasture or, failing that, excavation to preserve by record the deposits at risk. The Hyssington mound and Lower Luggy Enclosure, also surviving as a slight earthwork, may also be worthy of scheduling, but, in view of the uncertainty over the identification of these sites, survey and trial excavation may be an initial recommendation.

#### **4 MORTUARY ENCLOSURES**

- 4.1 The term 'mortuary enclosure' in British Neolithic studies is somewhat of a misnomer since the type sites such as Dorchester and Normanton Down have both produced scant evidence indeed for mortuary practices. The argument has been that the skeletal remains have been removed for burial in long barrows. This may be the case but it is an assumption, not a fact and is also generally unprovable. Loveday (1985) prefers the less prejudiced name 'oblong ditched enclosures' which, though painfully matter of fact, is nevertheless both far less subjective and far less presumptuous. Loveday sees these monuments as forming part of a generic sepulchro-ritual tradition encompassing cursus monuments, long barrows, oval barrows and 'mortuary enclosures'.
- 4.2 The upper Severn Valley is not known for its abundance of mortuary enclosures but there is one possible contender at Lower Luggy (PRN 34054). This site has already been discussed above with relation to long barrows. It is a sub-rectangular site with a causeway through the ditch in the SE corner and it has been pointed out that there are possible traces of a vestigial central mound showing on some aerial photographs. Juxtapositioning of oval and long barrows is documented elsewhere, particularly in Hampshire (RCHM, 1979).
- 4.3 The site measures 40m by 30m and while it is conventionally considered to be a later prehistoric small enclosure, the date remains untested by excavation. The context of the site in terms of its closeness to the Lower Luggy long barrow and its peripheral position to the Dyffryn Lane henge complex might warrant some investigative attention.

- 4.4 In this context, the cropmark 'halls' at Dyffryn Lane might also be mentioned. These sites (PRNs 1445 & 5928) are conventionally considered to be Dark Age timber halls but their superficial similarity to either the middle Neolithic building at Balbridie, Aberdeenshire (Fairweather & Ralston 1993) or indeed the mortuary structures at Balfarg (Barclay & Russell-White 1993) has been noted elsewhere (Gibson 1995).

## 5 CURSUS MONUMENTS

- 5.1 Four cursus or possible cursus monuments are recorded in the SMR (fig. 7; Table 3) of which one, Sarn-y-bryn-caled I, is scheduled. Since both Sarn-y-bryn-caled I and II are well-known to the writer, only one site, Meifod, was visited as part of the project. The fourth site, Collfryn, was identified as part of CPAT's AP mapping programme funded by RCAHMW and was brought to the writer's attention at the final stage of writing-up.

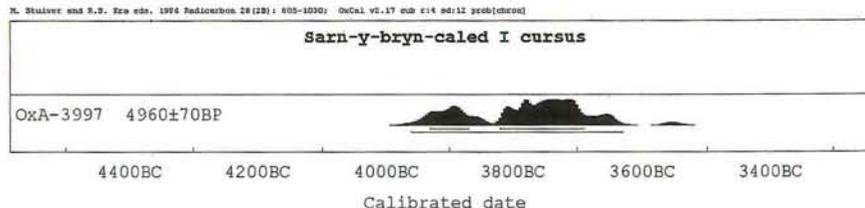
PRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS
3482 {S}	Welshpool (Sarn-y-bryn-caled I)	SJ21720487	Certain
7123	Meifod	SJ16211377	Possible
4025	Sarn-y-bryn-caled II	SJ21920514	Rejected
38009	Collfryn	SJ21891649	Likely

**Table 3: Cursus Monuments in the upper Severn Valley**

- 5.2 **Sarn-y-bryn-caled I (PRN 3482)**  
 Discovered by St Joseph in the mid 1970's, this site has recently been described and its position within the Sarn-y-bryn-caled ritual complex has been demonstrated (Gibson 1994). The cursus is 380m long, 10m wide and is orientated NE-SW. Aerial photographs have proved it to have had squared terminals and to have had causeways at points along its lateral ditches. Trial excavation demonstrated the ditches to be shallow, flat-based and to demonstrate silting from the outside attesting the former presence of external banks. A radiocarbon date of 4960±70 BP (OxA-3997) was obtained from oak charcoal on the floor of the E ditch but since this date represents one of the earliest dates for the cursus tradition in Britain, it must be acknowledged that the charcoal may have been from old wood (fig. 8).
- 5.3 **Meifod (PRN 7123)**  
 The Meifod site was recorded by Chris Musson in 1984 (CPAT Aerial Photograph 84-MB-0624) although it was only photographed at a distance. It comprises two parallel ditches and measures over 160m long and 20m wide. It lies parallel to a stream known as Hen Afon ("old river") 60m to the SE and which is probably a former course of the River Vyrnwy, presently flowing 450m to the SE. The site is currently under pasture and is regularly ploughed. There are undulations in the field which probably attest the meanderings of the Vyrnwy. Little more can be said about this site until further photographs are taken or until geophysical survey and trial excavation can be undertaken.
- 5.4 **Sarn-y-bryn-caled Cursus II (PRN 4025)**  
 Photographed in 1971 by St Joseph (CUCAP Photograph BGR 5), and again in 1989 by Chris Musson (CPAT Photograph 89-MB-0729), this site shows as two parallel ditches, 12m apart and running SW-NE. The southern end of this site lies some 100m to the N of the NE terminal of the Sarn-y-bryn-caled I cursus (see above).

The cropmark is traceable for a distance of 220m and a large ring ditch (now quarried away (Gibson 1994)) is located 200m to the NE of the northern end. Beaker pottery has been found in the same field (Gibson 1994). There are no terminals visible. A possible central mound may suggest that the cropmark is a former road or track, perhaps that from which Sarn-y-bryn-caled (lit. "road by the hard hill") takes its name.

The site has been rejected as a cursus monument on the grounds of lack of terminals, the fact that it ignores topography and because the ditches appear to run into field ditches in the field to the S. Moreover its overall cursus appearance is not convincing.



**Fig 8: Calibrated radiocarbon date from the Sarn-y-bryn-caled I cursus.**

### 5.5 Collfryn (PRN 38009)

This site is visible on 1981 aerial photographs but has only recently been added to the SMR during CPAT's AP mapping programme. It is orientated NNE-SSW and is visible for approximately 83m. The squared NNE terminal is visible but there is no trace of the southern terminal. The site is defined by two parallel narrow ditches 8m apart and bears a superficial resemblance to the narrow cursus monuments at Llandegai and Sarn-y-bryn-caled I. A large (35m diameter) ring ditch lies to the west and encloses a substantial off-centre pit.

### 5.6 DISCUSSION

Cursus monuments are an enigmatic yet poorly understood phenomenon in the British Neolithic and the cursus monuments of Wales, recently the subject of a scrutinising study (Gibson forthcoming a), do little at present to illuminate the class as a whole. Indeed, only three of the eleven sites recorded on the Welsh SMRs (Llandegai, Caernarvonshire (Houlder 1968), Sarn-y-bryn-caled I (Gibson 1994) and Walton, Radnorshire (Musson 1994)) can be demonstrated to be cursus monuments with any degree of certainty. While comprehensive national studies like that of Loveday (1985) and intensive studies of particular sites (Barrett *et al.* 1991) have done much to elucidate the conceptual aspects and chronology of cursus construction, it would be rash to extend these conclusions directly to all monuments, particularly since the class exhibits a national, or even international distribution (Chancerel *et al.* 1993), and includes monuments with considerable morphological variation.

This morphological variation is very visible within the cursus and possible cursus monuments of Wales. The Welsh sites, few and uncertain though they are, seem to be consistent with the national pattern, even allowing for the interpretative difficulties of the cropmark evidence. Their riverine or terrace locations are ubiquitous as is their association with other later Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual monuments. The admittedly very limited dating evidence does appear to be in agreement with national trends though only one Welsh cursus can be securely dated and even then, only by a single radiocarbon date.

Future research for Welsh cursus monuments must be a priority. A minimum research programme must be to test the possible or unlikely sites by repeated aerial photography in favourable conditions conducive to good cropmarks and by other remote sensing techniques, to define better the extent of the sites and to gather more contextual information. Test excavation is also essential to further test sites and to place them within a chronological framework as has been possible for Sarn-y-bryn-caled. However, test excavation of cursus monuments generally has usually concentrated on the ditch silts with minimal results. Greater excavation of larger samples of the interior of monuments, particularly at terminal locations or at causeways in the lateral ditches may shed further light on the functions and ritual of these enclosures.

There is also a large body of aerial photographic evidence for Wales generally and little of this material has been subject to systematic interpretation. It remains a distinct possibility that more cursus sites remain to be discovered, particularly on the Welsh gravels which have received far less attention than their English and Scottish counterparts.

Collfryn, Meifod and the unscheduled Sarn-y-bryn-caled site cannot be recommended for scheduling at this stage since too much doubt surrounds their identification. All three sites would benefit from evaluation.

## 6 HENGES AND HENGIFORM SITES

- 6.1 There are eight sites recorded as henges or possible henges within the study area (fig. 9; Table 4) and this may well be augmented following trial examination of the larger ring ditches of which 7 have diameters of over 30m. With the exception of Dyffryn Lane, they are all known from cropmarks and morphological detail is lacking in the majority of cases. Antiquarian excavations have taken place at Dyffryn Lane while Sarn-y-bryn-caled II and Coed-y-dinas have both been recently excavated.

PRN	NAME	NGR	STATUS
50290 {S}	Dyffryn Lane	SJ20430140	Certain
4930	Sarn-y-bryn-caled II	SJ21820481	Certain
3965	Coed y Dinas Ring Ditch I	SJ22180528	Certain
6063 {S}	Glanmule Ring Ditch	SO16579065	Likely
101071{S}	Meusydd Cropmark A	SJ13452519	Likely
17010	Sarn-y-bryn-caled	SJ21530466	Likely
4624	Four Crosses	SJ28671888	Possible
4546	Sarn-y-bryn-caled	SJ21870502	Possible

*Table 4: Henge and hengiform sites in the upper Severn Valley.*

- 6.2 **Dyffryn Lane (PRN 50290)**  
 This monument (described in Gibson 1995a) still survives as an earthwork. It measures 60m in diameter overall and is defined by a low bank with internal ditch 5m wide and 0.3m deep. The interior of the site is covered by a low mound and antiquarian references record stones having been moved from the site perhaps attesting the presence of a kerb barrow or stone circle. Parch marks on aerial photographs also suggest the presence of stones. The entrance is to the NW and there appears to be a pit across the causeway. The site is obviously multi-phased though the sequence is unlikely to be resolved without excavation.

### 6.3 Glanmule (PRN 6063)

This site measures some 15m in diameter with possible larger gaps to the SE and NW. The ditch appears to be broad in comparison to the diameter of the site and is composed of 8 distinct ditch segments. Harding & Lee (1987, 339-42) comment on external parching possibly representing an external bank, though this is not convincing. Other pits and a ring ditch appear in the same field.

### 6.4 Sarn-y-bryn-caled II (PRN 4930)

Totally excavated in advance of the Welshpool by-pass, this site measured 8m by 7m overall with a penannular ditch 1m wide and 1m deep. The site opened to the NW and the entrance causeway was flanked by two postholes. Four cremation deposits were recovered from the ditch terminals. The primary was in an undercut in the S ditch terminal and was of a young adult female. A child and a possible adult female were recovered from secondary and tertiary contexts respectively within the S terminal. A severely plough-truncated cremation from the N terminal was of an adult of indeterminate sex. The site had been recut at an advanced stage of ditch silting and Peterborough pottery was obtained from both the lower and upper levels of this recut. The radiocarbon dates for this site are as follows (Table 5 & fig. 10).

LAB NO	DATE BP	CAL BC (68%)	CAL BC (95%)
BM-2820	4400±45	3100 - 2920	3310 - 3230 or 3180 - 3160 or 3140 - 2910
BM-2819	4200±40	2900 - 2860 or 2810 - 2770 or 2730 - 2670	2920 - 2860 or 2820 - 2660 or 2640 - 2620

*Table 5: Radiocarbon dates from Sarn-y-bryn-caled II.*

### 6.5 Four Crosses (PRN 4624)

Recognised from cropmarks (CPAT AP 77.10.35-6), this site has a circular bank c. 2m wide and an internal ditch with a NNE entrance gap. The whole measures some 25m across and lies on a gravel terrace above the River Vyrnwy. Harding & Lee (1987, 337-9) record this site as possibly being natural in origin and unlikely to be henge-related.

### 6.6 Coed y Dinas Ring Ditch I (PRN 3965)

Discovered from the air in 1975 (St Joseph 1980), this site was excavated in 1992 as part of the rescue excavations prompted by works associated with the construction of the Welshpool relief road (Gibson 1994). The site measured 19m in internal diameter with a ditch 1.5-2.3 m across and surviving to 0.38-0.85m deep below the gravel surface though the ditch had been considerably eroded in the S where it was shallowest. There was an entrance in the W and a partial causeway in the E. This partial causeway was represented by two ditch butts below the upper fills of the ditch and was clearly non-functional in terms of entry and exit.

The finds from the lowermost fill of the ditch comprised a collection of Beaker sherds and a single Grooved Ware sherd. The Beaker sherds were associated with the carbonised remains of hulled barley and a radiocarbon date of 3630±45BP (Table 6).

**Figure 7 - The Distribution of Cursus Monuments in the Upper Severn Valley**



**KEY**

- Cursus Monument
- Study Area

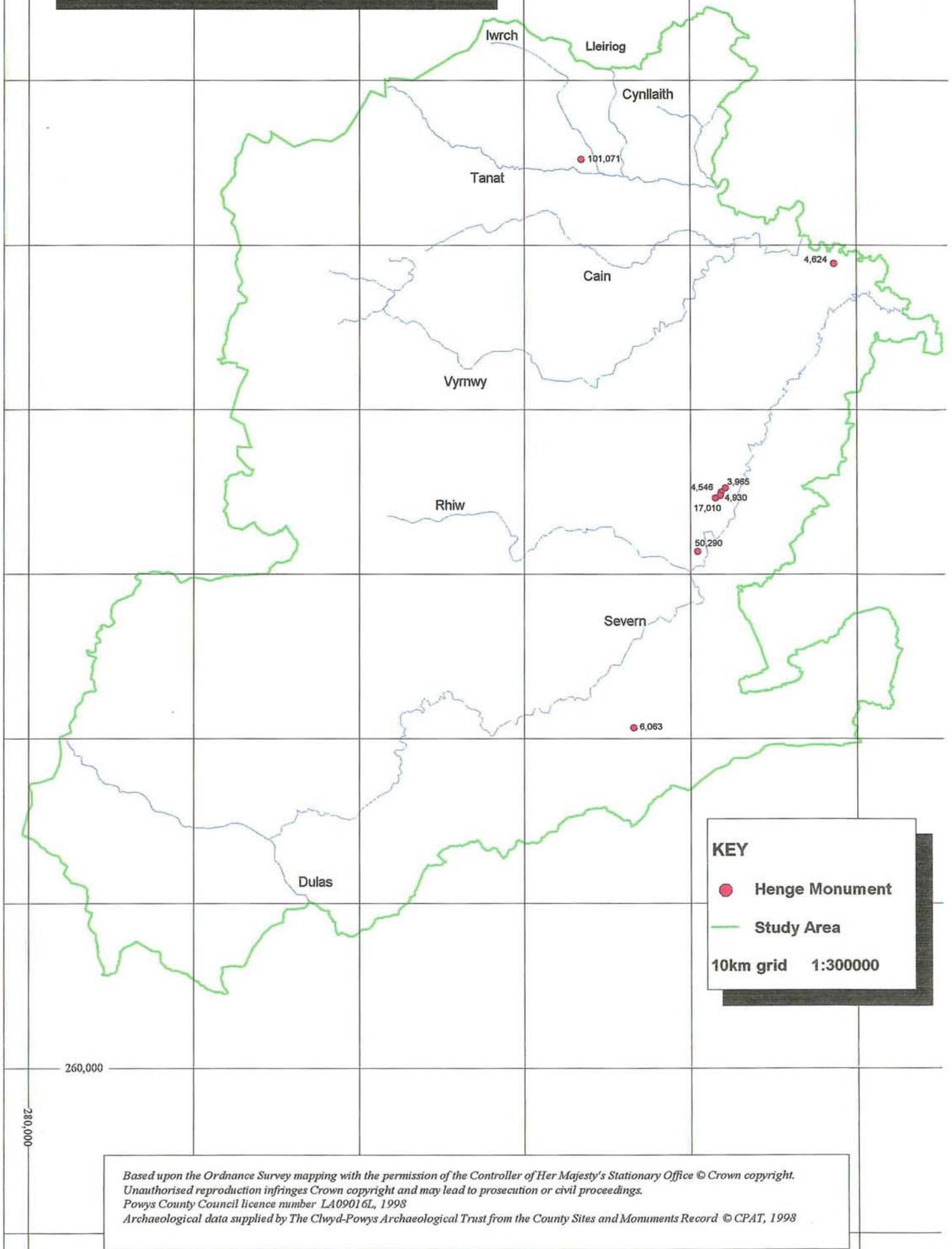
10km grid 1:300000

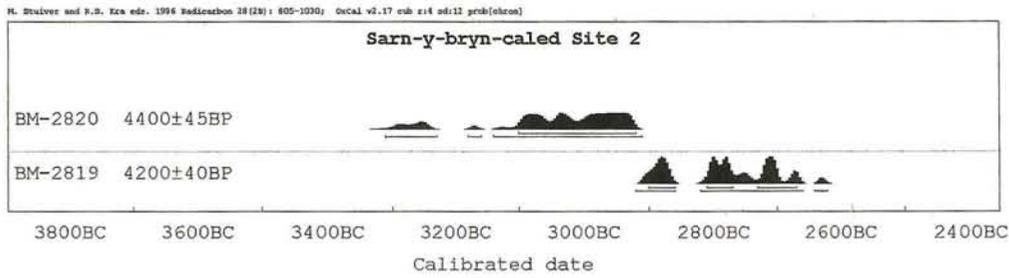
260,000

280,000

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**Figure 9 - The Distribution of Henge Monuments in the Upper Severn Valley**





**Fig 10: Radiocarbon dates from Sarn-y-bryn-caled II.**

Lab No.	Date BP	Cal BC (68%)	Cal BC (95%)
BM-2837	3630±45	2120 - 2080 or 2040 - 1940	2140 - 1890

**Table 6: Radiocarbon Date for Coed y Dinas henge.**

Interestingly and unusually, the ditch silts clearly indicated that silting had taken place from the interior of the site. Analysis of the geotechnical data suggested either the former presence of a bank or a steep-sided low mound.

**6.7 Meusydd Cropmark A (PRN 101071)**

Once more revealed on St Joseph APs, this site comprises a small circular ring ditch with no trace of a bank or mound. The site measures only some 10m across overall but is marked by a broad ditch which has given rise to its interpretation as a small hengiform site.

**6.8 Sarn-y-bryn-caled (PRN 17010)**

This small penannular ring ditch appears to resemble Sarn-y-bryn-caled II but opens to the SW. It was revealed during the geophysical survey of the southern terminal of the Sarn-y-bryn-caled cursus but has not been proven by excavation or confirmed by air photography.

**6.9 Sarn-y-bryn-caled (PRN 4546)**

This ring ditch measures some 40m in diameter and lies to the NE of the N terminal of the Sarn-y-bryn-caled cursus. The site is recorded only as a cropmark with no trace of an associated bank or mound. The present road from Sarn-y-bryn-caled to Belan Locks currently bisects the monument and no entrance causeways are visible. The positioning of the monument within the cursus complex is in keeping with henge-cursus relationships.

**6.10 DISCUSSION**

These monuments, to which others doubtless remain to be added once the AP coverage for the Upper Severn gravels is comprehensively studied, are all united in their valley bottom and river gravel distribution. Of the eight sites, two lack any evidence for an entrance causeway (Sarn-y-bryn-caled (PRN 4546) and Meusydd A (PRN 101071)). Of the other six, three have northern orientations (Dyffryn Lane and Sarn-y-bryn-caled II - NW, and Four Crosses, NNE) while Coed y Dinas and Sarn-y-

bryn-caled (PRN 17010) are orientated W and SW respectively. Glanmule is difficult to orientate, being a causewayed ring ditch, but larger gaps to the SE and NW might suggest a broad affinity with a Class II henge. Indeed, it is only this site which might possibly fall within the class II category, and then not convincingly, while all other sites where entrances are detectable, are of Class I type.

In terms of size, the Upper Severn sites are quite modest (Table 7) ranging from almost 2000 to less than 10 sq. m. Harding & Lee (1987, 37-41) state that the largest group of henges in terms of diameter fall below 60m in internal diameter and Table 7 clearly shows that the upper Severn Valley sites belong to this group. Sites below 14m in internal diameter are classed mini-henges by Harding & Lee and the four smaller sites in the present survey fall into this classification.

NAME	PRN	OVERALL DIAM (approx)	INTERNAL DIAM (approx)	INTERNAL AREA (approx)
Dyffryn Lane	50290	60	50	1963 sq m
Sarn-y-bryn-caled	4546	40	36	1018 sq m
Coed y Dinas	3965	23	19	284 sq m
Four Crosses	4624	25	15	177 sq m
Glanmule	6063	15	11	95 sq m
Meusydd A	101071	10	7	39 sq m
Sarn-y-bryn-caled II	4930	8	5	20 sq m
Sarn-y-bryn-caled	17010	6	3	7 sq m

**Table 7: Comparative sizes (in metres) of Upper Severn henge monuments.**

Dyffryn Lane is clearly the best preserved of the upper Severn henges. Not only does it survive as an earthwork, but it appears to have a complex history and developmental sequence. Geophysical survey has shown that this site is being actively eroded by the present agricultural regime despite its scheduled status and that fragile deposits such as buried land surfaces below the bank and the mound are at serious risk.

The other sites may be regarded as relatively stable while acknowledging that damage to the upper ditch silts or, indeed to remnant banks surviving in the ploughsoil, may still occur through continued ploughing. While arguably it is the ditch of a henge which is generally the most visible feature of the monument (especially on air photographs) and therefore might be regarded as the most important feature, taking up usually 25% of the total diameter of a site and having the most profound effect on the landscape, nevertheless internal features such as post and pit circles have also been recorded at henges. These internal features shed more light on the use of the monument than generally does the ditch yet these internal features are usually less substantial than the ditch and must be regarded as being more at risk from ploughing than the ditch itself. If this observation is accepted, then ploughing must be regarded as a serious threat even to cropmark sites which tend to be considered stable. This may be demonstrated at Coed-y-dinas where erosion was seen to be greatest in the southern part of the site near the edge of the terrace upon which the monument lay. It was obvious from the site plan that it was only in the less eroded northern half of the monument that internal features were recorded and that these features became more ephemeral as they approached the southern sector.

contemporaneity. A further recent excavation at Down Farm, Salisbury has uncovered a large pit circle surrounding a complicated central feature (inf Martin Green). While post-excavation is still in progress at this site, the association of the central pit with Peterborough Ware suggests a middle Neolithic date.

The majority of cropmark pit circles which have been excavated, however, appear to have held timber uprights and a recent survey has shown timber circles to be a much more common phenomenon than had previously been thought (Gibson 1994). These circles vary in complexity, size and date though generally belong to the period between c. 3000-1000 Cal BC with the complex sites clustering towards the middle of the period.

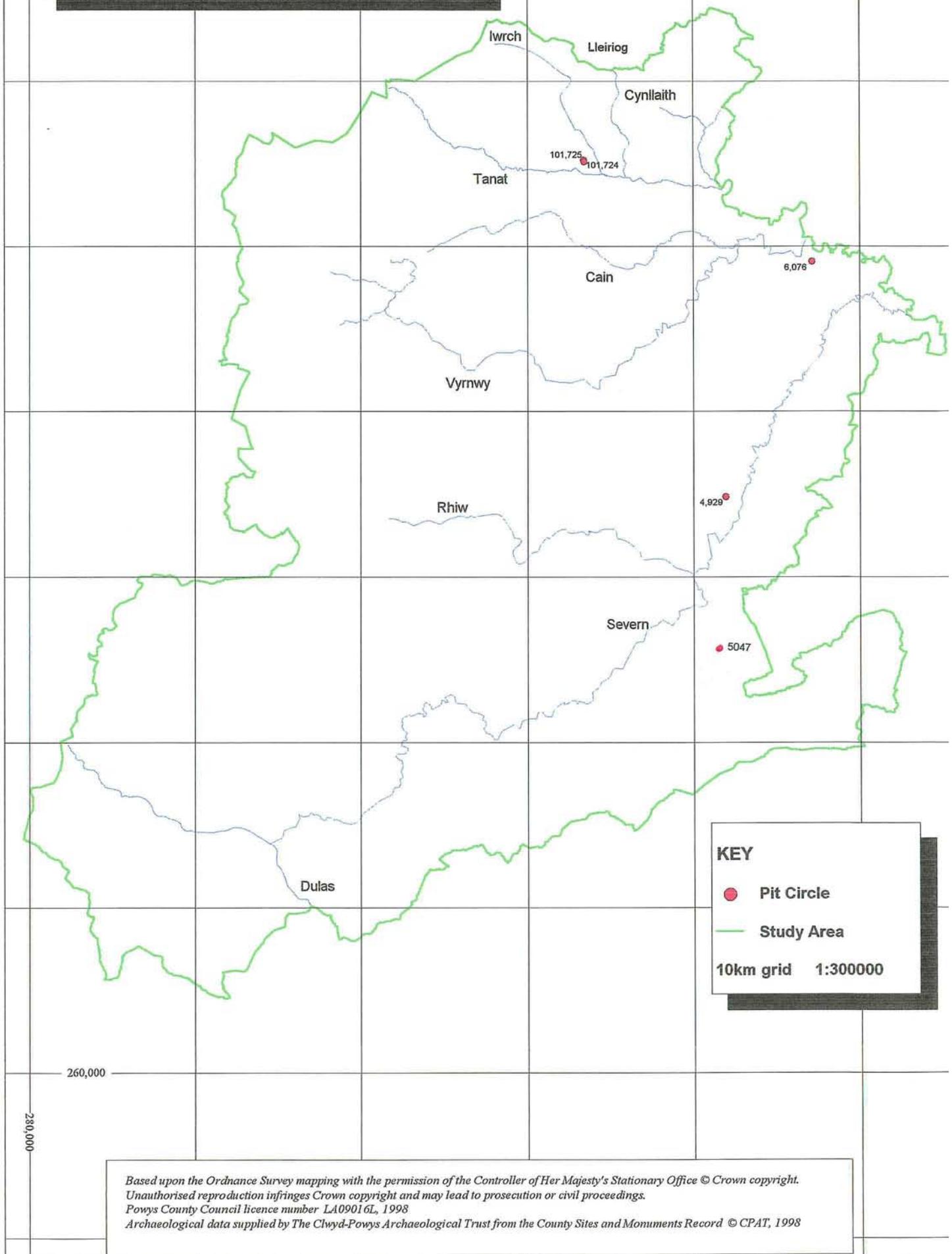
There are difficulties in interpreting the data presented on aerial photographs, however. This was demonstrated by the excavation of two cropmark pit circles at Romancamp Gate, Moray (Barclay 1993). Here the pit circles, 8.5m and 11.5m in diameter, proved to be the structural elements of substantial roundhouses and were radiocarbon dated to the last three centuries of the first millennium BC.

It is recommended, as a result of the rarity of these sites, that all pit circles should be scheduled. However both the Four Crosses and Brandysop Bridge examples are tentative identifications and it is recommended that the presence of the unexcavated examples in the present study area be tested by geophysical survey, trial excavation and, dependant on the results, subsequently scheduled.

## 8 TIMBER CIRCLES

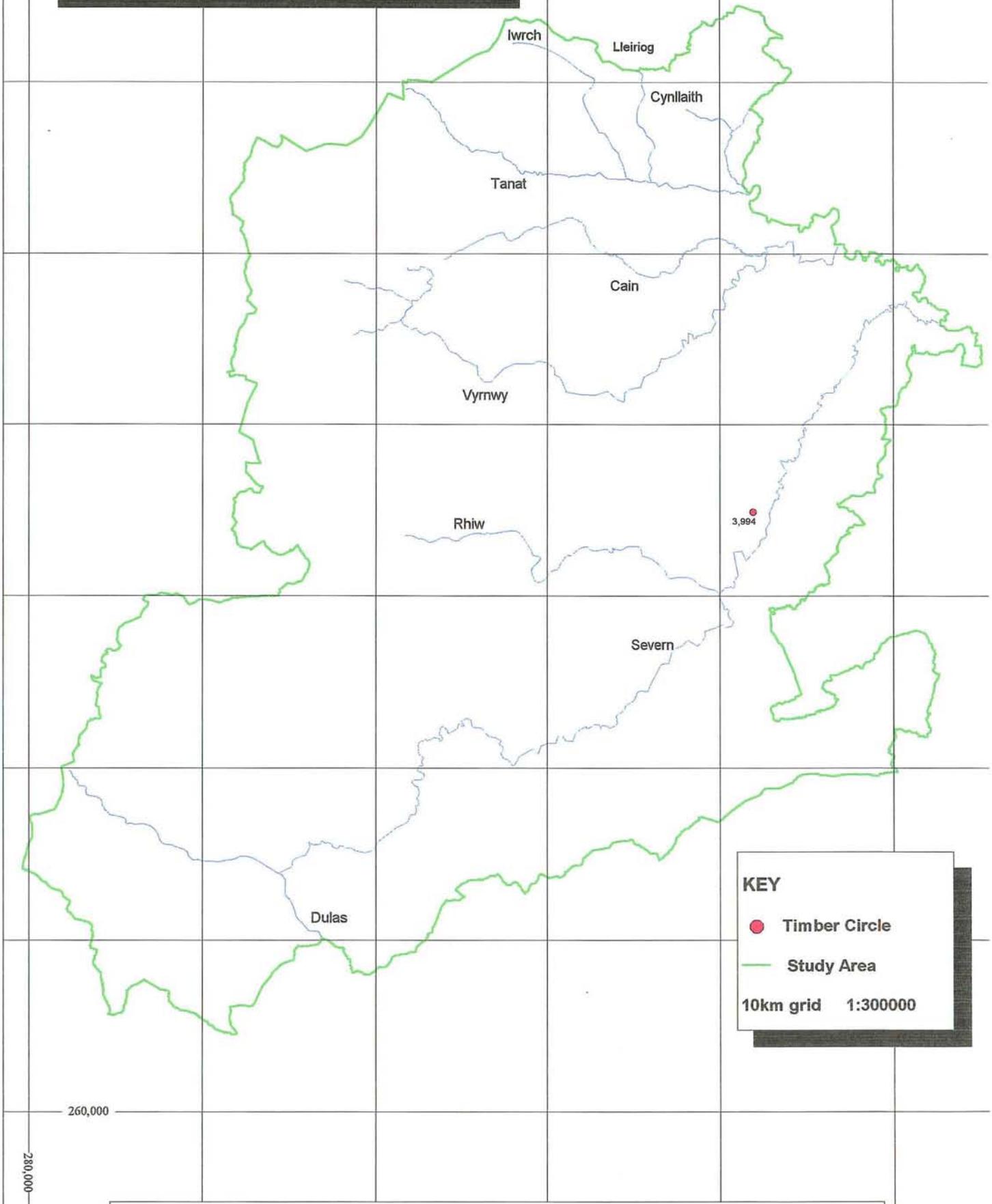
- 8.1 There are two timber circles in the study area. The first at Sarn-y-bryn-caled is part of the Sarn-y-bryn-caled cursus complex and was completely excavated in 1990 in advance of the Welshpool Relief Road (Gibson 1994). The second is Caebetin Hill, located beneath a barrow and excavated in the early 1930s by Jerman (1932). This site is recorded as a round barrow in the gazetteer.
- 8.2 The Sarn-y-bryn-caled circle (fig. 12) was double, constructed of oak and orientated towards the S. At the centre of the inner circle were two cremation burials. The primary burial was associated with four calcined flint arrowheads and is interpreted as a sacrifice with analogies at Stonehenge. The second was associated with a small undecorated vase Food Vessel. Radiocarbon dates from the outer rings of the oak posts are listed in Table 9. These dates are in statistical agreement and indicate a date of c.2100 BC. This similarity is best expressed graphically in fig. 13.
- 8.3 The other timber circle was located beneath the barrow at Caebetin, Kerry (Jerman 1932). The circle was a small oval stakehole circle but, like Sarn-y-bryn-caled, had orientations on the cardinal points in the form of larger posts to the E and W and an edge-set stone to the S. The Caebetin barrow was not completely excavated and still survives as an earthwork which is regularly ploughed. It may benefit from complete excavation prior to its final destruction.
- 8.4 Other possible timber circles, though unexcavated, are visible on aerial photographs of the Meusydd complex (PRNs 101724, 101725,) at Llanrhaeadr-ym-mochnant (Harding & Lee 1987, 320-2). These are discussed above under the heading of pit circles.

**Figure 11 - The Distribution of Pit Circles in the Upper Severn Valley**



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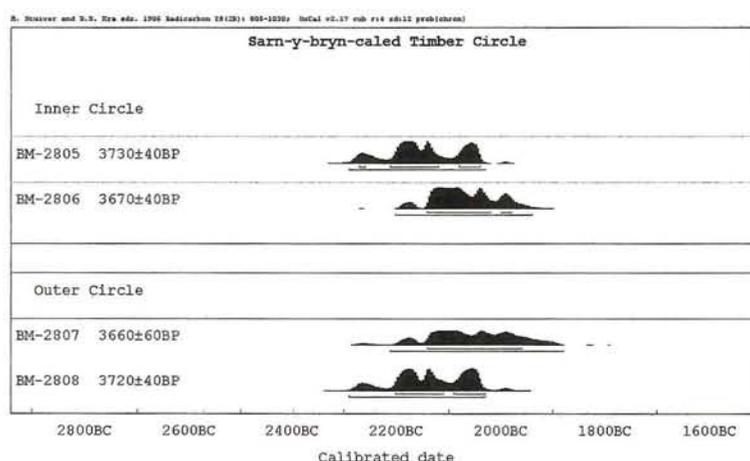
**Figure 12 - The Distribution of Timber Circles in the Upper Severn Valley**



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Date	Lab No	68.2% Confidence	95.4% Confidence
3730±40 BP	BM-2805	2270 - 2260 BC or 2210 - 2120 BC or 2080 - 2040 BC	2290 - 2030 BC
3670±40BP	BM-2806	2140 - 2020 BC or 2000 - 1980 BC	2200 - 1940 BC
3660±60 BP	BM-2807	2140 - 1960 BC	2210 - 1880 BC
3720±40 BP	BM-2808	2200 - 2110 BC 2090 - 2030 BC	2290 - 2030 BC

**Table 9: Radiocarbon Dates from the Sarn-y-bryn-caled timber circle.**



**Fig 13: radiocarbon dates from the Sarn-y-bryn-caled timber circle.**

**8.5 DISCUSSION**

There are over 40 timber circles nationwide with doubtless others classified to date as pit circles or henges. Timber circles apparently have a chronology spanning almost two millennia from 3000BC until approximately 1000 BC. Earlier and later examples are found in continental Europe and Ireland respectively but to date no later Bronze Age or Iron Age examples have been found in Britain.

A synthesis of timber circles has been published (Gibson 1994) and that discussion need not be duplicated here suffice to say that the Sarn-y-bryn-caled example falls midway within the time range for these sites while that at Caebetin is possibly only slightly later. If the Meusydd examples are in fact, timber circles, then their size suggests that they may either be early or late in the sequence: on current information, the circles appear to start small and simple, develop into complex sites in the later Neolithic and then decline again towards the end of the second millennium.

## 9 PITS

- 9.1 There are six sites classed as pits recorded in the SMR (fig. 14; Table 10), one of which, that at Dyffryn Lane, is scheduled as part of the ritual complex. That at Carneddau is a small pit associated with a ring bank and has been excavated (Silvester in Gibson 1993) and a pit burial (as opposed to large diametered pit), of Neolithic date was located beneath the barrows at Trelystan (Britnell 1982). Another large pit, 8m in diameter, is located acentrally within the Collfryn ring ditch (PRN 38009). This seems too large to be a grave and it may be possible that it represents an earlier unconnected feature. The other three are much more interesting and, although strictly speaking they are undated, they may belong to the period under discussion in view of their proximity to other monuments.

PRN	SITENAME	NGR1	STATUS
4026	Dyffryn Lane Pit {S}	SJ20540143	Certain
34706	Lower Luggy Pit	SJ20100186	Certain
38726	Sarn-y-bryn-caled Pit	SJ21900560	Certain
50633	Carneddau Ring Bank - pit	SN99339985	Possible
38009	Collfryn	SJ21891649	Possible
50641	Trelystan	SJ27740700	Pit burial

**Table 10: Pits recorded in the Upper Severn valley.**

- 9.2 The Sarn-y-bryn-caled pit is clearly shown on the St Joseph aerial photographs yet seems to have escaped attention and has only been incorporated into the SMR during the present project. It is a large roughly circular pit measuring some 10m across. Clearly its date and function are unknown but its proximity to the Sarn-y-bryn-caled henge and its position within the cursus complex might suggest that it is broadly contemporary.
- 9.3 The Lower Luggy pit was located during the geophysical survey of the long barrow (Gibson in prep a). It has since been recorded on aerial photographs and is also visible on the St Joseph photograph of 1974. The pit measures approximately 10m in diameter and is located between the long barrow and the putative mortuary enclosure. Once more its date and function are uncertain yet its position in geographical association with prehistoric monuments suggests its archaeological potential.
- 9.4 **DISCUSSION**  
Individual pits are a largely unstudied phenomenon in British prehistory and it is fair to say that little may be said in synthesis except to highlight examples of these sites which clearly demonstrate the enormous potential of these features.

Pits are well attested in the Iron Age. At Danebury in particular where large areas of the hillfort interior have been excavated, former storage pits played an ultimate ritual role containing, for example, the articulated remains of goats, dogs and, on occasion, humans as well as more familiar and gruesome skull burials of both human and animal form (Cunliffe 1986). Large pits with similar deposits are found in the Continental Iron Age *Viereckschanzen* (Webster 1995) and the importance of wells and shafts in Iron Age religion is well documented.

Pits are less well known in the Bronze Age though the Wilsford shaft is an obvious exception even though the interpretation of this site is ambiguous (Ashbee *et al.* 1989).

Radiocarbon dates indicate the use of this site at about 1450 Cal BC which is in keeping with the Deverel-Rimbury pottery from the shaft's middle fills.

A large, but shallow irregular pit with Beaker associations was excavated at South Dumpton Down, Kent, in 1992. The pit contained multiple contracted inhumations, including one of a child (Perkins 1992). Perhaps better known and conforming more to the idea of a regular pit is that below Garton Slack 75 round barrow in Yorkshire (Mortimer 1905). Here a large oval pit some 2m (6ft) deep contained the primary burial of a crouched male associated with a highly decorated Beaker. Above this, in the fill of the pit was another inhumation, this time female, associated with a cremation deposit, jet necklace and a copper alloy awl. Above this was another cremation associated with a Food Vessel and finally, at the top of the pit was another Food Vessel associated with a female crouched inhumation.

Neolithic pits are also known in the Yorkshire Wolds, for example that at Duggleby Howe, once again excavated and published by Mortimer (1905) but more recently (and lucidly) republished by Kinnes *et al.* (1983). Here a 2.7m deep pit measured 3.4m by 3m wide at the top and contained four burials. The primary was that of an adult male crouched inhumation associated with an earlier Neolithic Towthorpe bowl. There followed three other burials, an adult crouched inhumation, an adult cranium at the feet of the second, and an infant crouched inhumation. The pit was effectively sealed by a fifth burial, that of a crouched adult male associated with a flint adze, lozenge arrowhead and an antler macehead.

The 'ditch' of the Maumbury rings henge, later Neolithic in date, is in fact composed of close-set 12m deep pits (Bradley 1975). They were associated with later Neolithic artefacts. Nearer to home, a large Neolithic pit was located at the centre of site 5 at Four Crosses (Warrilow *et al.* 1986). This measured 4.5m N-S by 3.8m and was 1.4m deep from the gravel surface. It contained the poorly preserved remains of a crouched adult inhumation associated with a cattle jaw bone and an undecorated round-based bowl. A radiocarbon date of  $4440 \pm 70$  BP (CAR-670) was recovered from associated charcoal. Two E-W slots in the floor of this pit, one at the N and one at the S end, also appeared to have held burials.

A most enigmatic pit excavated recently at Down Farm, Wiltshire, appears to have a Mesolithic origin and is sealed in the uppermost layers by Beaker sherds (Green & Allen 1997). Originally considered to be a flint mine, the pit measured 10m in diameter at the top and at an augured depth of 25.2m, still has not been bottomed. The fill was remarkably clean though roe deer skeletons were discovered at 5m and 7m deep and a Boreal environmental assemblage was recovered from a soil layer at about 9m deep. The majority of the archaeological assemblages were recovered from the top 3m, however and span the Mesolithic to the Beaker period. The function of the pit remains unknown but, in consultation with geologists, a geological origin has been virtually discounted.

The small 'domestic' pits from Neolithic and Bronze Age contexts, like their later Iron Age counterparts, may clearly have also had an ultimate ritual significance but have been excluded from this discussion by virtue of their generally small size and archaeological invisibility prior to excavation. The pits under consideration here are large diameter features with the potential of involving their prehistoric excavators in considerable effort. From what limited evidence there is from the modern excavations of these pits their archaeological potential is large and the Upper Severn valley examples, occurring as they do in ritual contexts, must be regarded as important monuments and may well benefit from some exploratory work. The Sam-y-bryn-called

and Lower Luggy examples are being proposed for scheduling in view of their rarity, group value and potential.

## 10 STANDING STONES

10.1 There are 129 standing stones within the study area (fig. 15). Removed from the list were obvious modern uprights such as boundary markers, although the stones retained in the corpus are largely undated. The large numbers involved preclude a site by site description of the class, a list of which can be found in appendix II. Of the 129 stones, only 4 are presently scheduled and a further 22 are recommended for scheduling as a result of this survey.

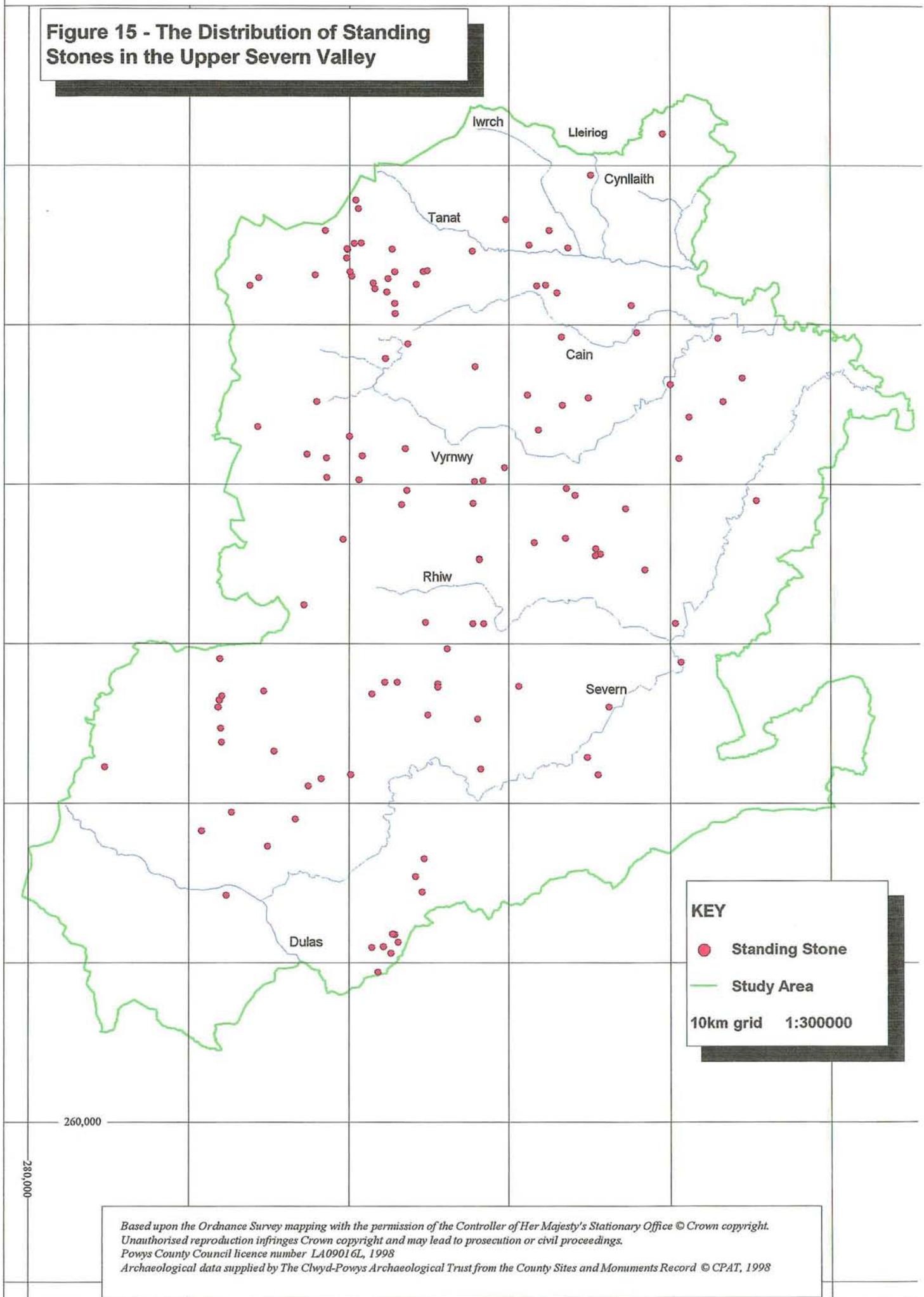
### 10.2 DISCUSSION

Standing stones comprise isolated monoliths of varying forms and in various positions. Their simplicity necessitates that they are poorly datable and their functions may also be multiple. Gateposts, rubbing posts, boundary markers and guideposts may all have the same superficial appearance and the chronology of each individual site is unlikely to be resolved by means other than excavation. A prehistoric standing stone may well have been used as a boundary marker as well as a rubbing stone. Indeed, elsewhere in Britain and Ireland, the appearance of ogham scripts and Pictish symbols on standing stones is indicative of their importance and significance well into the Christian era. The stones generally appear to be of local unhewn stone and many have either collapsed or are in danger of collapse from animal poaching at their bases.

Like the stone circles of the study area, the upper Severn Valley standing stones are rarely impressive. They range in height from 3.6m at Maesmochnant (PRN 101060), 2.7m at Llanrhaedr (PRN 101044) and 1.9m Cae Garreg (PRN 724) to frequently little more than 0.3m and are often invisible until approached at close quarters. There are some notable exceptions to this rule, for example Cefn Llwyd (PRN 4403) is a gleaming white block of solid quartz and Maen Llwyd (PRN 1679) and the Rhos Carreg Wen stone (PRN 3896) are recorded similarly. The Carreg Llwyd at Aberhafesp is also highly visible at 1.1m high and interestingly is at the junction of three parishes. Is this a multi-parish boundary marker or a much more ancient stone simply utilised as such as a result of the reverence which antiquity had bestowed upon it? The question is rhetorical.

Generally assumed to be Bronze Age in date, standing stones doubtless have their origins in the Neolithic. Certainly in Brittany the demolition of *Le Grand Menhir Brisé* and its incorporation into passage graves suggests a pre-passage grave (i.e. early or middle Neolithic) origin for the stone. Associations of passage graves with standing stones in Ireland has recently been highlighted (Cooney 1996) and the Neolithic dates for the lithicisation of Stonehenge are now accepted (Cleal *et al.* 1995) and, presumably, with the stone rings, the Heel Stone also. More locally if the identification of Dyffryn Lane as a class I henge is correct, then Maen Bueno (PRN 137) may well be an outlier to this Neolithic monument rather than a singular Bronze Age entity. Like their more complex counterparts, stone circles, they may have also had wooden counterparts as posthole 198 at Sarn-y-bryn-caled suggests (Gibson 1994). This single post was radiocarbon dated to the Peterborough phase of the cursus complex but otherwise stands in remarkable isolation.

**Figure 15 - The Distribution of Standing Stones in the Upper Severn Valley**

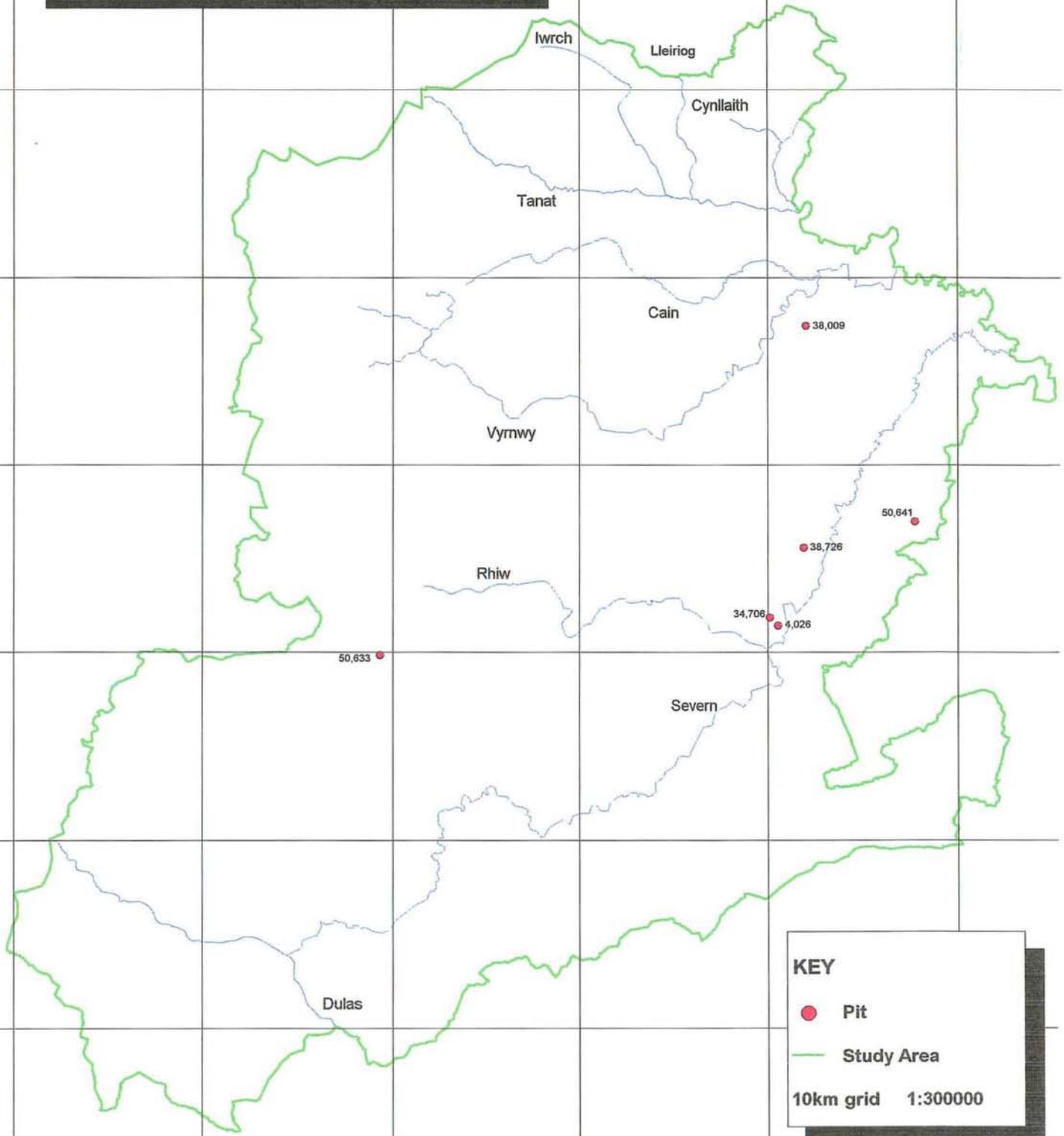


260,000

280,000

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**Figure 14 - The Distribution of Pits in the Upper Severn Valley**



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There are three sites within the study area where standing stones appear to have possible stratigraphic relationships. At Llyn Mawr Cairn II the evidence seems to suggest a Bronze Age or pre-Bronze Age date since the standing stone seems to have a cairn built around it though it must be admitted that the insertion of the stone into an existing site is also a possibility. At Ystrad Hynod (PRN 50474), during the excavations in the mid-1960s, a stone 2.8m long by 0.7m wide was found recumbent over its stone hole on the perimeter of a barrow (ApSimon 1973). Unfortunately the relationship of the two could not be established though it was assumed that they were probably contemporary. At Forden Gaer (PRN 166), the stratigraphy of the stone in close proximity to the ramparts of the Roman Fort appears to suggest that the stone is post-Roman in date though this also raises questions regarding its function.

The function, or perhaps more realistically functions, of standing stones is also one of debate and has been discussed by Morgan (1992). They are generally assumed to be markers; of routes, of places, of graves, of boundaries. But if so for whom, when and why? Burl (1976) has convincingly demonstrated the role of standing stones as outliers to stone circles. These may serve as outlying stones for solar and lunar observation or, more frequently, marker stones for people approaching the monument. The Heel stone at Stonehenge serves as an example. Generally assumed to pre-date the lithicisation of the monument, the Heel Stone appears on the horizon when Stonehenge is approached from the avenue or cursus. The earthwork at Stonehenge does not. It is below the horizon, thus celebrants or worshippers would head for the visible heel stone and find themselves at the NE entrance to the henge.

Such may have been the roles of the standing (or former standing) stones at Celynog (PRN 38715, 38718, 38719). These sites, comprising two standing stones and a depression from which a stone is reported to have been removed, lie on the flanks of a slight local hill on the summit of which stands an enclosure or ring cairn (PRN 4745). Boulders within this site suggest that it may have been an embanked stone circle but its rounded summit position ensure that it would have been invisible from the hillslopes below it. However the standing stones on the flank of the hill would not. These stones were identified during the present project and in view of the rarity of the main monument, its outliers and other cairns within the vicinity, the area would benefit from detailed ground survey.

While marking up the maps as part of the initial phases of the project, it was noted that standing stones were not restricted to upland locations and also a number of stones lay close to fording points or sources of rivers. Two classic examples of this are found at Maen Beuno (PRN 137) and Forden Gaer (PRN 166). These stones, both of which are scheduled, stand on either side of a traditional fording point of the Severn at Rhydwyman though the proximity of the Forden Gaer stone to the ramparts (and thus ditch) of Forden Gaer Roman Fort ask questions of the antiquity of this latter monolith. Elsewhere, the Rhos Collfryn (PRN 7813) and the Y Fawnog stone (PRN 7809) stand opposite each other on either side of a tributary of the Afon Dolau Gwynion and the Foel Fawr stone (PRN 7823) stands above a crossing point of another tributary of the same stream. Pen Cerrig (PRN 7791) is also near to a fording site and the Maesmochnant (PRN 101060) stone's position close to the Tanat may also be relevant in this context. Eighteen stones have riverine locations, either fording points or bogs and thus sources. These are listed in Table 11.

When considered in detail, these sites are at varying distances from their streams though consideration of changes in the water-table and local hydrologies need to be considered. Bogs, for example, may post-date the stones and thus the stones may be at actual stream sources. The converse is also possible, however, that the bogs pre-date the stones which were erected to mark safe passages. As with the discussion of stone circles, we are hampered by the lack of a chronology.

Markers on routeways is another function which is occasionally attributed to standing stones (Morgan 1992). This is in part linked with the idea of fording discussed above, but can be taken further to extant stones on extant tracks. Two stones discovered during the survey at Craig-y-Ilan (PRN 38800 and 38801) for example are intervisible on a track around the flanks of Das Eithin leading to a pass into the Tanat valley and Cwm Pennant. Here the bridleway is extant but follows such a logical route that it is almost certainly ancient in origin. Similarly, the Carreg Hir stone (PRN764) lies on a bridlepath running between two lakes, Llyn Mawr and Llyn Du, and up towards Llyn-y-Tarw and the ridgeway along Mynydd Clogau on which some large cairns are situated. This stone is also intervisible with PRN 4381, Llyn Mawr Cairn II, which lies on the same track and which has a standing stone built into the monument.

PRN	SITE NAME	LOCATION
4307	Ystrad Fawr	Head of bog
4786	Efail Newydd	Head of bog
767	Carreg Lwyd	Head of bog
4949	Eunant Fach	By a stream
7915	Grain Wen	By a stream
7813	Rhos Collfrym	By a stream and opposite 7809
7809	Y Fawnog	By a stream and opposite 7813
7823	Foel Fawr	By a stream
7837	Ffridd Fach	By a stream
101060	Maesmochnant	By the river Tanat
4077	Moel y Tryfel	by the Nant Gwylliad, also by a track over Mynydd Dyfnant
4869	Waunddubarthog	By a stream
6663	Waun Lluest Owain	By a stream
7791	Pen Cerrig	Near a modern fording point
1208	Dol Carreg	by a track leading to a ford over the Banwy
137	Maen Bueno	By track leading to a traditional fording point of the Severn. Opposite 166
166	Forden Gaer	Near traditional fording point of the Severn. Opposite 137
1736	Cae Carreg	By a track leading to a fording point of the Cledan, a tributary of the Banwy.

**Table 11: Standing Stones in the Upper Severn valley close to fording points or other riverine locations.**

Loveday (1998) has convincingly demonstrated that routes through the landscape may be broad and general until formalised by Roman or later structured and manufactured roadways. Thus the positions of standing stones on or near modern routes may well reflect this prehistoric divergence subsequently formalised by the constraints of relatively modern landownership and division. If this is correct, then it is not inconceivable that in this instance the present bridle path fossilises a much more ancient route. At Moel y Tryfel (PRN 4077), as well as lying close to a stream, the recumbent stone lies close to a hollow way leading out of Cwm Twrch and across Mynydd Dyfnant and this route later leads past the stone row at Cerrig yr Helfa. The large, now mutilated, stone at Esgair y Groes (PRN 3583) also lies on a modern ridgeway bridlepath with Carreg Stican (PRN 1446) on the same path but 3km to the W.

The sites may have been intervisible, however, prior to the modern afforestation. Cefn Llwyd (PRN 4403) is even more imposing. This white recumbent stone of gleaming quartz lies at the head of a valley and a pass between the valleys of the Clywedog and the Dyfi. The name of the valley, Bwlch y Carreg-wen (white stone pass) is unlikely to be coincidental.

As with stone circles and stone settings, the interpretation of single standing stones appears to suffer from a lack of archaeological understanding and investigation. They are assumed without real convincing evidence to be Bronze Age in date and to be landscape markers of some kind (an obvious if non-committal statement). The Upper Severn valley evidence tends to suggest that they may well be markers on routeways.

## 11 STONE ROWS

- 11.1 There are nine stone rows in the study area (fig. 16; Table 12) and they appear to have a markedly upland and/or western distribution. All sites were visited as part of the project with the exception of the scheduled site at Mynydd Dyfnant, the stones at Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant which are poorly located, and the Lliidiardau Mawr stones (PRN 1758) which were destroyed by 1910. The Rhos y Beddau stones, despite being scheduled, were visited during a field visit to other sites.

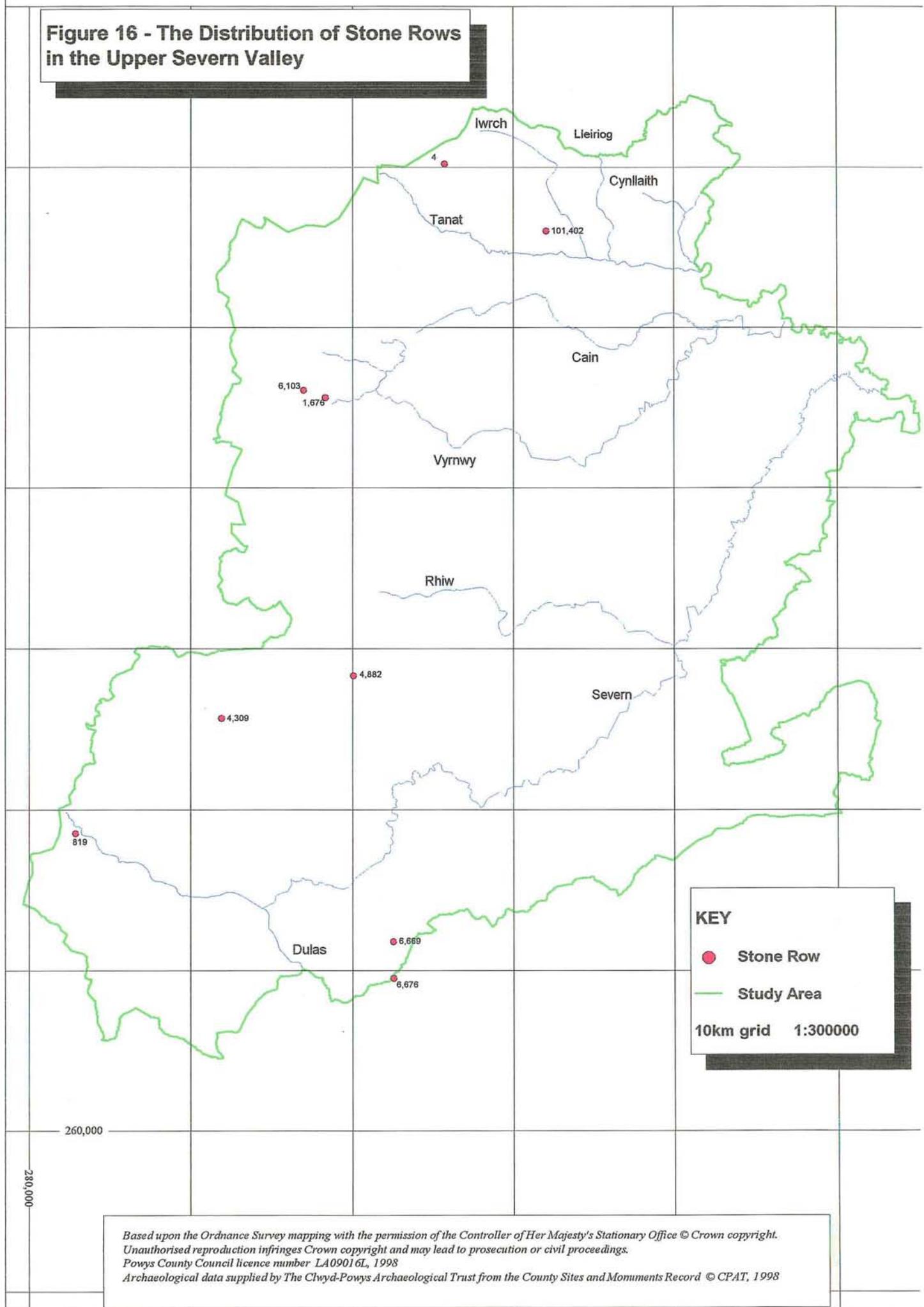
PRN	NGR1	NAME	STATUS
4	SJ05773021	Rhos y Beddau {S}	Certain
4882	SO00059834	Lluest Uchaf Stones	Certain
6669	SO02538180	Rhyd Hywel stone setting	Possible
6676	SO02557950	Fualt Stones	Possible
4309	SN91949569	Carreg Llwyd Stone Alignment	Certain
1676	SH98331562	Mynydd Dyfnant Stone Row {S}; Cerrig yr Helfa Stone Row {S}	Certain
6103	SH96991609	Tryfel Stones	Certain
819	SN82938853	Carreg Wen	Possible
101402	SJ1226	Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant	Possible

**Table 12: Stone Rows in the upper Severn Valley.**

### 11.2 Rhos y Beddau (PRN4)

This double stone row is the longest of the rows in the study area measuring some 60m end to end and running from the ENE towards, but not up to, the southern arc of the Rhos y Beddau stone circle where it stops c.8m short of the circle's perimeter. The rows run in the main direction of the valley on a roughly level terrace and converge from c.4m apart to less than 2m as they approach the circle. The easterly 12m of the row has a slightly different alignment to the rest and also does not continue the widening described above (Grimes 1963). This has suggested to Burl (1993, 78) that the row has two phases to its construction. Burl also makes the observation that the stones of the northern row are markedly smaller than their southern counterparts. The western ends of the rows are towards the valley head pointing towards the uplands of the Berwyn ridge. There are 12 stones visible in the northern row and 24 in the southern; all are low, rarely rising above the grass and reed cover.

**Figure 16 - The Distribution of Stone Rows in the Upper Severn Valley**



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**11.3 Lliest Uchaf (PRN 4882)**

This alignment is situated on a crest and comprises 11 standing or recumbent stones with smaller packing stones visible at the bases of the larger uprights. The row is orientated due N-S and measures some 12m overall. The southernmost stone is slightly off and to the W of the alignment. The tallest stone measures 0.5m high and has suffered severe animal poaching around the base. The longer axes of all but the central stone are aligned with the row. The central stone has its longer side at right-angles to the main alignment and has large flat stones placed around its base.

**11.4 Rhyd Hywel (PRN 6669)**

This possible site, if correctly identified, may be largely destroyed since it now comprises three recumbent stones which are no longer in their original positions. The position of this monument, however, on a ridge and in close proximity to other ritual sites, may well hint at its authenticity.

**11.4 Fualt Stones (PRN 6676)**

The description of this 'row' is confusing since the SMR description recorded it as 'three erect stones forming a right-angled triangular setting'. Stone rows do not normally turn through 90° though right-angled settings can result in cases where, for example, stones are missing from multiple alignments or from circles (e.g. four-posters). It remains a possibility, however, that the three stones may form different monuments. A site visit to these stones as part of the present project failed to find the third stone (though the visibility was poor). Stones 1 and 2 are 10m apart and now lean dramatically with animal poaching around their bases. Situated at the top of a slope, they are aligned NE-SW. Extending the alignment to the NE, the Breiddin hills are visible on the horizon, though only from the NE stone. A large cairn lies on the horizon to the SW. The site lies within an area of moorland which is used extensively for grass-track racing and within 6m of a well-worn part of the circuit.

**11.5 Carreg Llwyd (PRN 4309)**

Situated on a moderate slope below the horizon, this stone row is orientated N-S and appears to terminate in the S at a large recumbent stone some 3m long by 1m square at its broader end. This monolith lies in a depression which is probably the result of animal poaching and it is uncertain as to whether or not it ever stood upright: there are no lichen marks which might settle the issue. Some smaller stones in the depression might be as much natural as the remains of packing stones. The stone is, nevertheless, of considerable size. The row itself is traceable for a distance of 21m to the N of the recumbent. It appears to be a double row with the rows spaced about 1m apart. The spacing of the stones as determinable from surface indications suggests an uneven spacing with 6 stones visible in the eastern row and at least 10 in the western. The western row contains the larger stones attaining some 0.4m high and c.1.5-0.8m long. There does not appear to have been an associated cairn.

**11.6 Mynydd Dyfnant (Carreg yr Helfa) (PRN 1676)**

This scheduled site has been the subject of a recent survey (Gibson 1992b) during which ten stones were identified. Of these, stone 2 is a recent addition and stone 1 lies off the alignment and may be part of an associated terminal monument. Stones 3-10 are orientated NE-SW and occupy a distance of c. 9m. Stone 8 is the tallest, standing 1m high but steeply inclined and it would appear to have been raised. Stone 2, a lichen-free modern addition, stands close to another long earth-fast recumbent stone by a depression in which quartz was noted. It is possible this represents a cist to the W of the end of the alignment. The site has been damaged by afforestation.

**11.7 Tryfel Stones (PRN 6103)**

This double stone row is 10m long and runs N-S on a gently sloping spur above the steep-sided slopes of the valley of the Afon Twrch. The uphill (N) end terminates in a cairn with well-defined kerb. The row comprises 8 pairs and the largest stone measures a mere 0.3m high. The northernmost pair is the best preserved and the stones are set 1m apart.

**11.8 Carreg Wen (PRN 819)**

Originally recorded as a standing stone in the SMR, only one being visible during a 1996 field visit, this site is recorded by the RCAHMW (1911, No.592) as a pair of 'white stones known as "y fuwch wen a'r llo", "the white cow and calf" standing close to one another on moorland near the source of the Severn'. The stones are recorded as 6ft and 4ft high and thus it would appear that only the larger stone survives as it is recorded as measuring 1.75-2m high.

**11.9 Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant (PRN101402)**

Hancock (1871) records two stones on a hill in Llanrhaeadr parish. Both stones are described as having long narrow grooves on them but otherwise there are no further details. It may be possible that they represent a stone pair.

**11.10 DISCUSSION**

Wales generally, and the upper Severn Valley in particular, lacks the long elegant rows of Dartmoor, the majestic avenues of Avebury or the busy multiple rows of Caithness or Brittany. Nevertheless, the region is represented in the national corpus (Burl 1993) and indeed will be better represented as a result of this study.

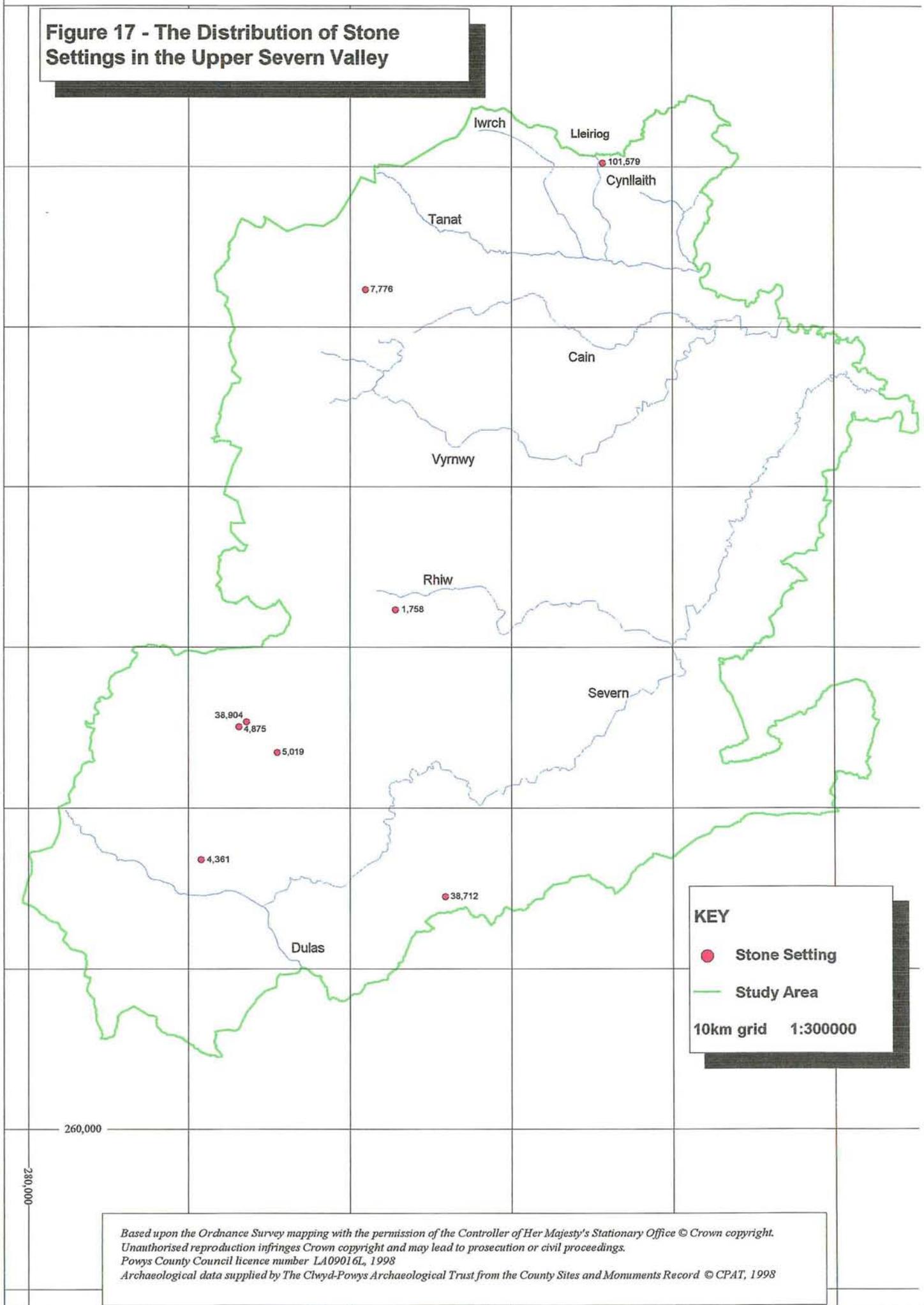
The dating of stone rows is far from refined though Burl (1993, 23) has attempted a chronological scheme based on hypothetical development and the relationship of the rows to other monument types. Burl sees only the avenues and portals belonging to the Neolithic, with all other rows dating to the Bronze Age. Furthermore, there appears to be a degeneration of the rows through time with longer, more complex monuments dating to the earlier Bronze Age, c.2200-1600 BC, short rows to the middle Bronze Age, c.1800-1200 BC, and the pairs of stones heralding the end of the Bronze Age at c.1400-1000 BC. According to this typo-chronology, the sites within the study area would date to the millennium 2200-1200 BC with, perhaps, the detached avenue at Rhos y Beddau representing one of the earliest types and the pair at Carreg Wen or Fualt representing the latest.

In view of the rarity of these monuments and the lack of archaeological and/or antiquarian interest at them, it is recommended that all extant examples receive statutory protection. The destroyed and possible sites may well benefit from survey and/or evaluation.

**12 STONE SETTINGS****12.1**

There are six sites (fig. 17; Table 13) which fall into this blanket category within the survey area. A further site at Lluest Uchaf (PRN 38712) is likely to be the remains of a small cairn while Cae Llech Ucha (PRN 101579) is a fieldname probably referring to a number of large natural boulders. All but this last site were visited as part of the project. Bryn yr Aran and Lluest Uchaf were discovered during field visits to neighbouring sites.

**Figure 17 - The Distribution of Stone Settings in the Upper Severn Valley**



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PRN	NGR	SITE NAME	STATUS
38904	SN93529536	Bryn yr Aran	Certain
4875	SN93059505	Esgair Draenllwyn	Certain
7776	SJ00982233	Pwll Brwyn	Possible
5019	SN95429345	Esgair y Groes	Possible
1758	SJ02820234	Llidiardau Mawr	Possible
4361	SN908868	Pen-y-gaer	Possible

**Table 13: Stone Settings in the upper Severn Valley.**

#### 12.2 Bryn yr Aran (PRN 38904)

This unusual setting was discovered during the present survey site visit to Bryn yr Aran cairn. Lying on a gentle E facing slope, this site comprises an eastern row of three stones 5.5m apart and orientated NNW. To the W of this is another pair 7m apart, the extended alignment of which would converge with the eastern row if both rows were extended southwards. The northernmost stones of each alignment are c.18m apart. The stones generally are small and slab-like and stand to approximately 0.3m above the ground. They are, however, quite solidly set.

#### 12.3 Esgair Draenllwyn (PRN 4876)

Like Bryn yr Aran, this setting is difficult to understand from surface indications. Comprised of large upright slabs, there appear to be two alignments. The first, orientated NW-SE comprises three edge-set stones the middle one of which has its axis set at right-angles to the alignment. The stones are unevenly spaced with 10m separating the middle stone from the SE one, and 3m separating the middle stone from the NW one. Beyond the row, at a distance of approximately 3m is a small round cairn. At a distance of 5m SW from the middle stone and sharing the same axis alignment is another standing stone. At a similar distance from the NW stone is another upright with its axis NE-SW.

#### 12.4 DISCUSSION

Stone settings are difficult to define, to date and to interpret. Indeed, chambered tombs, stone circles and rows may equally be termed 'stone settings' and this may well indicate that 'stone setting' is little more than a catch-all phrase which is used to describe little-understood lithic monuments.

In the case of the Upper Severn, there are six sites which fall into this category. Of these, one, at Llidiardau Mawr (PRN 1758) comprised three stones ranging from 1.2-1.5m high and was recorded in 1865 but was destroyed by 1910. Another, at Pen-y-gaer (PRN 4361) occupies a level area to the SW of the hillfort and comprises a rough semi-circle of five large and fairly regularly-spaced stones extending out from an outcrop. There are, however, a lot of loose stones in the area and so the positioning of these five may be fortuitous. Alternatively, they may have a domestic origin associated with the hillfort. At Pwll Brwyn (PRN 7776) three stones are recorded in the SMR but there are no details of their arrangement and the site could not be located during the present survey.

At Esgair-y-groes (PRN 5019) a site visit in 1978 recorded an area of scattered upright stones in the vicinity of the Esgair-y-groes standing stone and covering the rounded summit of the hill. The stones are described as leading off in NW-SE lines. This intriguing description brought to mind the radiating multiple rows of Caithness or even the multiple parallel rows of Dartmoor. However, a site visit as part of the present project found the field to have been 'improved' about three years ago and the upright stones now form part of a substantial modern clearance cairn built up against the

standing stone and causing the upright to lean. This site may well warrant excavation before the weight of the cairn topples the monolith and any contextual information is damaged.

The stone setting at Bryn yr Aran (PRN 38904) was discovered during the present project on a visit to the Bryn yr Aran Cairn. This setting of five stones is difficult to interpret but the stones are well set, upright and stand some 0.3-4m high. There appears to be a line of three evenly spaced stones orientated NE-SW. The southwesternmost stone, however, does not stand as proud as the others and may be a fortuitously spaced natural stone. To the N of this is another pair, orientated NNE-SSW in a line which converges with the three-stone arrangement. The arrangement appears to be an irregular quadrilateral with the possibility of an aligned outlier. As such it bears a strong resemblance to the northern four stone arrangement at Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbrightshire (Thom, Thom & Burl 1990, 211) or indeed to the Fourstones four-poster at Walton (Gibson 1997) though at this latter site the stones are much more massive. Indeed, plans of four-poster circles indicate that they are rarely square but more often or not are trapezoid or irregularly spaced (Burl 1988) and it may well be that the Bryn yr Aran site is just such a monument, possibly with an outlying stone. Four-posters are generally a phenomenon restricted to the Scottish borderlands but if this hypothesis is correct then it brings the number of Welsh four-posters to three: Walton Fourstones, Cwm Saesan stones, Sychnant and Bryn yr Aran. A survey of this area where other cairns and features have been recognised, would doubtless prove informative.

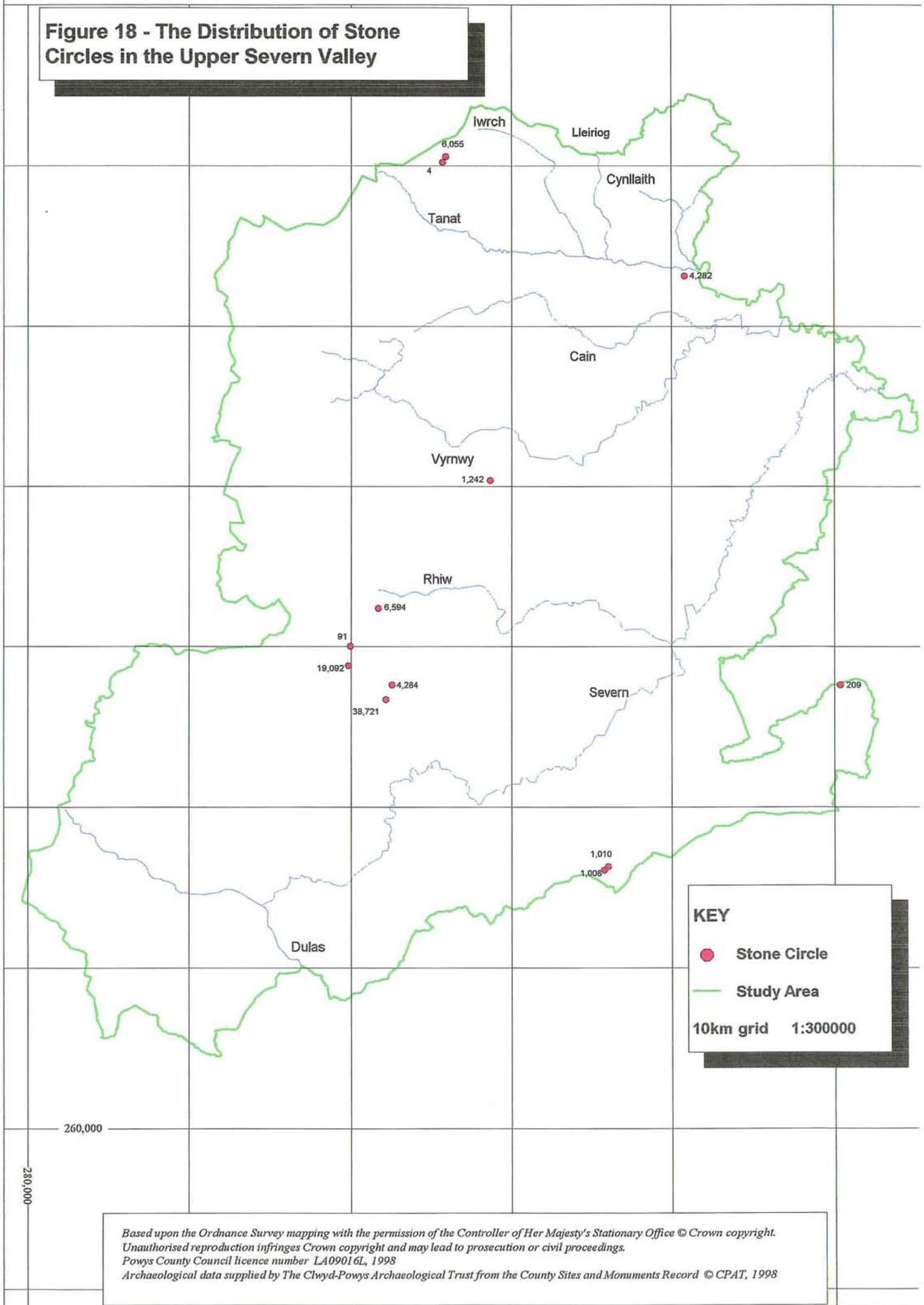
### 13 STONE CIRCLES

- 13.1 There are 12 stone circles recorded in the SMR (fig. 18; Table 14) of which only three are scheduled and 10 of which were visited as part of the project. Rhos y Beddau was included in this number despite its scheduled status during visits to other nearby sites. Garth Eilun is recorded as having been destroyed. The Cerrig Gaerau and Lled Croen-yr-ych stone circles at Llanbrynmair (Grimes 1963) are not included in this survey as they lie in the Dyfi Valley. The possible stone circle suggested by the descriptions of the Dyffryn Lane henge, is discussed under henges. The possible four-poster at Bryn-yr-aran is discussed under stone settings.

PRN	NGR	SITENAME	STATUS
6594	SJ017024	Mynydd y Gribin	Possible
38721	SO022967	Llyn y Tarw	Possible
1242	SJ08701040	Garth Eilun Stone Circle Site	Possible
4 {S}	SJ05773021	Rhos y Beddau Complex	Certain
4282	SJ20802315	Llanerch Emrys Stone Circle	Possible
19092	SN99849881	Llanllugan	Possible
209	SO30379761	Whetstone Stone Circle	Certain
1010	SO160863	Kerry Pole	Unlikely
1008 {S}	SO15768607	Kerry Hill Stone Circle	Possible
4284	SO02579762	Poacher's Ring Stone Circle; Llyntarw Stone Circle	Certain
91 {S}	SH99950004	Capel Stone Circle	Certain
6055	SJ05983055	Cwm Rhiwiau Stone Circle	Certain

**Table 14: Stone Circles in the upper Severn Valley.**

**Figure 18 - The Distribution of Stone Circles in the Upper Severn Valley**



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- 13.2 **Mynydd y Gribin** (PRN 6594)  
This site could not be located as it appears to lie within an area of deep heather and bog. It is recorded as a circle some 6.5m in diameter with some of the stones being turf-covered and a turf-covered cairn lies to the W. This area might benefit from a survey to confirm the identification and place the site within its context.
- 13.3 **Llyn y Tarw** (PRN 38721)  
This site was located during the survey and comprises a circle of 10 small low stones in a circle 13m in diameter. A collection of stones in the centre may be the result of disturbance or the remains of a low cairn. It is located beside the bridle path and as there are a lot of stones in the area it is possible that the arrangement is fortuitous.
- 13.4 **Garth Eilun** (PRN 1242)  
This site is recorded as having been destroyed during the construction of the farmhouse though there is doubt as to whether it represented an antiquity or a more recent gorsedd.
- 13.5 **Rhos y Beddau** (PRN 4)  
This scheduled site is 12m in diameter and lies on a low shelf within a broad upland valley leading from Llanrhaeadr to the Berwyn ridge. It is currently in an area of reeds and bracken and is apparently associated with the stone rows which run up to but do not abutt the circle. There are approximately 12 stones visible in the circle which has a gap in the NW arc. They are all low stones and rarely more than 0.6m high, generally much lower. This is typical of the stone circles of the study area. There is some animal poaching at the base of some stones.
- 13.6 **Llanerch Emrys** (PRN 4282)  
A circle was recorded by Chitty in 1949 (Ref OS Card) at the W end of Four Crosses farmhouse. This was not seen during an OS visit in 1970 though a possible site was noted at SJ20832319. No site was recorded during the present survey at either location.
- 13.7 **Llanllugan** (PRN19092)  
This possible stone circle comprises 10 edge-set stones set on a ridge within grassy moorland. The circle is small, measuring only 5m in maximum external diameter. The stones are likewise small, only 0.15-0.4m in diameter. Due to the presence of other edge-set stones as well as small cairns in the area, this landscape would benefit from survey.
- 13.8 **Whetstones** (PRN 209)  
It is clear that this destroyed site lies within an important area. The Mitchell's Fold stone circle lies to the S while the large Corndon Cairns, the New House long barrow and the Cwm Mawr axe factory lie to the S. The remains of a large cairn also remain in this field. Only three stones at this circle are recorded in 1841 though none are now *in situ*. Some may possibly now be seen amongst the substantial stones lying in the present field boundary.
- 13.9 **Kerry Pole** (PRN 1010)  
This site was recorded as a circle of six stones in 1889 though it has not been located since. It may possibly be a mis-siting of the Kerry Hill Stone circle some 200m to the W. At present, the field is in rough, reedy pasture and there is no sign of any upright or edge-set stones in the vicinity.

- 13.10 **Kerry Hill (PRN 1008)**  
Known locally as 'The Druid Stones', this scheduled site comprises 8 very regularly spaced stones placed 10m apart. The stones are fairly small with the largest being 0.4m high. The circle is very regular with all the stones set tangentially to the circle and there is a large flat stone at its centre. Traces of a low external bank, particularly visible in the northern arc, may be agricultural in origin. The circle is one of the largest in the study area but is mentioned as a possible gorsedd in the SMR. The central stone and regularity of the circle may favour this interpretation.
- 13.11 **Poacher's Ring, Llyntarw (PRN 4284)**  
This ring of some 39 stones sits on a level terrace on a SE facing slope. The circle has a diameter of some 19m but is difficult to find since it lies in an area of bracken and the stones do not protrude high above the present grass. The circle also lies in an area of edge-set stones, cairns and other possible settings and the whole area would benefit from detailed survey.
- 13.12 **Capel (PRN 91)**  
This scheduled site sits on a gently rounded spur within an eastern-facing valley. It comprises a circle of about 40 stones (54 located in 1977 and 38 in 1980) describing a circle 22m in diameter. The largest stone stands 0.4m above the grass while others are buried by peat growth. The pasture has been improved. There is a large patch of animal poaching in the centre of the site where a temporary feeding site had been established.
- 13.13 **Cwm Rhiwiau (PRN 6055)**  
This comprises an egg-shaped setting measuring some 11.4m N-S by 10.4m E-W. The stones vary between 0.12m and 0.4m in height. The largest stone being 0.37m by 0.57m in plan. The site lies on a slight plateau on the S bank of a small stream and is some 400m S of the Rhos y Beddau complex. There are two outliers, 13m to the S and the other 20m to the S. These are roughly aligned with the Rhos y Beddau (Britnell 1986).
- 13.14 **DISCUSSION**  
The circles in the region are generally small and comprised of small stones which often barely peep above the surrounding vegetation. They vary in diameter (Table 15) but are generally modest. They are usually loosely associated with other broadly contemporary monuments, cairns and stone rows at Rhos y Beddau, cairns at Poacher's Ring and a general distribution of ritual monuments in the area of the Whetstones. All are in upland valleys or are on ridge positions and they may well be sited on routes or passes through the hills. This is particularly true of the Rhos y Beddau, Cwm Rhiwiau and Capel stone circles which are near the heads of their valleys. Poacher's Ring is situated near a still-used ridgeway and Whetstones is on a pass between Stapley and Comdon Hills as well as just to the E of the old track along the W side of Comdon. This track actually runs through Mitchell's Fold stone circle to the S of Whetstones and, being in Shropshire, lies just outside the study area.

Burl's (1976) seminal work *The Stone Circles of the British Isles* is still the major synthesis of this type of monument. In this work it was postulated that the larger diameter sites with imposing stones were amongst the earliest in the sequence with the smaller sites being later. With time a sepulchral role seemed to increase in importance and thus the small four-poster sites of the Scottish borderland, often with central cairns, were regarded as the end of the tradition. There is nothing in the Upper Severn sites to dispute this hypothesis and it may be therefore that the small Mynydd y Gribin site represents the end of the local sequence. Any discussion of the Upper

Severn sites does, however, suffer from a paucity of cultural or chronological data against which to test this developmental hypothesis.

PRN	SITENAME	DIAMETER
1008	Kerry Hill	24m
91	Capel	22m
4284	Poacher's Ring, Llyntarw	19m
38721	Llyn y Tarw	13m
4	Rhos y Beddau	12m
6055	Cwm Rhiwiau	11m
6594	Mynydd y Gribin	6.5m
19092	Llanllugan	5m

**Table 15: Diameters (where recorded) of stone circles in the upper Severn Valley**

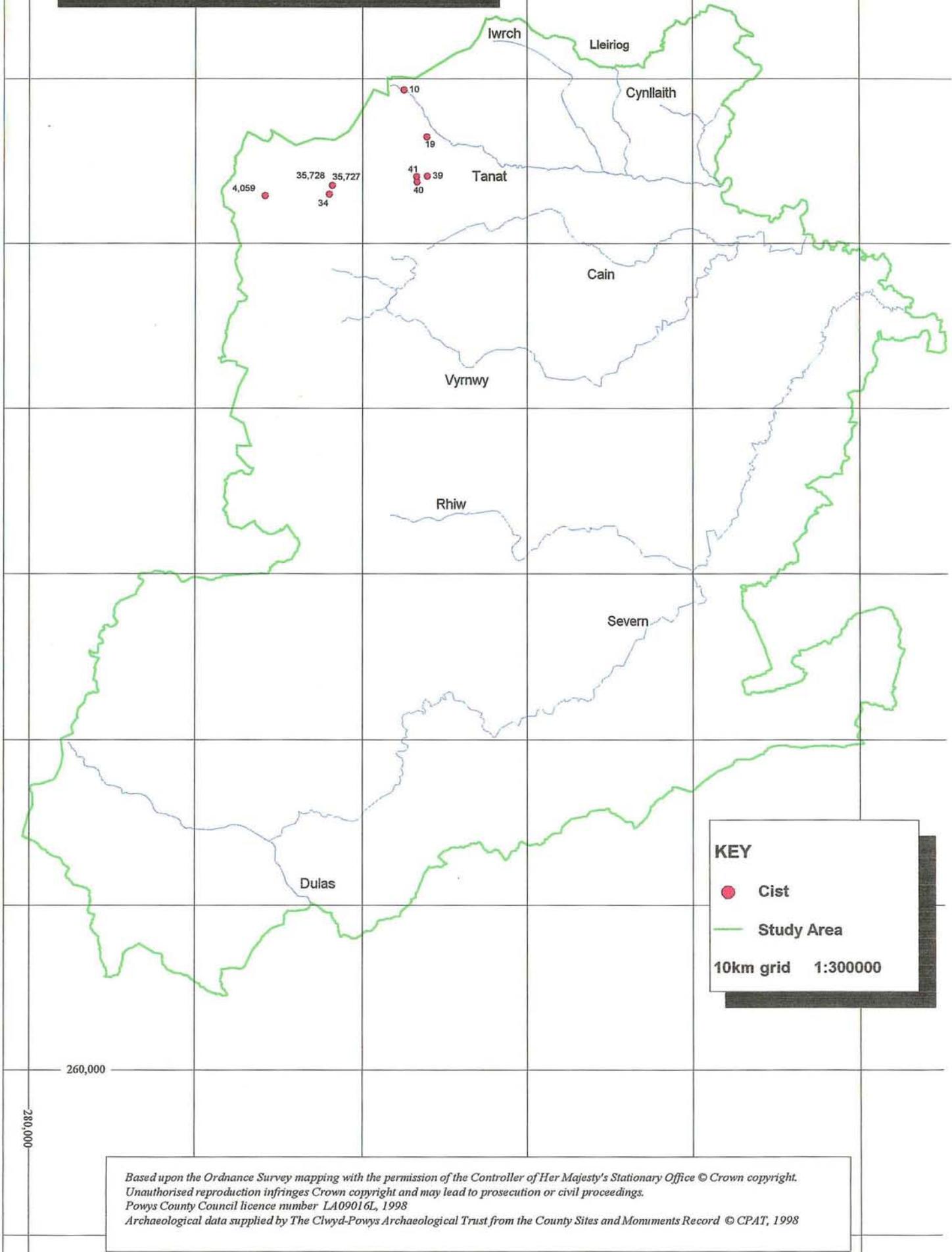
In a recent study of the interactions of monuments with their landscapes, Barnatt (1998) has suggested for the Dartmoor circles at least, that the large early sites were located far from settlements, the Grey Weathers, for example being at a watershed high on the moor and perhaps on a routeway through the moor. Perhaps the circles lie on a boundary between two groups or populations. The later rings, by contrast, for example Scorhill and Buttern are on the periphery of and overlook settlement areas. They were perhaps built by and used by smaller local groups and intended as being regarded as the property of the groups who built them. The circles within the present study area do tend to support this hypothesis. Lying in broad valleys, Rhos y Beddau, Capel, Cwm Rhiwiau may well be situated on the peripheries of settlements as upland cairnfields tend to suggest. Poacher's Ring, despite its situation near to a ridgeway, is also on a shelf which contains clearance cairns and other monuments and this too may have been peripheral to a settlement. The larger sites such as Mitchell's Fold and, judging by the size of the stones in the hedge, Whetstones, are on watersheds still marked today as the Wales/England border and, as mentioned before, are also on a ridgeway.

Any discussion of the stone circles in the study area is certainly hampered by the lack of cultural and chronological data associated with them. The dating, functions and histories of these sites as well as detection of their associated settlements must remain an important research priority within this area and within Wales generally.

## 14 CIST BURIALS

- 14.1 There are 11 cist burials recorded on the SMR not associated with a covering mound (fig. 19). In every case, the former existence of a mound cannot be discounted, but barrowless or flat cists are known elsewhere in upland Britain and therefore their presence in Wales is to be expected.
- 14.2 These are distributed in the NW of the county probably reflecting antiquarian interest. They have all been rifled in the past and their cist covers are rarely *in situ* if present at all. Their archaeological potential is therefore low and they generally lack contexts.

**Figure 19 - The Distribution of Cists in the Upper Severn Valley**



- 14.3 Some cists would appear to be part of larger complexes of burial sites. Those at Fford Gefn (PRN 41), Drum Llethr (PRN 39) and Moel Bwlch Sych (PRN 40) for example, were situated within an area of cairns and standing stones, some of which survive outside of the forestry which destroyed the the Fford Gefn and Drum Llethr cists. The Moel Bwlch Sych cist sounds potentially interesting as it is recorded as a double cist though the site has not been relocated since its original identification (inf OS card). Of the other 8 cist sites, 5 are dubious identifications and the two at Carreg Coch (PRN 35728 & 35727) are possibly fortuitous arrangements of stones resulting from peat cutting (Silvester & Hankinson 1997).
- 14.4 The only recorded burrial at flat cist sites is that at nant Llwyn Gwern (PRN 10) which is recorded as having contained coins when opened in the 19th century. If the identification of the artefacts is correct, then it is obvious that the site had been opened previously. The flat cist evidence for the upper Severn Valley is therefore disappointing.

## 15 CREMATIONS

- 15.1 Like cist burials, cremations are normally elements of more complex and monumental structures. Cremations from flat cemeteries are, however, occasionally encountered from Neolithic contexts onwards but generally they are chance discoveries and prospecting for such ephemeral deposits is unlikely to be successful.
- 15.2 Two possible non-monumental cremation deposits are recorded in the SMR. The first, at Pennant Melangell, was an unexpected find during the excavations in the medieval church. Bronze Age features were located both below the church as well as in the churchyard. One pit (PRN 50677) contained charred plant remains as well as cremated human bone. A radiocarbon date of  $3180 \pm 60$  BP (CAR-1309) was obtained from this deposit. This date is calibrated in Table 16:

Date	Lab No	68.2% Confidence	95.4% Confidence
$3180 \pm 60$ BP	CAR-1309	1520 - 1410 BC	1620 - 1370 BC or 1350 - 1310 BC

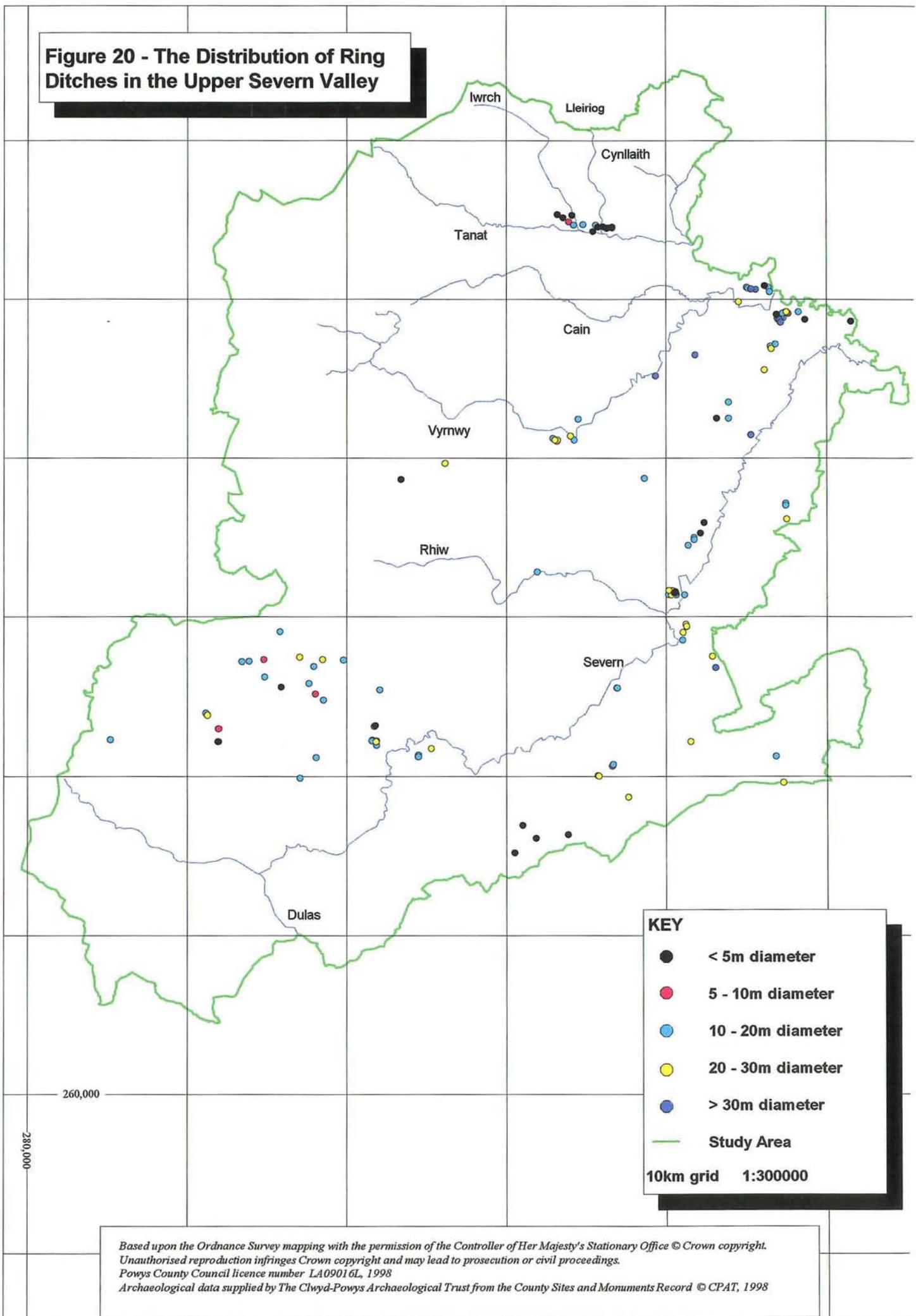
**Table 16: radiocarbon date from the Cremation at Pennant Melangell.**

- 15.3 This middle Bronze Age date is entirely in keeping with the small amount of ceramic from the site (Gibson in Britnell, 1994).
- 15.4 The second site, at Great Cloddiau, Kerry (PRN 4698) is more unusual and less easy to interpret. During ploughing in 1972, 8-10 rings of ash are recorded, each some 10m in diameter and arranged in a roughly circular group. It is easy to interpret these as the ploughed up remains of agricultural bonfires, and this may well be the correct interpretation, however, the name of the farm, Cloddiau (meaning 'ditches' or 'earthworks'), may be significant and raw flint nodules have also been discovered on this farm during fieldwalking (Inf Adrian Rowe). Flint finds from the Kerry ridgeway are common, but rarely is the raw material found and it is tempting to regard this as the site of a distribution centre. The fields around this site would certainly benefit from repeated fieldwalking, aerial photography and perhaps even geophysical survey.

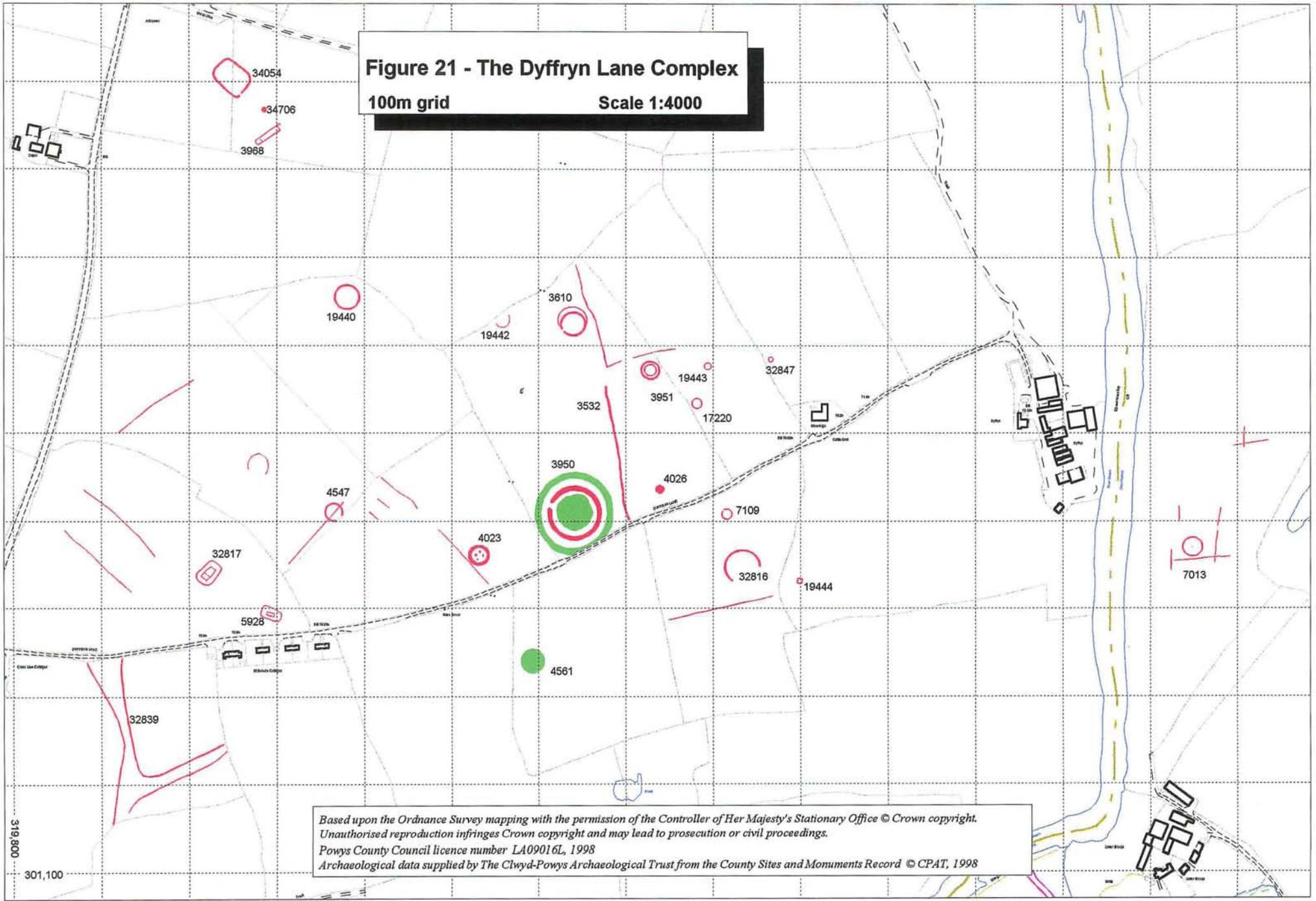
## 16 RING DITCHES

- 16.1 There are 153 ring ditches recorded in the SMR and, as might be expected, they have a generally riverine and lowland distribution and lie in areas predominantly given to arable agriculture (fig. 20). Visits were paid to 85 sites during the present survey to check for the remains of surface mounds or other earthwork features. Had such been noted, the site type would have been altered to 'round barrow'. Some sites are recorded in upland pastures and these too were visited as part of the project but, as with the lowland sites, the lack of surface indications made positive identification or rejection difficult. While personal experience on Dartmoor suggests that feeding sites and hut circles may also be confused with ring ditches in the aerial photographic record, no such obvious errors of identification were noted here. At two upland sites, however, the Ddified cropmarks (PRN 1562 & 4987), it appears that the rounded corners of relict field banks may have been confused with ring ditches. Visits to ring ditches were generally unproductive since with the exception of the sites just mentioned, the lack of surface indications resulted in little being added to the record.
- 16.2 As with round barrows and standing stones, the number of SMR entries involved precludes description of each site. A full list is supplied in the gazetteer (appendix II). Instead a general discussion is offered.
- 16.3 The ring ditches vary considerably in size from less than 5m in diameter to over 30m. The largest, that is the sites over 30m in diameter such as the three large Causeway Lane sites (for example PRN 2455 at 60m in diameter) or the Blackhall Cottage site (PRN 2510) at 40m in diameter may well be henges or hengiform monuments. This interpretation has already been proposed for the example at Sarn-y-bryn-caled (PRN 4546) where the location of this site at the terminal of the cursus, has parallels with other henges in cursus complexes elsewhere, for example Aston on Trent (Gibson & Loveday 1989) and Llandegai (Houlder 1968).
- 16.4 Ring ditch cemeteries have been identified at Banhadla in the Tanat Valley, in the Caersws basin, at Sarn-y-bryn-caled in the cursus complex, Four Crosses and Dyffryn Lane which are both henge complexes, and at Carreghofa in the Vymwy Valley where there is a concentration of large diameter sites. There also appears to be evidence to suggest that some smaller sites cluster around the larger ones suggesting, that the larger sites may be primary with the smaller diameter monuments clustering around them.
- 16.5 At Dyffryn Lane (fig. 21), the cemetery would appear to be a nucleated one with the henge and central barrow at its core. Around this some 10 ring ditches cluster but all at a respectful distance. None can be regarded as satellites to the henge, the nearest (PRN 4023) being some 65m from it. The Lower Luggy long barrow lies 500m to the NW of the henge but while its presence is worthy of mention, any direct link with the henge complex is impossible to demonstrate. With the Lower Luggy radiocarbon dates and accepted henge chronology, at least half a millennium must separate the two monuments.

**Figure 20 - The Distribution of Ring Ditches in the Upper Severn Valley**



**Figure 21 - The Dyffryn Lane Complex**  
**100m grid** **Scale 1:4000**

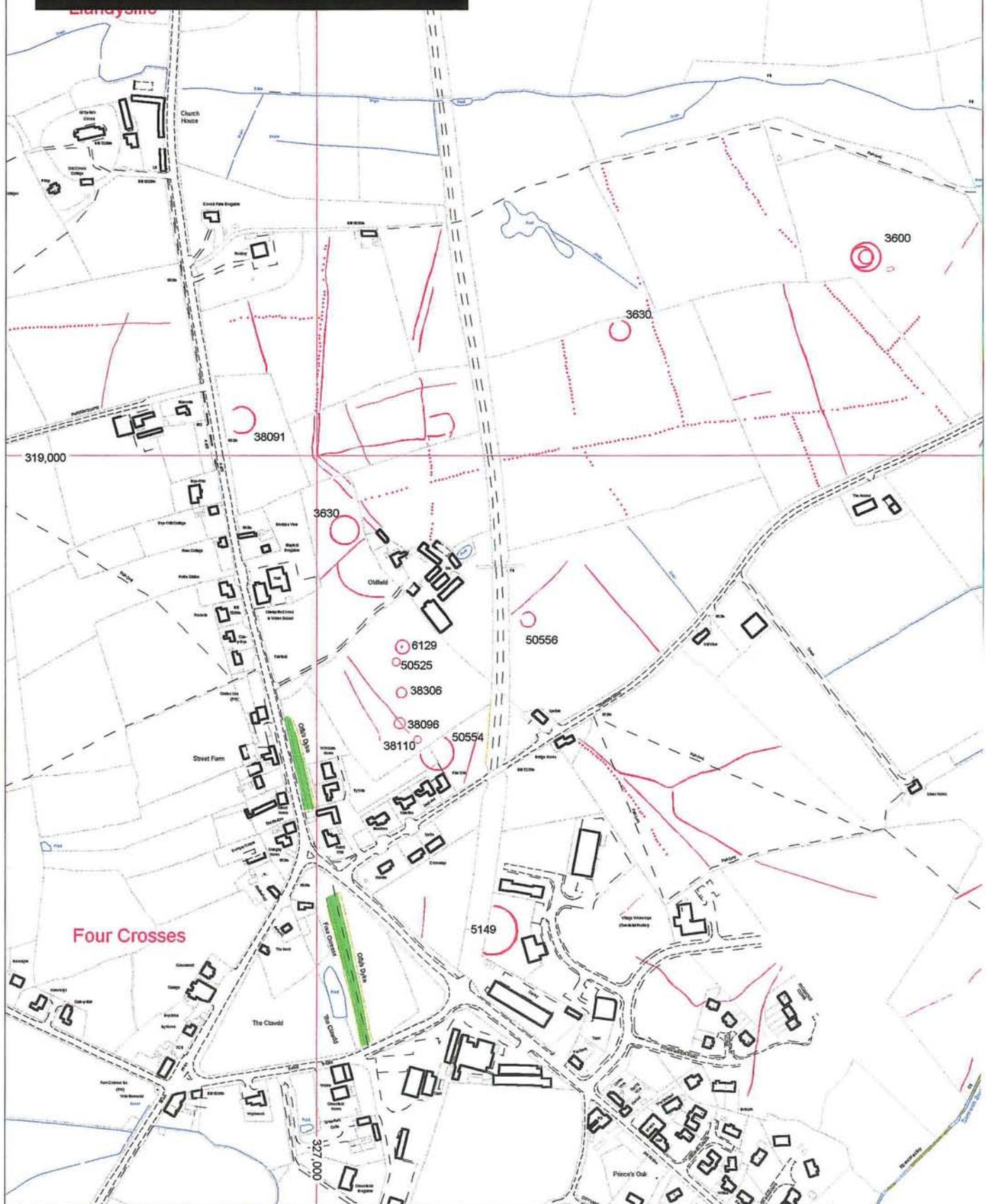


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# Figure 22 - The Four Crosses Complex

1km grid

Scale 1:5000



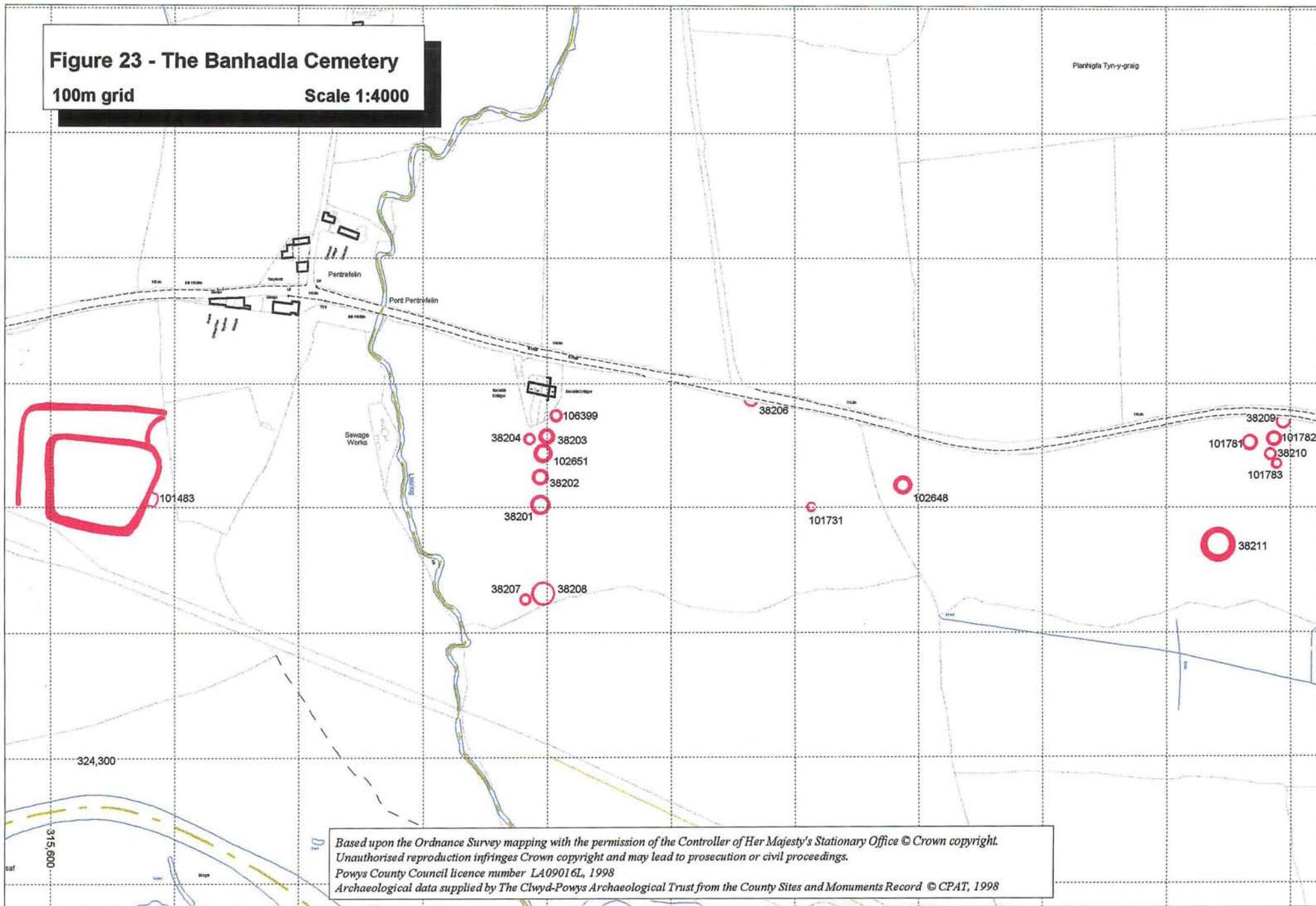
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- 16.6 Thus at Four Crosses, 3 sites with diameters of over 30m (PRN 50,559, 50554 and 5149) are interspersed with smaller sites (fig. 22). The larger sites form a broadly linear arrangement from PRN 38096 in the S via PRN 38091 and PRN 50559 N of Oldfield, to PRN 23661 in the N. This linear arrangement covers a distance of 385m and a total of at least 8 smaller ring ditches are interspersed between the larger. This total must be regarded as a minimum given the areas around the cemetery which are now built over. This might suggest that the large diameter sites are primary with smaller sites later infilling the inter-barrow spaces, acting as satellites to the larger mounds. This is a pattern which appears to happen at some of the larger Wessex cemeteries, for example Winterbourne Stoke, where a linear arrangement of large bell barrows continues the alignment of the primary long barrow and with smaller, and later, disc and pond barrows clustering around the main sepulchral spine.
- 16.7 At Banhadla, a roughly linear arrangement of at least 3 small-diameter sites (e.g. PRN 38209, 101782 and 38210) are located approximately 60m to the NE of a considerably larger site, (PRN38211) which, although only 17m in internal diameter, has a ditch approximately 6m wide (fig. 23). While obviously the depth of this feature is unknown, there is clear potential for a large mound being formed from the upcast of such a broad feature. The smaller barrow group has two outliers (PRN 101781 and 101783) suggesting a similar development to that described at Winterbourne Stoke; later barrows clustering on but diverging from the original linear development.
- 16.8 Approximately 600m to the W of Banhadla Farm is another linear cemetery. Here another 5 small-diameter ring ditches (PRN 106399, 38203, 102651, 38202, 38201) form a linear group stretching virtually N-S for a distance of 100m (fig. 23). About 70m to the S of this group, and continuing the main alignment, is a larger (20m diameter) ring ditch (PRN 38208). Whether this is the primary monument and the smaller sites run off from it, or whether it is a later site continuing the original linear cemetery is, however, an argument reminiscent of chickens and eggs and is unlikely to be proven without excavation. Again, however, there are outliers to the cemetery: PRN 38207 is a satellite of the large 38208 while PRN 38204 lies to the W of 38203. Midway between these two linear cemeteries at Banhadla lie three other funerary monuments; two ring ditches (PRN 38206 and 102648) as well as a small penanular ring ditch, PRN 101713. Once more the relationship between these central monuments and the linear cemeteries is unknown but the pattern suggests that they are not fortuitous.
- 16.9 At Carreghofa (fig. 24), there is a broadly linear arrangement of four large-diameter sites (PRN 4599, 4601, 2455 and 4597) stretching over 700m and orientated W-E along the Vyrnwy Valley close to its confluence with the Tanat. The position of Carreghofa at this confluence is important as a point from which entry to and exit from the Tanat and Vyrnwy (and to a lesser extent the Cain) Valleys could be controlled. It is situated at the meeting point of three or four potential territories (the tributary valleys named plus the major Severn Valley) and thus it is possible to consider the large-diameter sites as suggesting communal effort.
- 16.10 The Carreghofa ring ditches may therefore be significant in this respect representing a meeting point at where different populations were able to bond in the construction of communal sites. This, when combined with other shared activities such as religious observance, feasting, and gift exchange would help to maintain bonds between different groups and ensure the continuance of trade networks.

# Figure 23 - The Banhadla Cemetery

100m grid

Scale 1:4000

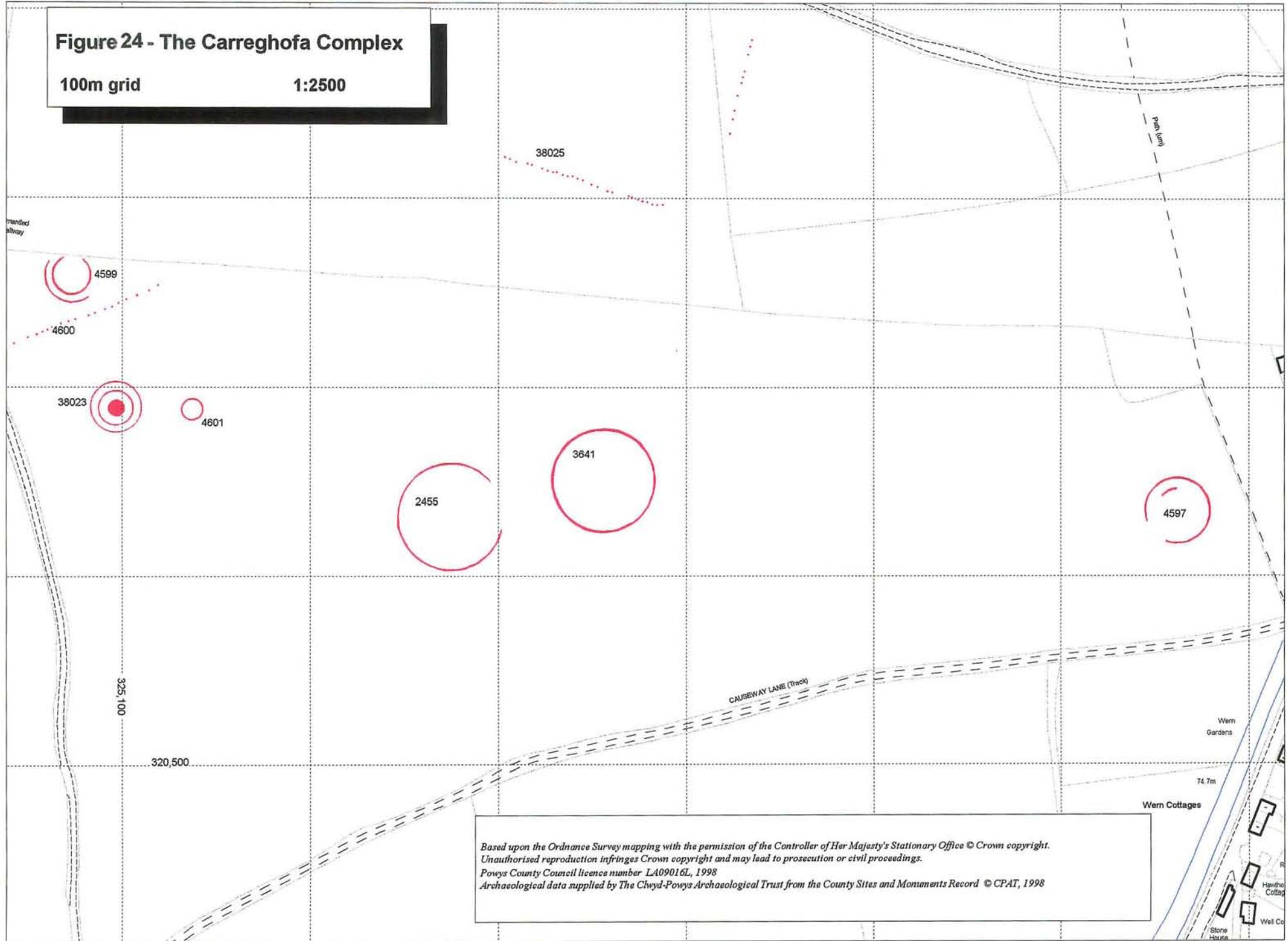


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# Figure 24 - The Carreghofa Complex

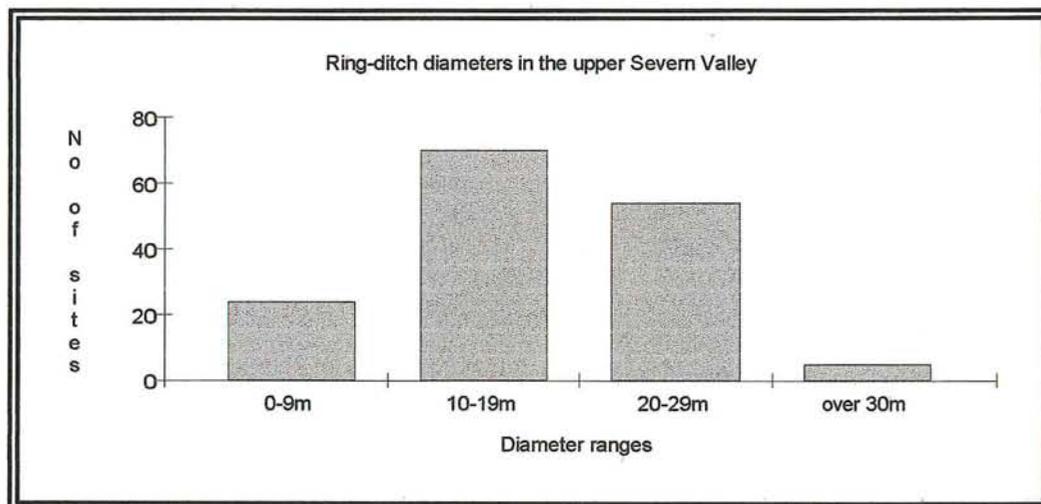
100m grid

1:2500



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- 16.11 In general and informal discussions at fora such as the Neolithic Studies Group, these large ditches are usually considered to be earlier, probably Neolithic, though little to this effect is admitted in print and the Neolithic ring ditches discussed by Kinnes (1979) rarely reach such proportions. Similarly the presence of mounds within these monuments is often assumed but has never been demonstrated. Furthermore the ditches are rarely wide in relation to their diameter and consequently any mound must have been low and well spread or else restricted to a small mound set well within the bounds of the ditch. Central pits, generally assumed to be primary graves, are also absent from these larger sites. Monuments within this class of ring ditch are certainly worthy of preservation *en bloc* but would also benefit from trial investigation since we know nothing of their chronology, morphology or function.
- 16.12 The majority of ring ditches fall between the 10m to 30m diameter range (fig. 25). Seventy sites are recorded as between 10m and 20m and a further 54 sites between 20m and 30m. These ring ditches are much more conventional and more easily interpreted as the ploughed-out remains of round barrows. Indeed excavation of site I at Four Crosses demonstrated that remnant mound material survived yet was not identifiable as a surface feature (Warrilow *et al.* 1986). At Trelystan a substantial round barrow were also proved to have had an encircling ditch (Britnell 1982). Aerial photographs of sites within this category frequently show central pits or burials. This is particularly the case at the Sarn-y-bryn-caled ring ditches (PRN 4928 & 8951) and also at the ditched round barrow at Aberhafsep (PRN 4022) which, despite having a low spread earthwork mound, shows from the air as a well-defined ring ditch with large central pit.



**Fig. 25: Ring ditch diameters in the upper Severn Valley.**

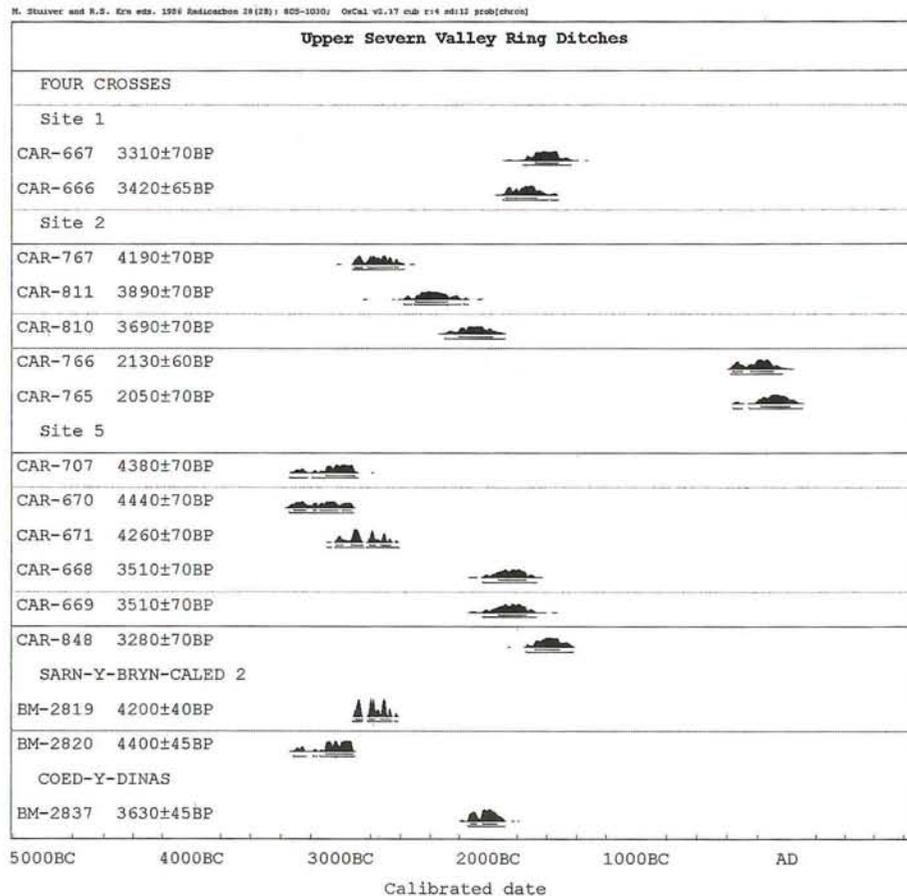
- 16.13 There are also 24 much smaller sites, with diameters of between 5m and 10m. These are difficult to interpret and while small ring ditches are certainly known in the Neolithic and Bronze Age, the danger here of confusing these cropmarks with redundant feeding sites is obvious. While the small Sites 6 and the satellite at Site 2 at Four Crosses appear to have been designed to enclose burials (though no trace of such remained in the central pits) Site 3 revealed no such evidence. The satellite ring ditch at Site 2 produced a small rusticated Beaker sherd from the ditch. At Sarn-y-bryn-caled II the small penannular ring ditch produced middle Neolithic radiocarbon dates from its recut as well as fragments of Mortlake style Peterborough pottery. These four sites are the only ones of this small type of ring ditch to have been excavated.

SITE	CONTEXT & ASSOCIATIONS	DATE BP	LAB NO	DATE BC (68%)	DATE BC (95%)
Four Crosses					
Site 1	Buried soil	3310±70	CAR-667	1680-1520	1760-1430
	Central pit marker post	3420±65	CAR-666	1880-1670	1900-1590 or 1570-1520
Site 2	A-central Beaker pit	4190±70	CAR-767	2910-2860 or 2820-2660 or 2640-2620	2920-2580
		3890±70	CAR-811	2500-2280	2580-2530 or 2510-2190 or 2170-2140
		3690±70	CAR-810	2200-1970	2300-1890
	Iron Age hearth	2130±60	CAR-766	360-300 or 240-90	370-30
	Grave 2	2050±70	CAR-765	170BC-20AD	360BC-300BC 250BC-110AD
	Grave 4 (derivative charcoal)	7250±90	CAR-849	out of range	
	Satellite central grave (derivative charcoal)	6990±80	CAR-850	out of range	
Site 5	Ditch 1	4380±70	CAR-707	3100-2910	3340-3220 or 3190-2890
	Central grave and round-based Neolithic bowl	4440±70	CAR-670	3310-3230 or 3180-3160 or 3140-3020 or 2990-2930	3340-2920
	Ditch 2	4260±70	CAR-671	3030-2990 or 2930-2860 or 2810-2770 or 2730-2670	3090-3060 or 3040-2850 or 2830-2610
	Ditch 3 (stabilised surface)	3510±70	CAR-668	1930-1740	2040-1670
	Ditch 3 (inserted cremation)	3510±70	CAR-669	1930-1740	2040-1670
Site 7	Ring ditch	3280±70	CAR-848	1680-1510	1740-1420
Sarn-y-bryn-caled II					
	Re-cut	4200±40	BM-2819	2900-2860 or 2810-2770 or 2730-2670	2920-2860 or 2820-2660 or 2640-2620
		4400±45	BM-2820	3100-2920	3310-3230 or 3180-3160 or 3140-2910
Coed-y-dinas					
	Basal ditch silts with Beaker	3630±45	BM-2837	2120-2080 or 2040-1940	2140-1890

**Table 17: Radiocarbon Dates from Ring ditches and related sites in the upper Severn Valley.**

- 16.14 The majority of our information on ring ditches within the upper Severn Valley comes from the excavations at Four Crosses and Sarn-y-bryn-caled. Here the wide-ranging dates and features associated with these sites has been well-demonstrated: from the multiple stake circles below Four Crosses Site 1 to single stake circles at site 5; from single central graves at sites 2, 5 and 6 to apparently empty ring ditches at sites 3 and 4; from the middle Neolithic at Sarn-y-bryn-caled site 2 and Four Crosses site 5 to the middle Bronze Age at Four Crosses sites 1, 5 (phase 3) and 7. The radiocarbon dates from ring ditches in the upper Severn Valley are given below in Table 17 and represented graphically in fig. 26. The radiocarbon dates from Trelystan are dealt with under round barrows but in the full realisation of the considerable overlap and artificial distinctions between these two site types.

- 16.15 With the exception of the obviously Mesolithic dates from residual material at Four Crosses and the Iron Age dates from the later activity of the same site, the radiocarbon dates demonstrate over a millennium of ring -ditch construction, from the Peterborough phase of the middle Neolithic to the middle Bronze Age.
- 16.16 Finds from ring ditches are also restricted to the Four Crosses and Sarn-y-bryn-caled excavations. The earliest find typologically is likely to be the small undecorated round-based bowl from Four Crosses Site 5. Identified in the report as Ebbsfleet ware, this identification is intuitive rather than definitive though this is only important in relation to ceramic styles and has little effect on chronology. Mortlake Peterborough Ware has been found in the upper layers of the primary ditch at Four Crosses Site 5 as well as in the recut at Sarn-y-bryn-caled II. The radiocarbon chronology for Welsh Peterborough Ware (Gibson 1995b) and Peterborough Ware generally (Gibson & Kinnes 1997) have recently been discussed and it is now difficult to see this traditionally later Neolithic ceramic as anything but middle Neolithic in all its developed forms and with a chronology centering on 3000 BC. Grooved Ware is remarkably absent from these henge-related sites though it was found in small quantities in a pit during the Sarn-y-bryn-caled timber circle excavation as well as in similar token quantities at the Coed-y-dinas excavations. It was also found in pre-barrow contexts at Trelystan (Britnell 1982). Its absence from the excavated ring ditches might suggest a lack of interest at these sites in the later Neolithic though this is based on a poor excavation dataset.



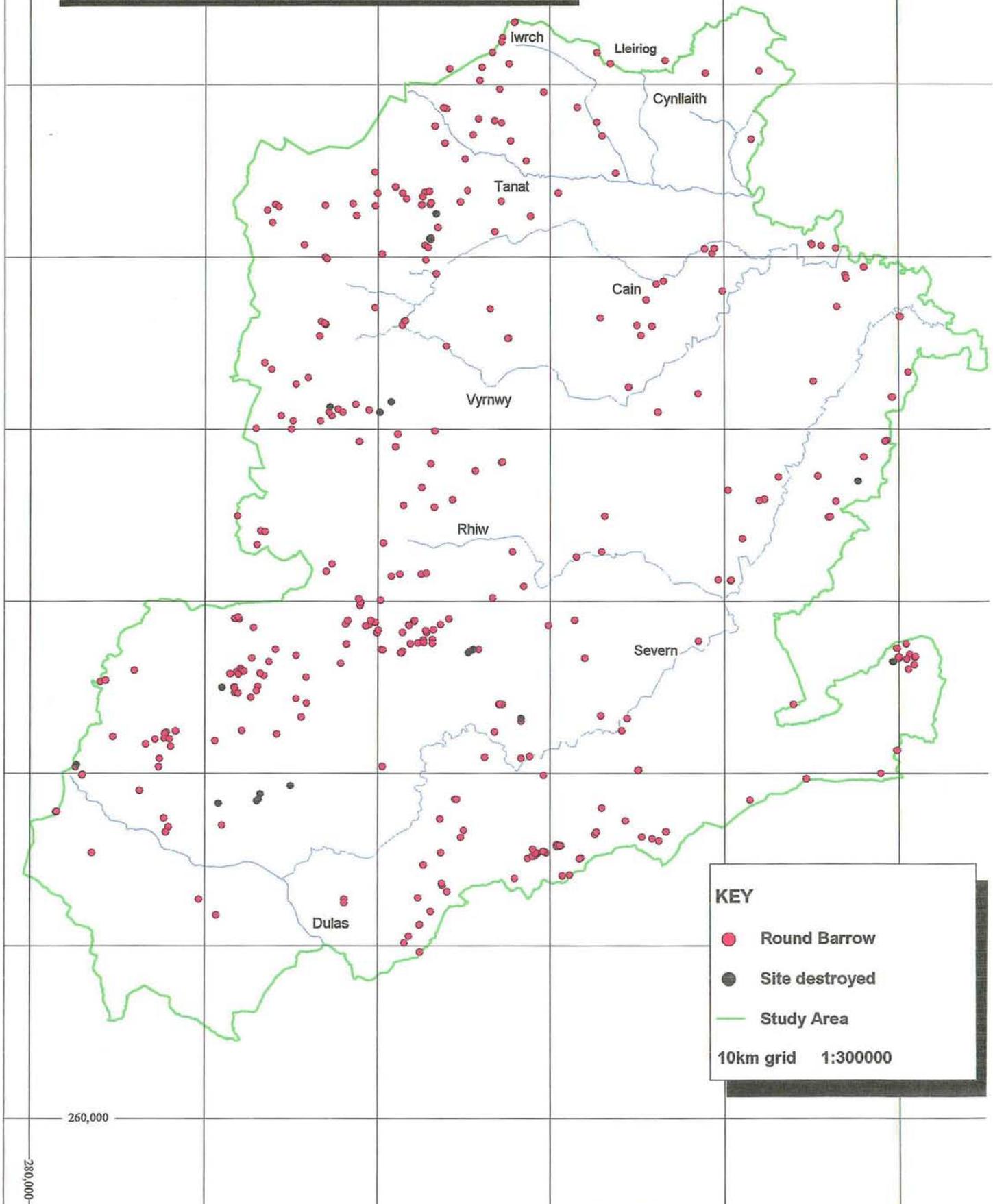
**Fig. 26: Calibrated date ranges for ring ditch and related sites in the upper Severn Valley.**

- 16.17 Beaker was found at Four Crosses and Coed-y-dinas. At the latter site it came from a concentration of sherds from the primary silts in the southern sector of the ring ditch. It seems to have been a deliberate, possibly bagged and certainly placed deposit with distinctly defined limits and localised context. At Four Crosses, small amounts of Beaker were recovered from the mound material at Site 1, from the ditch of the satellite ring ditch at Site 2, and from various contexts at Sites 5 and 7, mainly indicating residuality. At Site 2, a small pit assemblage was recovered with material similar in style to that from the Coed-y-dinas desposit. There were 53 sherds in this assemblage representing 7 vessels.
- 16.18 Early to middle Bronze Age pots were also recovered from Four Crosses Sites 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7. Two bucket and a barrel-shaped urn were recovered from the relict mound at Site 1. P20 has traces of twisted cord decoration which is likely to place it sometime before 1200BC (see Gibson in Britnell *et al.* 1997). Food Vessel and bucket urn appear to have had similar contexts at Site 5 and these finds clearly demonstrate a continued interest in the useage or ring ditches and their associated mounds well into the second millennium BC.
- 16.19 As might be expected the finds confirm the established radiocarbon chronology for these sites. But again it must be stressed that the excavated sample is unlikely to be representative of ring ditch construction as a whole. Nevertheless, the pattern is similar to sites elsewhere in the country where more extensive excavation has taken place. Ring ditch construction commences c.3000 BC at the Devil's Quoits, for example, which have been the focus of extensive excavation in response to gravel extraction (Barclay *et al.* 1995) and continues up to the end of the early Bronze Age. The Beaker attention seems to have been greater at this latter complex than at ther Severn Valley sites but the Beaker burials often lie outside the ring ditches and the overall development of the cemetery appears not dissimilar to the Four Crosses sequence. In the Upper Severn area, Beaker finds are restricted to the valley bottom at, for example, Four Crosses, Trelystan, Sarn-y-bryn-caled, Coed-y-dinas and Aberbechan. It would not be unexpected, therefore, for some of the unexcavated ring ditches and ring ditch cemeteries to have Beaker associations, and particularly if future excavation is not restricted to the areas of the actual cropmarks.

## 17 ROUND BARROWS

- 17.1 Round barrows take a variety of forms; earthen mounds (barrows), stone mounds (cairns), some cairns with evidence of internal structuring (structured cairns), some defined by ring banks (ring cairns), some defined by kerbs (kerb cairns) and some defined by low platforms (platform cairns). With the exception of ring cairns, these different mound types are often difficult to distinguish in the field and even apparent ring cairns may be round cairns which have suffered from considerable robbing. Earthen barrows and stone cairns can sometimes be distinguished, their construction materials generally reflecting their topography, but even here there are problems. In complete and grassed over mounds the distinction cannot always be made. Some barrows may have cairn cores such as at Trelystan (Britnell 1982) and some cairns may equally have earthen elements as, for example, at Carneddau (Gibson 1993).
- 17.2 Structured cairns, that is cairns where internal kerbing, orthostats or other structural details are visible, are only identifiable in cases where structural elements may be detected through the turf cover or within the stones of a mound and their identification is often one of chance survival. Once more the surface features of Carneddau did not reveal any of the complex structuring recorded during the excavation. Palisades,

**Figure 27 - The Distribution of Round Barrows in the Upper Severn Valley**

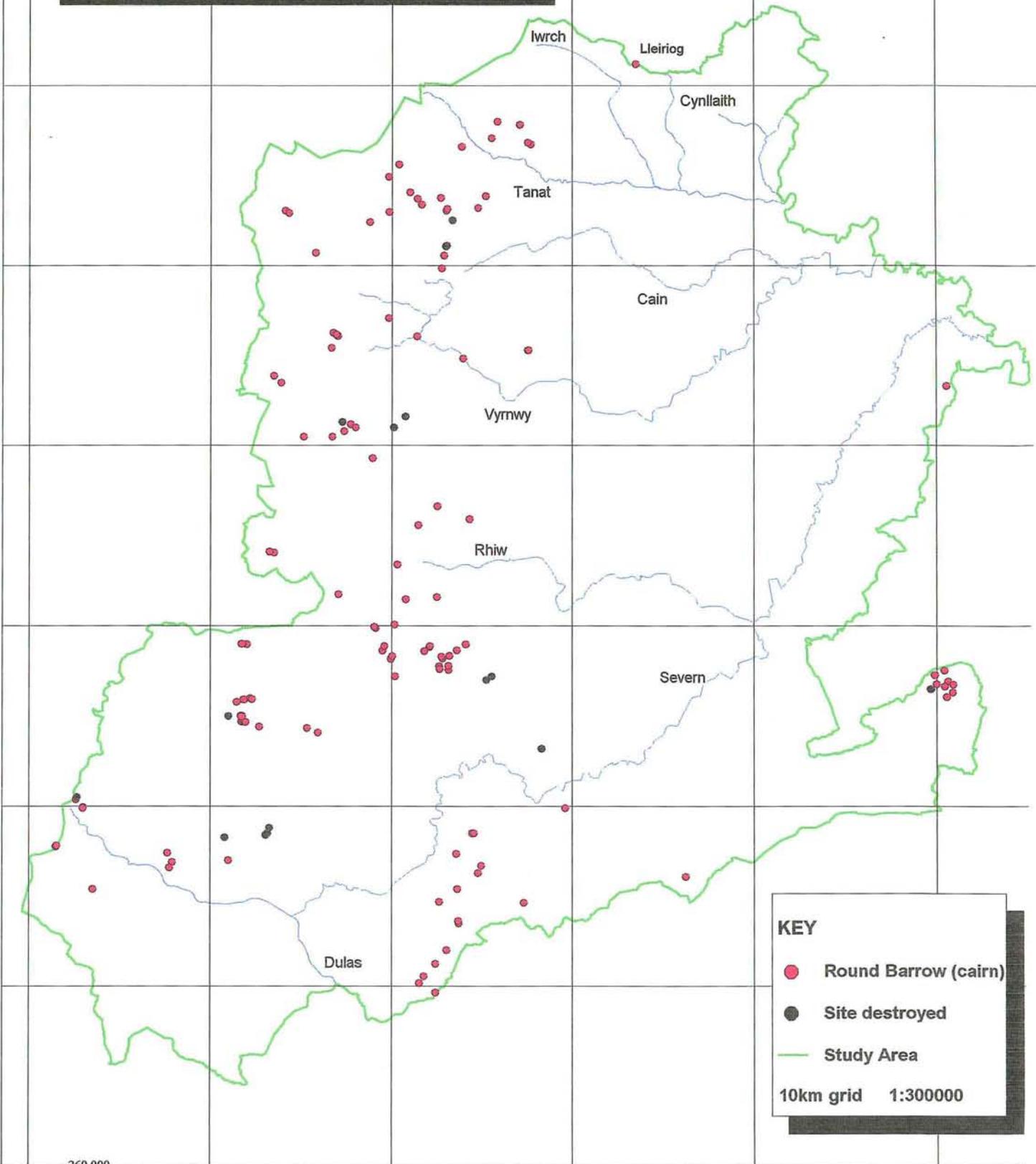


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remodelling and stake circles below earthen round barrows may well represent the lowland form of structuring in areas where stone is scarce. Kerb cairns, like structured cairns, may be chance identifications where the ground cover is sufficiently low enough to render the kerb stones visible. But in some cases the kerbs may have been removed as convenient stone sources for later structures, may have been covered by cairn slip or masked by subsequent field clearance and/or cairn augmentation. Consequently the term is unreliable in terms of rigorously defining field monuments. Ring cairns may be more readily identifiable but, as mentioned above, may be confused with low, robbed-out mounds, embanked stone circles or even hut circles and small enclosures.

- 17.3 As these various monuments tend to be broadly contemporary and to have much the same function, allowing, perhaps, for regional/typological idiosyncracies, they have been treated here under the broad title of round barrow as they tend to share a common sepulchro-ritual role.
- 17.4 There are 315 round barrows of various forms recorded on the SMR (fig. 27), 54 of which are scheduled. Of the total 142 were identified as cairns (fig. 28), 12 as ring cairns (fig. 29) and 29 as kerb cairns (fig. 30). These numbers are not definitive but are subject to the vagaries of field observation, monument preservation and fieldworker's interpretation. Like ring ditches, round barrows demonstrate a substantial variation in size from 40 sites measuring less than 5m in diameter, and 7 sites measuring over 30m (fig. 31). The largest, Crugynau (PRN 1916), at some 50m in diameter clearly represents a monumental construction rivalling the large Wessex barrows in size. It must have been an important monument locally although, despite its scheduled status, it is described as a possible landform in the SMR.
- 17.5 The largest size range for barrows in the study area is between 10-20m where there are 86 recorded sites, with a further 66 measuring between 5m and 10m and 27 measuring between 20m and 30m (fig. 32). There are 89 sites where the diameters are not recorded. While the smallest size-range may suggest possible confusion with clearance features, especially since their distribution is markedly upland, the other sites are probably reliable identifications.
- 17.6 While round barrows rarely command the romance or atmosphere of megalithic monuments and may be argued to produce generally uninteresting and uninformative site visits, this initial prejudice should be avoided. Recent excavations at, for example Carneddau in Montgomeryshire (Gibson 1993), Trelystan in Montgomeryshire (Britnell 1982), Upper Ninepence, Radnorshire (Gibson 1995 and in prep b) and Pen-y-fan and Corn Du in Brecknock (Gibson forthcoming b) have demonstrated the wealth of archaeological information that may be preserved within the fragile contexts which are receiving protection from the covering mounds either as satellite burials and/or protected landsurfaces. Over 300 round barrow sites have been recorded in the study area and if one assumes (for the sake of simple round figures) an average 10m diameter for these sites, then they collectively protect some 2.5 hectares of preserved prehistoric landsurface which, in itself, is a highly important archaeological resource. This figure is a minimal one, and long barrows and some ring ditches may also be added to the calculation since it has been demonstrated at sites such as Four Crosses that even apparent ring ditches with no earthwork traces, may indeed have low mounds surviving within the ploughsoil which may yet protect fragile landsurfaces (Warrilow *et al.* 1986).

**Figure 28 - The Distribution of Round Barrows (cairns) in the Upper Severn Valley**

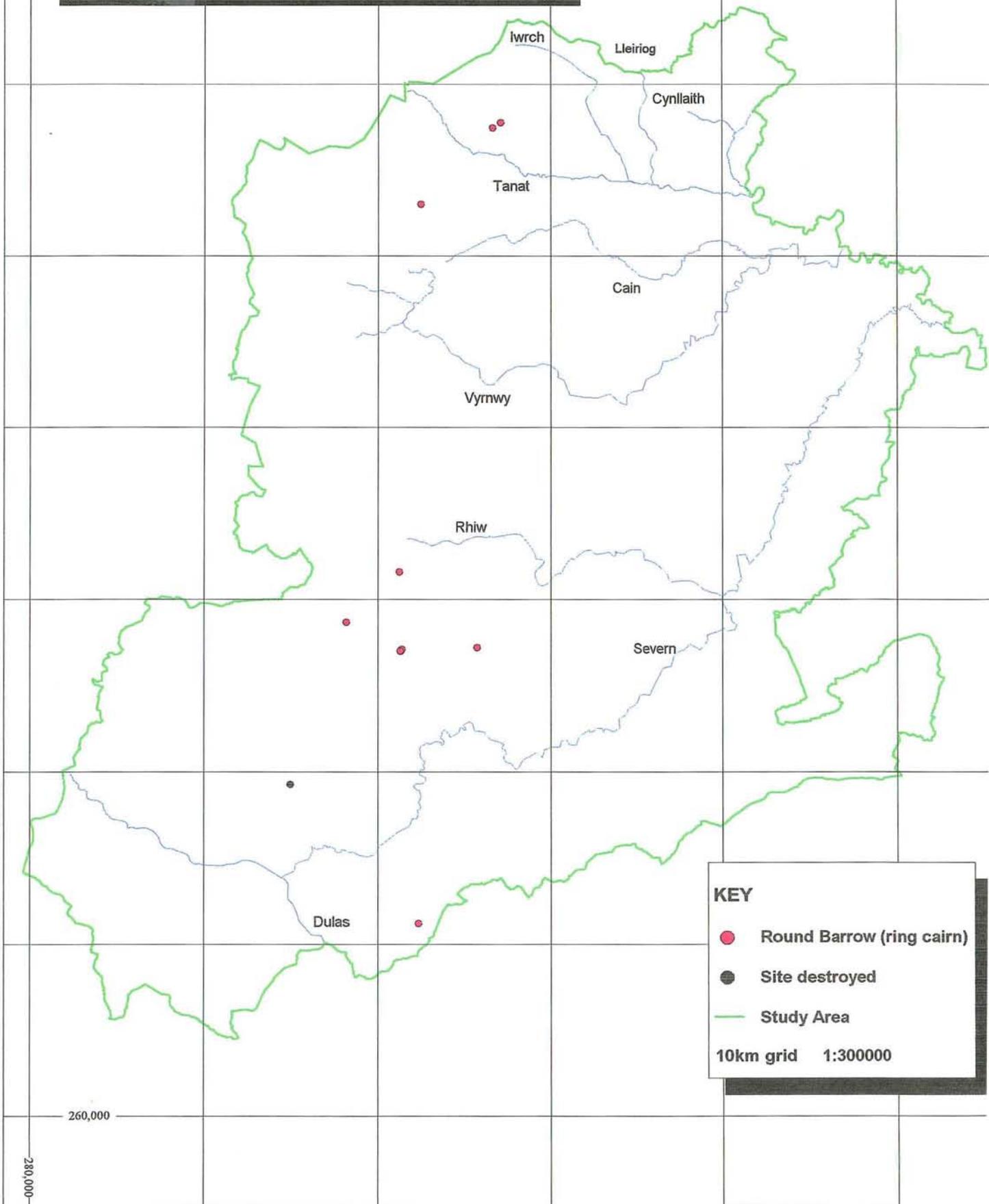


260,000

280,000

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**Figure 29 - The Distribution of Round Barrows (ring cairns) in the Upper Severn Valley**



**KEY**

- Round Barrow (ring cairn)
- Site destroyed
- Study Area

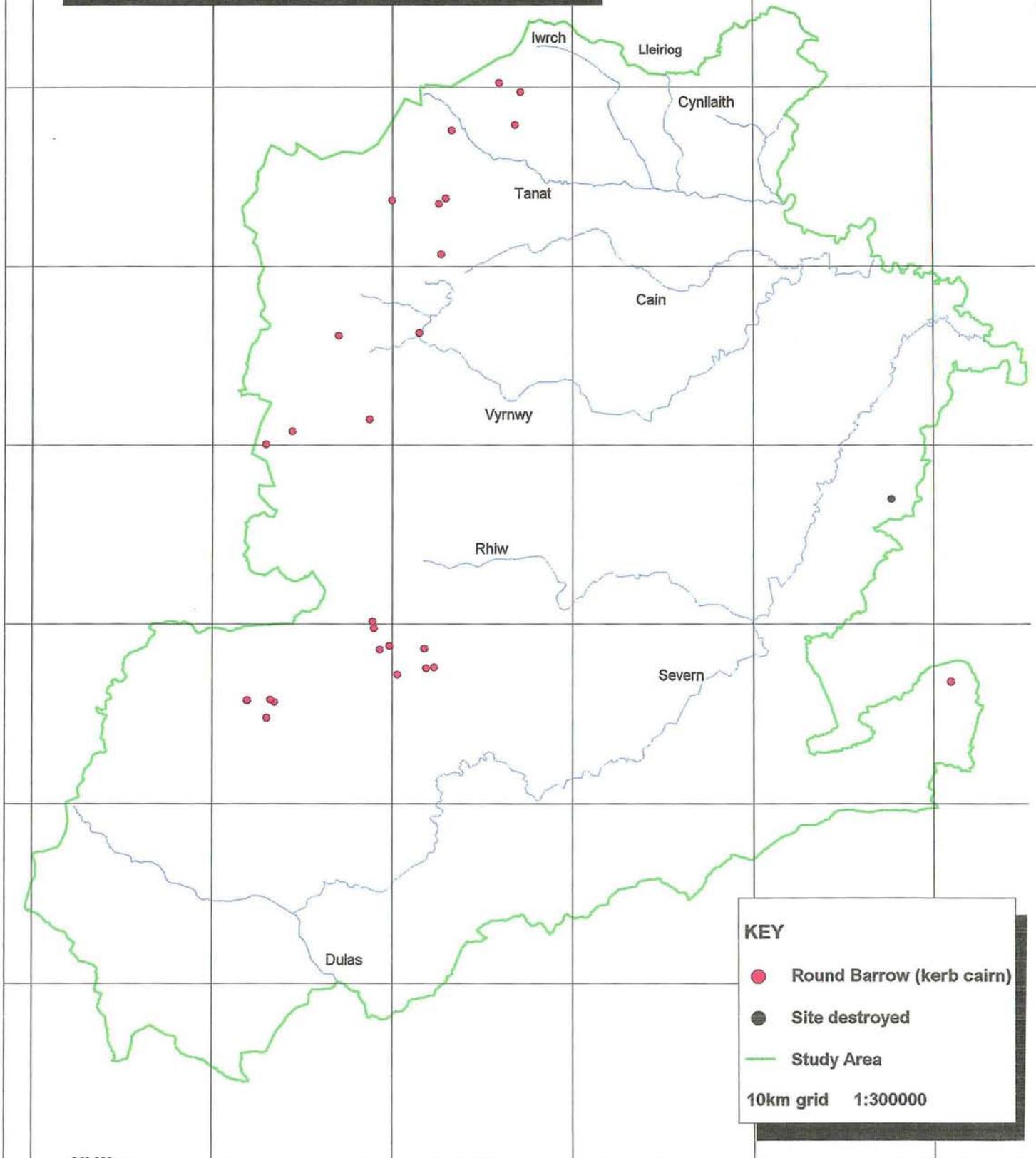
10km grid 1:300000

260,000

280,000

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**Figure 30 - The Distribution of Round Barrows (kerb cairns) in the Upper Severn Valley**

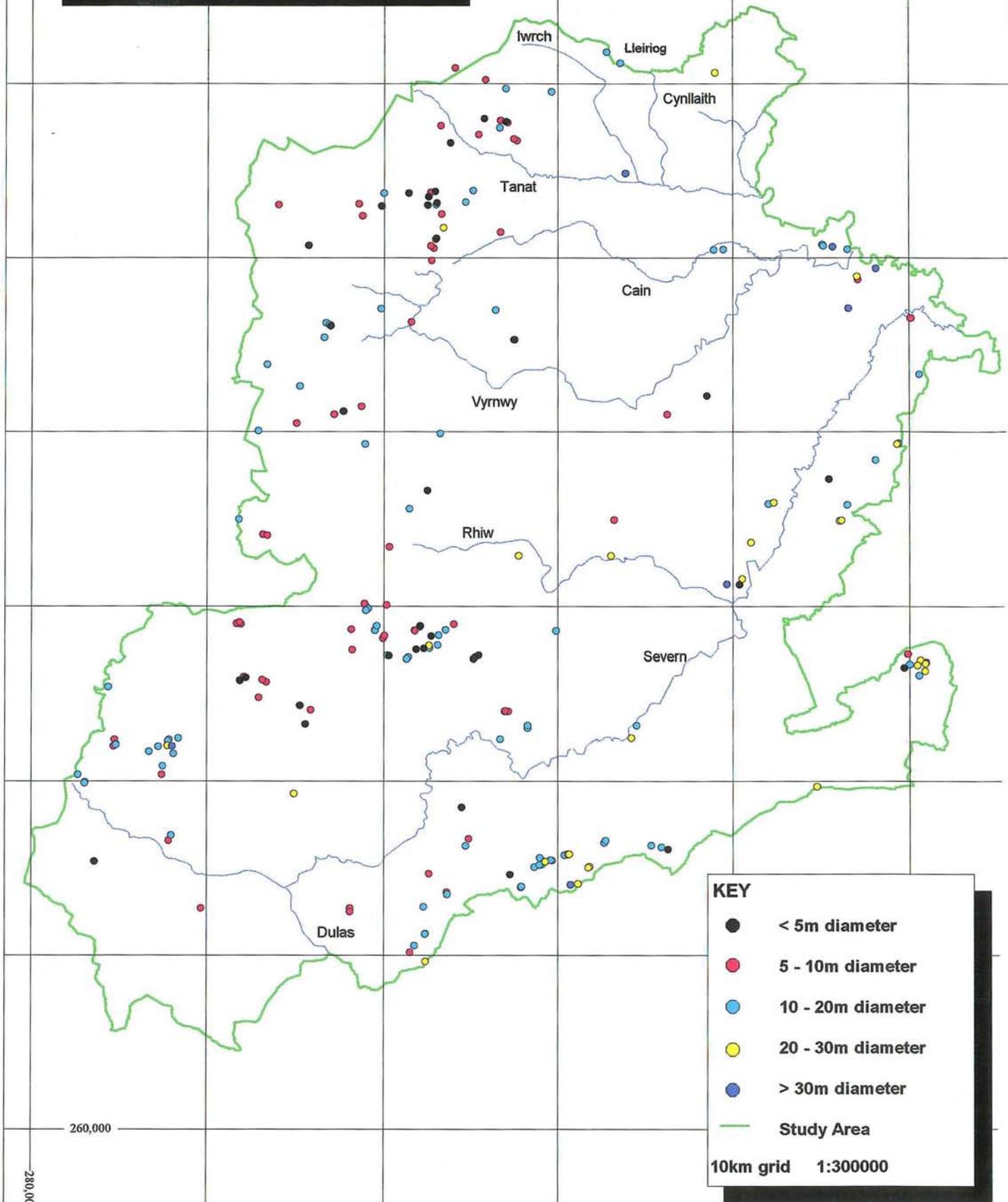


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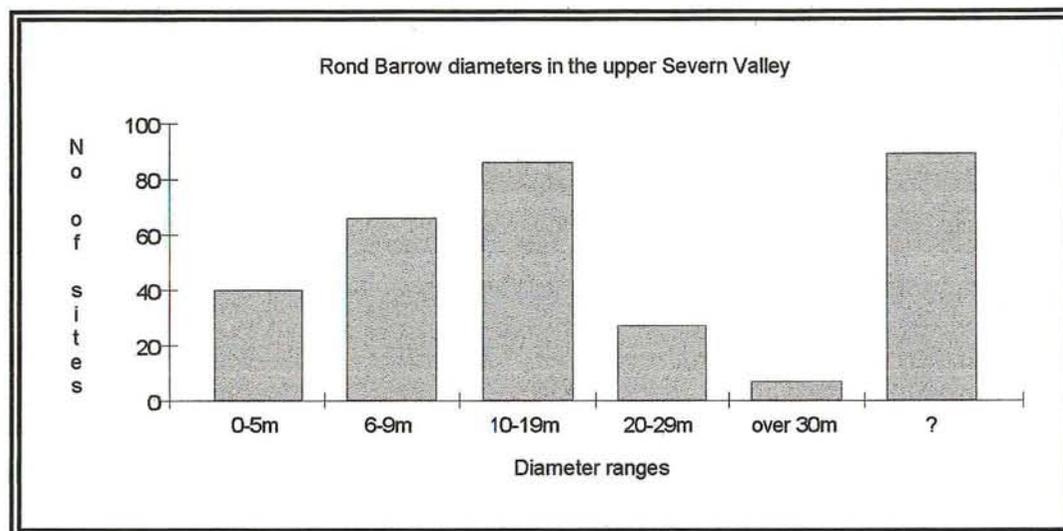
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**Figure 31 - The Distribution of Round Barrows in the Upper Severn Valley**



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- 17.7 It is therefore argued here that round barrows, despite their less than exciting surface appearance, preserve a considerable archaeological resource. This extends beyond the burials and finds so that, even if robbed, a barrow might still have considerable potential for palaeoenvironmental research. Accordingly, with this potential in mind, 193 sites are being recommended for scheduling.
- 17.8 Their distribution shows no marked regionality though a general trend in their spacing is visible (fig. 31). Namely, there is a tendency for the smaller barrows, under 10m in diameter, to lie towards the W of the area while those with diameters of 10-30m are found both in the uplands as well as in the river valleys. Those with diameters over 30m are almost totally restricted to the main Severn Valley.



**Fig. 32: Round Barrow diameter ranges in the upper Severn Valley.**

- 17.9 Round barrow distribution stretches right across the area. Unlike the riverine distribution of ring ditches, barrows appear in both valley and upland environments, sometimes conspicuously so as shall be seen later. The valley-bottom barrows in the study area, while plough-degraded like their ring ditch counterparts, are nevertheless large and indeed it is this size that has probably ensured the monuments' survival. The mound at Llwynderw (PRN 5921), for example, still stands over 1m high and over 30m in diameter and has obviously originally been a substantial monument. Similarly the much ploughed mound within the Dyffryn Lane henge (PRN 4026) attests the former presence of a considerable earthwork. The discovery during the present project of the remains of a well-spread mound at Banhadla, to the E of the ring ditch concentration was an unexpected find in this intensively farmed location while the remains of an earth and stone mound at Maesmochnant (PRN 101063), at the other end of the Tanat Valley ring ditch concentration owes its survival in part to the protection afforded it by a modern hedge bank. These and other surviving mounds in these valley locations, set in prime agricultural environments, are clearly most at risk from the current agricultural regime. Scheduling alone will not preserve the earthwork elements which, under class consent, will continue to be degraded irrespective of any statutory protection.
- 17.10 In the upland areas of the county, cairn size varies considerably much as do the ring ditches in the valley floors. Smaller sites, for example in the upper Vyrnwy around Bwlch-sych (PRN 46, 4990, 4991, 4992, 6204, 6205) tend to cluster as they also do

around Gamedd Wen in the Tanat Valley (PRN 3901, 5055, 5056, 6381, 6382). These cannot be regarded as nucleated cemeteries, however, as they generally lack a visibly principal monument. There are three obvious exceptions to this observation. First is the concentration of smaller ritual monuments including standing stones and a stone row around the focal point of Twr Gwyn (PRN 910) on Trannon Moor. The second is the group of small cairns and stone row to the SE of the Meol Tryfel Cairn (PRN 4076) above Cwm Twrch on the edge of the Dyfnant Forest. The third is the concentration of cairns around the Cefn Llwyd round barrow (PRN 1377) at the head of Bwlch y Garregwen though here there is a possible risk of confusion between cairns and grass-covered outcrops. Generally, the larger monuments tend to stand in isolation, often at strategic points within the landscape (see below) and where cemeteries of larger mounds can be identified, for example on Glog Hill and at Penffordd-las, the mounds are widely distributed. Satellite cairns, as for example PRN 4027 and its satellite PRN 19377 in the Penffordd-las cemetery are unusual.

- 17.11 The siting of round barrows in the upland areas clearly shows some variation but also demonstrates certain patterns within this variety. Mountain-top or crest-sited cairns, for example, are generally large and were definitely intended to dominate their horizon. Das Eithin (PRN 53), for example, at over 3m high sits like an enormous pimple on the rounded top of the eponymous mountain. The medical analogy is not so stark at Glog Hill (PRN 1863) where a large round mound, currently supporting the trig point, is visible as a skyline feature on the highest point of the unevenly topped hill along which lies a cluster of mounds each on a localised summit. From this site, the large scheduled mounds at Kerry Two Tumps (PRN 50001, 1000) to the E and Caebetin (PRN 999) further to the NE are clearly visible, also as dominant skyline features. The large cairns on Plynlimon Fawr also clearly fall into this category of sites which dominate the landscape.
- 17.12 Staying with the Glog and Kerry examples, these sites also occur at significant points in the landscape. Glog Hill lies between the sources of the Mule which flows to the NE, the Cwmrhiwdre brook which flows to the N and the River Ithon which flows off to the S. This is also the case at Kerry Two Tumps where the mounds also lie at the junction of three watersheds; the Mule, the Ithon and the Teme which flows to the SE. At Caebetin (PRN 999) and Gwernescob (PRN 998), the watershed is between the Mule and the Nant Mehell while further to the NE Rhiw Dan Tin (PRN 1881) also lies on a crest between the Nant Mehell and one of its tributaries. These sites clearly demarcate major watersheds and their position and landscape dominance may very possibly have a territorial significance, being situated on the boundaries between adjacent land ownerships.
- 17.13 The Corndon and Plynlimon Cairns are yet more extreme examples. The Plynlimon cairns are situated between the sources of two major rivers, the Wye and Severn, which flow off to the SE and NE respectively while to the W the Afon Gwerin flows off to the Rheidol. The Corndon massif, itself a significant and easily recognisable landform, the significance of which will be discussed again below, lies between the Camlad and the West Onny. Given their extreme positions, these majestic piles of stone must have had a significant territorial role being at the watersheds of major valleys and thus potentially major territorial, possibly even tribal, units.
- 17.14 Some cairns, as has also been suggested for some stone circles and standing stones, appear to be sites in passes and major routes through the hills. This, of course, may also have territorial significances since their very positions place them at the boundaries of naturally defined land-units. The concentration of cairns around Glan Hafon (PRNs 5056, 5055, 6381, 6382) is just such an example. These cairns, including a ring cairn with large central monolith, dominate a pass from the Tanat to the Rhaeadr valleys. Today they lie at a crossroads of some 5 rights of way leading both through the

pass as well as along the mountain sides. Similarly the cairns at the head of Bwlch Sych (PRNs 4990, 4992, 6024, 6025, 46, 4991) are situated close to rights of way which lead over a spur between the valleys of Hirnant and Pennant. The large sky-line-dominating mound known as the King's Barrow (PRN 51) lies in the same general area and, despite being currently visually swamped by surrounding forestry, it lies on present rights of way between the Hirnant and Vyrnwy.

- 17.15 At Cefn Llwyd, near Penffordd-las, the location of the white quartz stone at the head of the significantly named Bwlch y Garreg-wen has already been noted. However, there also appears to be a major barrow concentration at the head of this pass centred on the Cefn Llwyd cairn (PRN 1377) which is the largest of the group. These sites are at the head of a pass out of the Clywedog valley, around the head of the Afon Lwyd which flows into the Clywedog reservoir, and then into the Dyfi valley by Bugeilyn. The complex of sites on Trannon Moor, despite being in a presently featureless landscape also straddle two modern rights of way leading from the Garno valley via Cledan to the Twymyn valley to the W. The Trannon sites, dominated by the massive but much-despoiled Twr Gwyn Cairn (PRN 910), are situated more or less midway between the two main valleys and are significantly bunched on the rights of way which are, more over, the only cross-moor paths within 2km to the S and 2.5km to the N. These two extant rights of way may, however, only represent a comparatively modern formalisation of a very much older route given the wideness of the corridors which ancient routes often exploited (see Loveday 1998).
- 17.16 Barrows situated on ridgeways may also have had directional and territorial functions. Ridgeways, by very definition, run along crests and ridges which may form the boundary of two or more adjacent territories. For example, barrows on the present bridle path between Llyn Fawr and Adfa over Mynydd Bwlch-y-gors (another Bwlch or pass placename) and Mynydd Clogau, for example, are all sited along the crest of the ridge (PRNs 4750, 5772, 763, 762, 1548). The barrows along the top of Long Mountain also follow a ridgeway later to be fossilised by a Roman road (PRNs 4503, 4504, 50644, 50645, 3638, 4920, 129, 128). And of course the Kerry ridgeway has its share of sites, both cairns (PRN 1916, 1000, 50001, 1897, 1006, 1007, 1005) as well as the Kerry Hill stone circle (PRN 1008) though the antiquity of this site has been questioned. Numerous finds of flintwork (inf Adrian Rowe) from along this ancient route attest its prehistoric significance. In particular the finds of raw cortical flint nodules, clearly imported from the chalklands, at Cloddiau near Kerry, may suggest the presence of a former trading or distribution site situated on this important route.
- 17.17 Other cairns seem to have been sited for their views rather than with any intention at landscape domination. A feature noted on some site visits was that many cairns, even if on hilltops, were rarely noticeable until the final approach. Sites such as Garnedd Wen (PRN 101014) or Y Foel Ddu (PRN 101013) are spectacular examples of this. Both sites, despite being in the very N of the study area, command extensive views to the S and E and most notably to the Breiddin, a readily distinguishable landform, and therefore the major Severn Valley. Cil Haul barrow (PRN 4997) in the Nant Fyllon valley and the Carneddau cairn (PRN 6313) (Gibson 1993) also demonstrate this siting with Breiddin on the horizons. The Carneddau cairn was flat and low and lay unobtrusively on a ridge which extends eastwards towards the Severn Valley with the Breiddin, Long Mountain and Corndon on the horizons. The first and last named sites are both particularly distinctive landforms and obvious reference points suggesting that the view to them might have been deliberate. It was also demonstrated in the Carneddau excavation report (Gibson 1993), that the site had had specific orientations built into it and was sited to ensure a more or less flat horizon. This suggests that some cairns may have been sited according to what could be viewed from them rather than the views to them. Other monuments also demonstrate this siting. The standing stones and the possible ring cairn at Cefn Llydan (PRN 4745) for example and the stone row at

Fuallt (PRN 6676) both have the Breiddin within their sights. The Fuallt stones are interesting because the mountain cannot be seen from the southern stone, only the northern one, yet the row appears to be aligned on this horizon feature.

- 17.18 The upland valleys of the Severn would, judging by present chronology, appear to have been colonised after the main valley and therefore presumably from it. Does the pre-occupation with the Breiddin and other instantly recognisable landforms suggest a deliberate attempt to look back towards the homeland? Are we seeing the importance of ancestors, a phenomenon frequently discussed with regard to Neolithic burial sites, extending into the Bronze Age? Are burial sites being orientated towards the direction from which the ancestors came? Do they represent a Bronze Age Mecca with, in this case, physical rather than spiritual visibility? Certainly the phenomenon is a consistent one.

PRN	NAME	POTTERY TYPE	STRATIGRAPHY
100993	Ysgwennant	Beaker ( 2 plus sherds)	Primary
821	Bryn y Fedwyn	Food Vessel	Primary ?
1206	Foel cairn	Food Vessel	Secondary
	Trelystan II	Food Vessel	Secondary
	Trelystan I	Food Vessel (2 plus frags)	Secondary
6313	Carneddau I	Food Vessel ?	Secondary
1380	Penfforddilas I	Collared Urn	Primary ?
6312	Carneddau II	Collared Urn (2)	Primary and Secondary
6313	Carneddai I	Collared Urns (vessels and sherds representing 6 pots)	Primary and Secondary
17192	Lan Fawr	Collared Urn	Primary
999	Caebetin	Food Vessel Urn	Primary
	Trelystan I	Food Vessel Urn (5)	Secondary
	Trelystan II	Food vessel Urn (2)	Secondary
50473	Ystrad Hynod	Cordoned Urn (2)	Primary
6312	Carneddau II	Accessory Vessel	Primary ?
50473	Ystrad Hynod	Accessory Vessel	Primary ?
1207	Gwynyndy cist	2 unspecified urns	
3907	Carnedd Cerrig	2 unspecified urns	
100993	Ysgwennant	2 unspecified vessels	

**Table 18: Ceramic Types from Upper Severn Round Barrows.**

- 17.19 Regarding date, barrow excavations have produced Beaker pottery as well as Food Vessels and Urns (Table 18). There are also some Neolithic finds from Four Crosses which have been discussed under ring ditches above. Grooved Ware and Beaker was recovered from pre-barrow contexts at Trelystan where Food Vessels in various forms were also recovered from the barrows themselves (Britnell 1992). From upland barrows, as at Carneddau, the ceramic associations appear to be almost entirely Collared Urn of the early to middle Bronze Age with a possible Food Vessel identification also from Carneddau I. A small accessory vessel was recovered from one of the urns at Carneddau II. Cordoned Urns are recorded from Ystrad Hynod as well as a small perforated wall cup accessory vessel. At Ysgwennant, long-necked, and therefore typologically late, Beakers were recovered. While this round barrow does have a valley location, nevertheless it is an upland valley and, on current knowledge the finds are rare since generally speaking there are no finds of earlier ceramics from the upland areas. Indeed the present distribution suggests that Beaker did not extend much further west

than Aberbechan near Newtown though some of the sites in the Caersws basin, may also be early given the apparent favourability of the area towards early settlement.

SITE	ASSOCIATION	DATE BP	LAB No	DATE (68%)	BC	DATE (95%)	BC
Carneddau I	Collared Urn	3440±60	CAR-1260	1880-1680		1930-1610	
	Primary Cist	3600±70	CAR-1257	2120-2080 or 2040-1880		2190 -1760	
	Cremation pit	3530±70	CAR-1259	1970-1750		2120-2080 2040-1690	
	Wristguard	3560±70	CAR-1258	2030-1870 or 1840-1780 or		2140-1740	
	Collared Urn	3200±70	CAR-1255	1600-1560 or 1530-1410		1680-1380 or 1350-1310	
	Collared Urn	3310±70	CAR-1256	1680-1520		1760-1430	
Carneddau II	Collared urn	3380±70	CAR-1285	1870-1850 or 1760-1600 or 1560-1530		1880-1520	
	Collared Urn	3430±70	CAR-1286	1880-1670		1930-1590 or 1570-1530	
Carneddau Ring Bank	Jet Bead	3350±70	CAR-1261	1740-1590 or 1570-1530		1880-1500	
Trelystan Barrow I	Burial 2	3500±60	CAR-278	1900-1740		2030-2000 or 1980-1680	
	Burial 3, Food Vessel	3750±70	CAR-279	2300-2110 or 2090-2040		2460-2420 or 2400-1970	
	Burial 4, Food Vessel Urn	3640±70	CAR-280	2140-1920		2280-2240 or 2210-1870 or 1840-1780	
	Burial 4, oak logs	3695±70	CAR-281	2200-1970		2320-1890	
	Pit 18	3455±70	CAR-277	1800-1690		1970-1610	
Trelystan Barrow II	Burial 2 Food Vessel	3550±65	CAR-390	2030-2000 or 1980-1870 or 1850-1770		2130-2070 or 2050-1740	
	Burial 3	3550±60	CAR-283	2020-2000 or 1980-1870 or 1840-1770		2120-2080 or 2040-1740	
Lan Fawr	Cremation, Collared Urn	3530±70	CAR-1037	1970-1750		2120-2080 or 2040-1690	
	Cremation, Collared Un	3330±70	CAR-1038	1690-1520		1870-1840 or 1780-1450	

**Table 19: radiocarbon dates from Round Barrows in the upper Severn Valley.**

17.20 While it is now accepted that there is a great deal of overlap in these ceramic styles, it is nevertheless unusual to find a Beaker secondary to a Food Vessel and a Food Vessel secondary to a Collared Urn (with the exception of Carneddau I where the Food Vessel identification is not certain). This observation lead to the establishment of a relative

chronology for these ceramic styles of Beaker - Food Vessel - Collared Urn - Cordoned Urn. Radiocarbon dating, however, has demonstrated the earlier appearance of Beakers and the late survival of Cordoned Urns but there is subsequently little chronological distinction between Collared Urns, Food Vessels and Food Vessels Urns which instead belong to a diversity of types spanning the earlier Bronze Age; c.2000-1500 Cal BC.

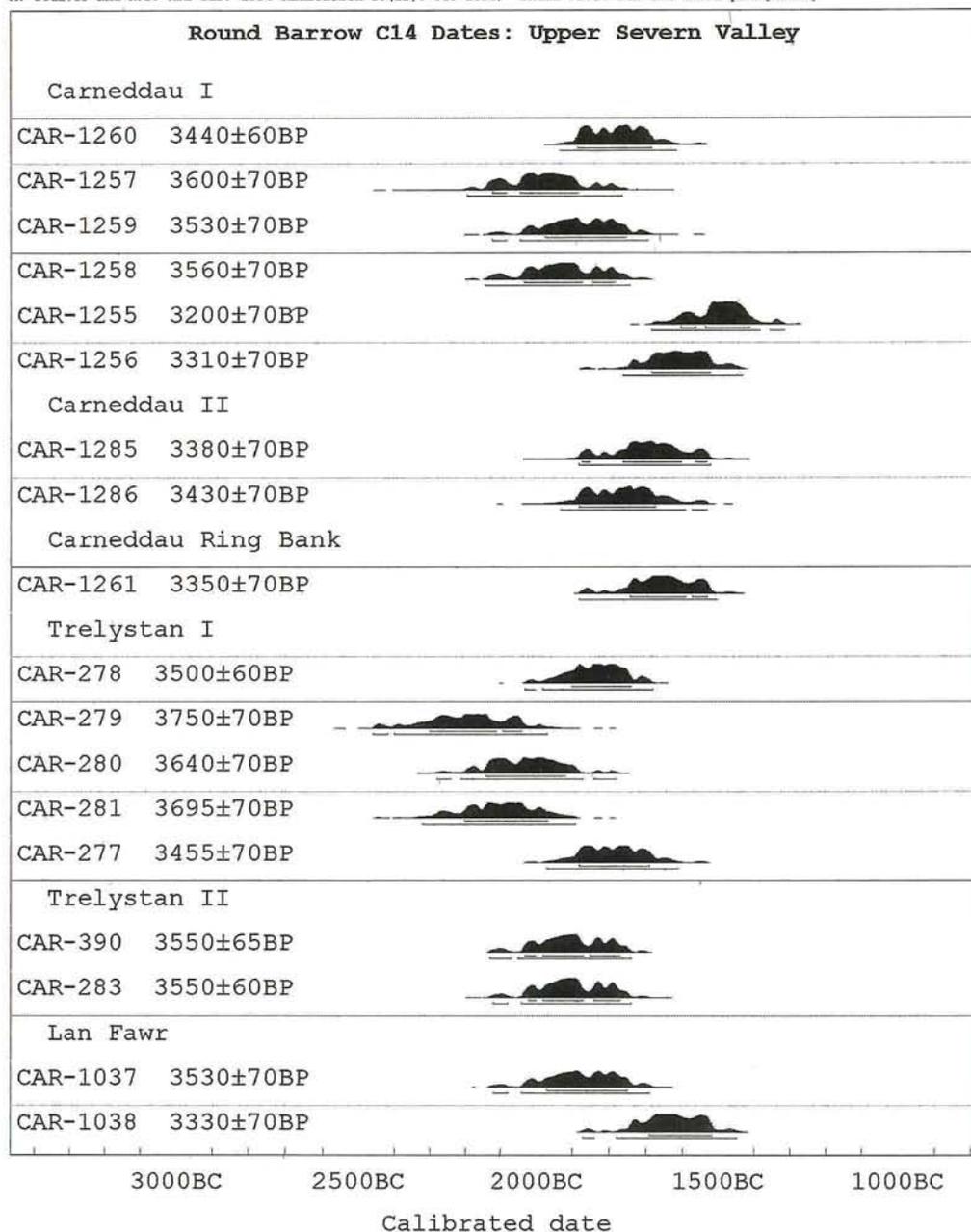
- 17.21 The radiocarbon dates from round barrow excavations in the region support this general assumption and also the hypothesis of Bronze Age colonisation of the uplands (Table 19; fig. 33). The earliest dates for the barrow contexts come from the Trelystan barrows situated on Long Mountain on the eastern edge of the main valley. Once again this is suggested as the area of primary insurgence. The dates for the wider exploitation of the uplands seem to span the first half of the second millennium (fig. 33).
- 17.21 The radiocarbon dates from round barrow excavations in the region support this general assumption and also the hypothesis of Bronze Age colonisation of the uplands (Table 19; fig. 33). The earliest dates for the barrow contexts come from the Trelystan barrows situated on Long Mountain on the eastern edge of the main valley. Once again this is suggested as the area of primary insurgence. The dates for the wider exploitation of the uplands seem to span the first half of the second millennium (fig. 33).

## 18 DISCUSSION

- 18.1 Each site type has already been discussed in individual sections and it is not intended to reiterate some of the hypotheses and conclusions floated above but rather to present some broad trends visible in the data and to examine the scant palaeoenvironmental data for the period.
- 18.2 The major evidence for the exploitation and settlement of the upper Severn Valley comes from the excavations and subsequent post-excavation research at Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments. The importance of these categories of site extends beyond their sepulchro-ritual aspect and extends to the information preserved by the windows onto prehistoric land-use and environment which they often preserve. Few sites have received investigative study by modern excavation standards, but nevertheless a picture is starting to emerge of the human history of the upper Severn Valley based largely on this small but carefully selected dataset.
- 18.3 The first colonisation of the valley appears to have come from the Midlands Plain, probably through the Breiddin/Llanymynech gap in the first few centuries of the fourth millennium BC. This area appears to remain important for it is here that the major confluences of rivers which drain the mountains are located. Thus it is from here that access can be made into the interior. Perhaps fairs or markets were established at these meeting points and in this respect the presence of large-diameter barrows and ring ditches in this region has been discussed above (fig. 34).
- 18.4 Within 500 years of the establishment of agriculture in Britain, the cursus at Sarn-y-bryn-caled had been constructed and continued to be a focus of ritual attention for approximately two millennia, well into the Bronze Age (fig 35). Similarly at Lower Luggy and Dyffryn Lane a long barrow and henge attest early and middle Neolithic activity in the area and, presumably though not dated by excavation, long term activity at this locale. By the middle and later Neolithic, the valley sides were being utilised as evidenced at Ffridd Faldwyn, Montgomery and Trelystan where Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware were respectively found. By the end of the third millennium and the

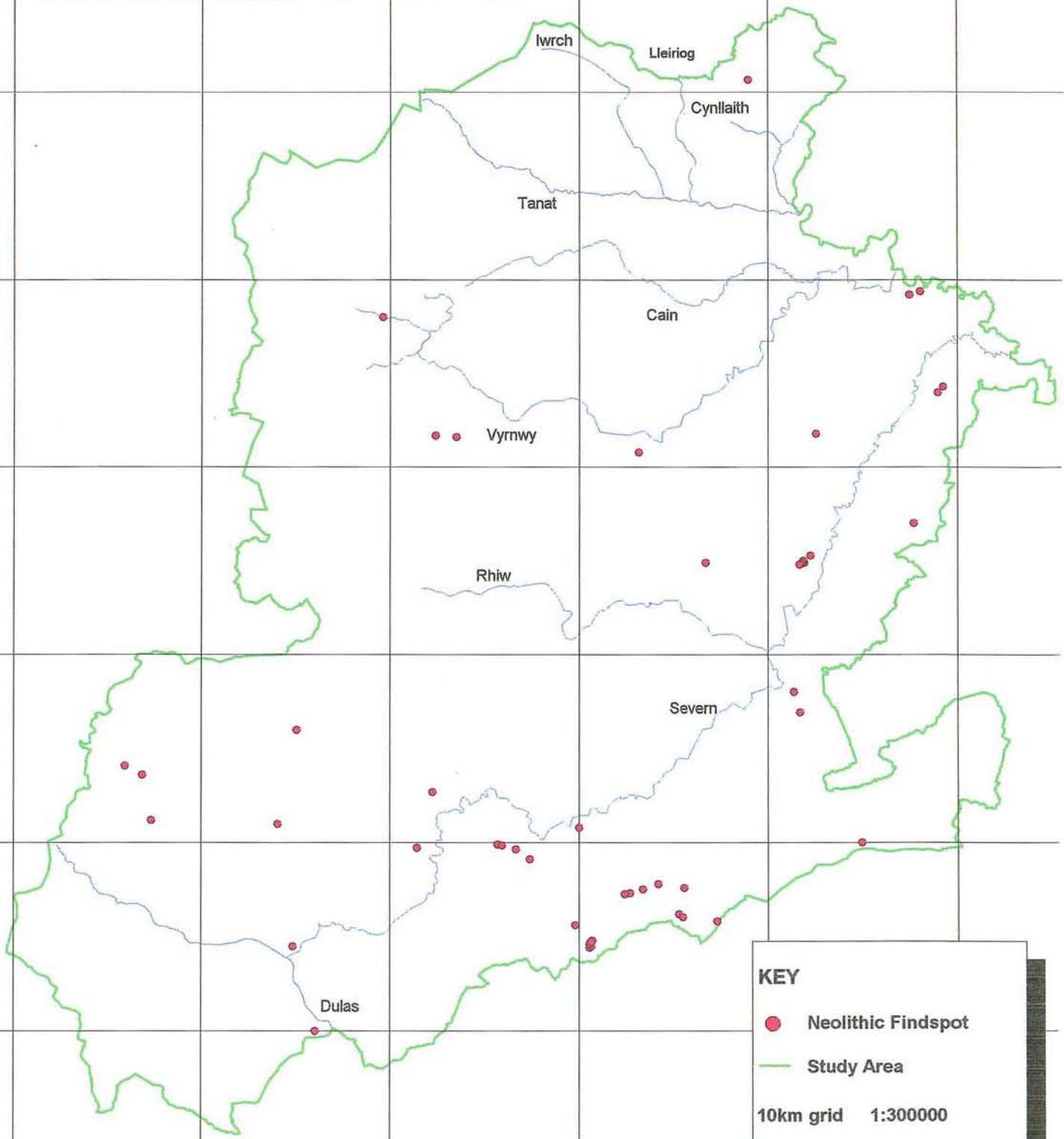
beginning of the second, Beaker had spread into the valley as far SW as Newtown (Aberbechan) and realistically probably much further (fig. 36).

M. Stuiver and R.S. Kra eds. 1986 Radiocarbon 28(2B): 805-1030; OxCal v2.17 cub r:4 sd:12 prob[chron]



**Fig. 33: Radiocarbon dates from round barrows in the upper Severn Valley.**

**Figure 34 - The Distribution of Neolithic Finds in the Upper Severn Valley**



260,000

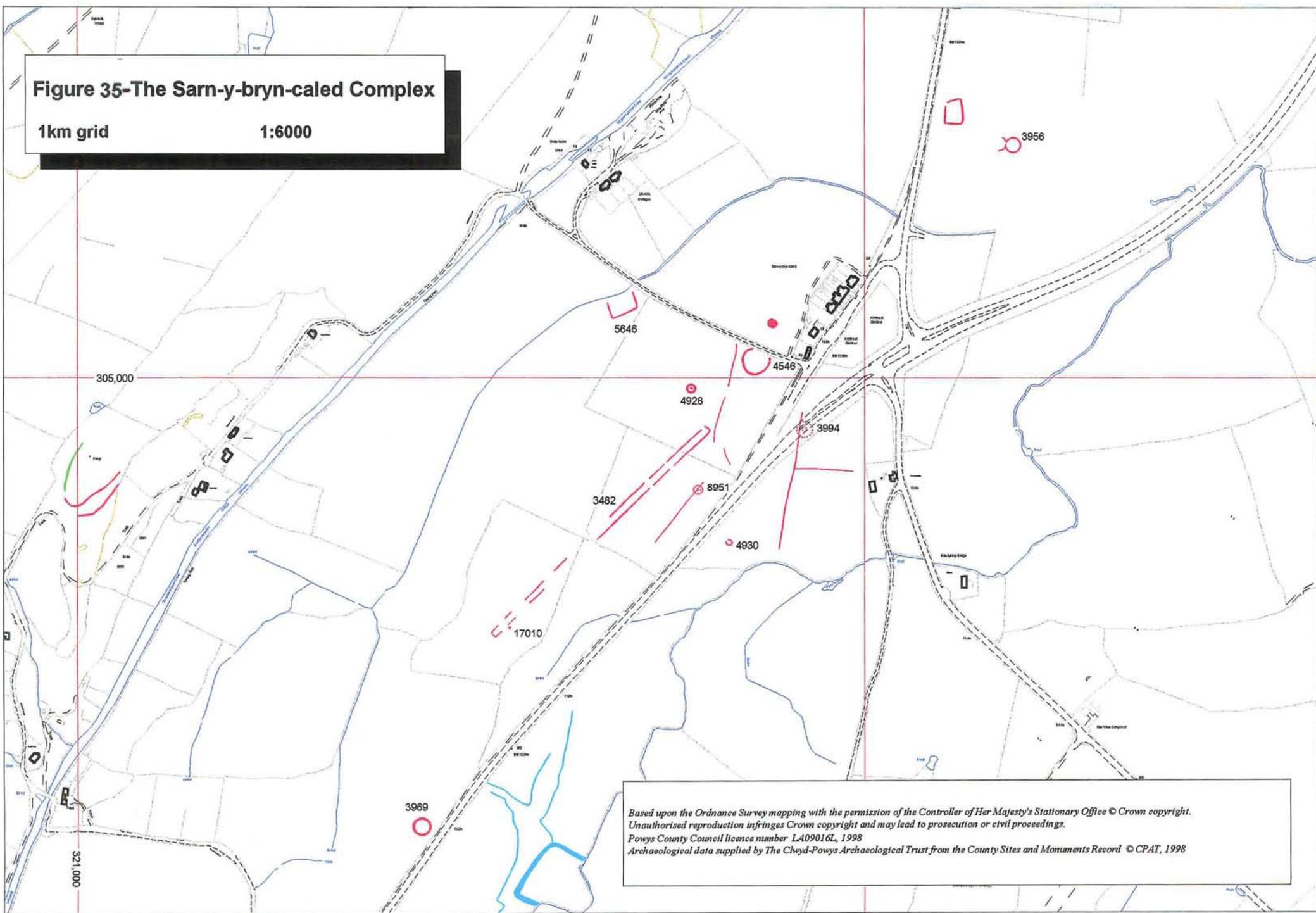
280,000

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# Figure 35-The Sarn-y-bryn-caled Complex

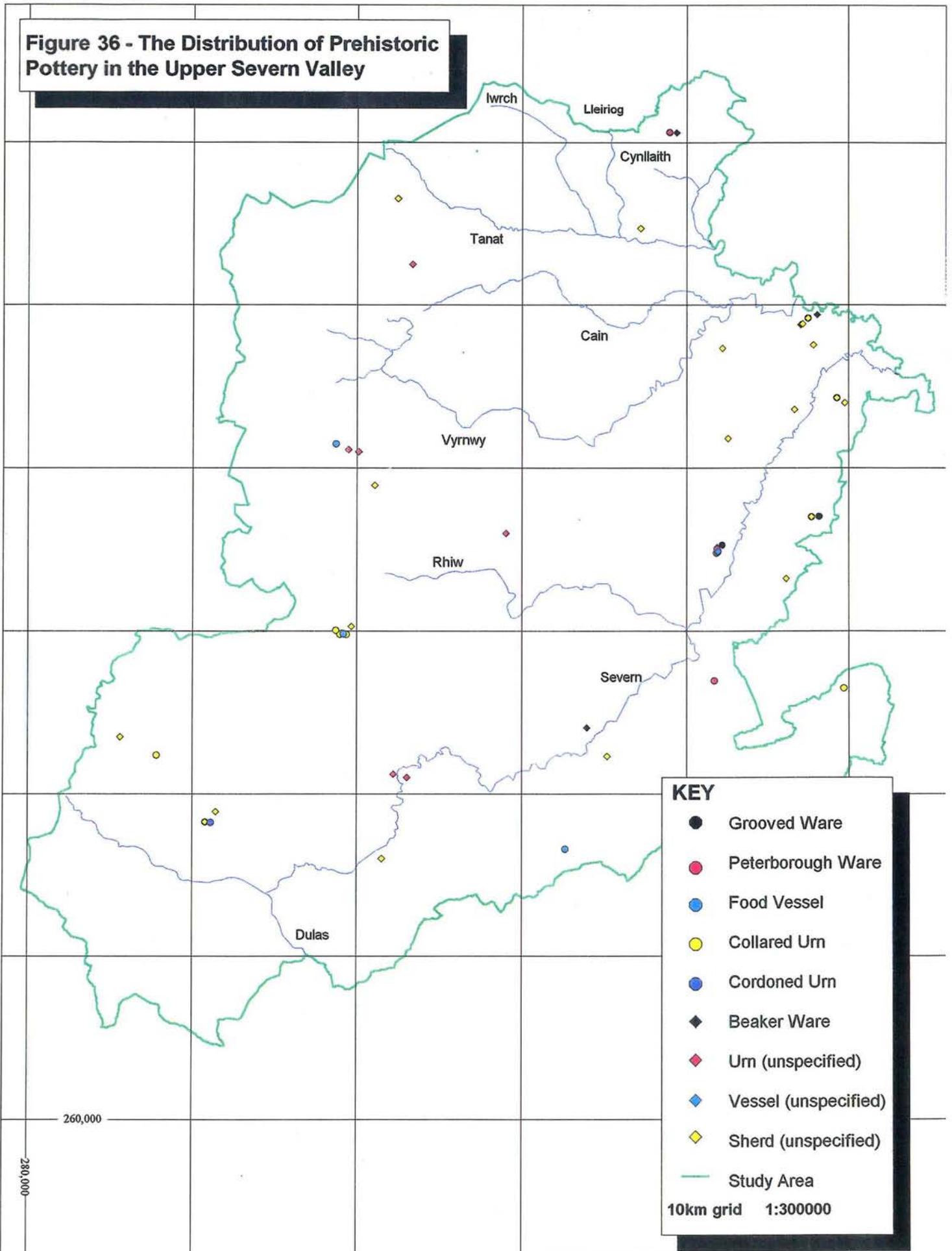
1km grid

1:6000



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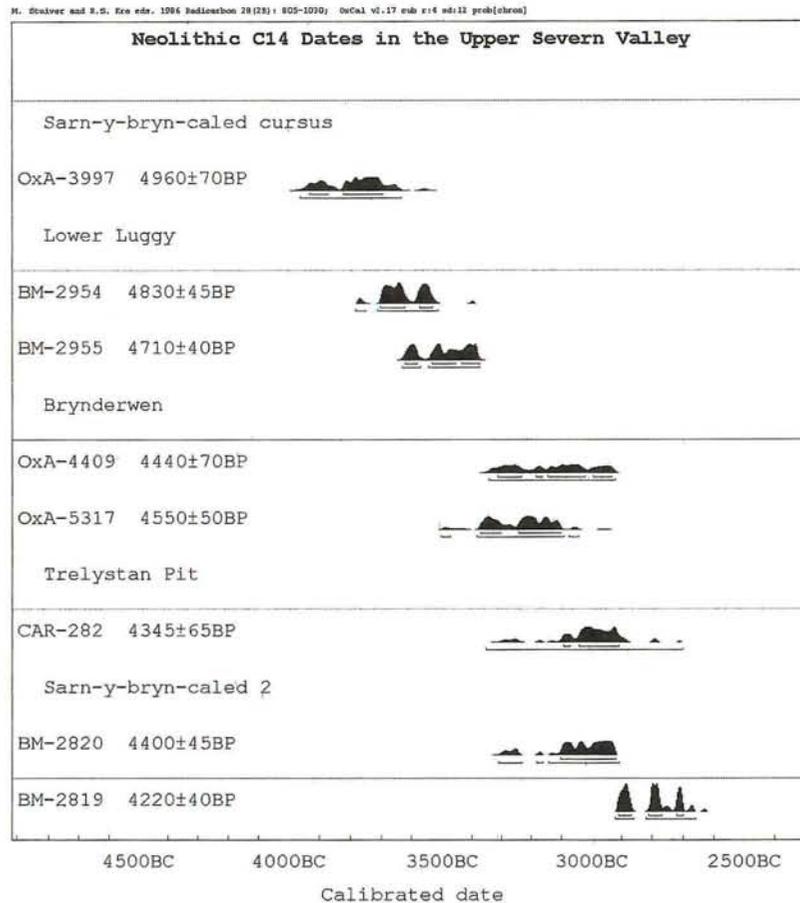
**Figure 36 - The Distribution of Prehistoric Pottery in the Upper Severn Valley**



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- 18.5 Hitherto, and with the exception of the Ysgwennant finds, evidence for Neolithic activity has been restricted to the bottom and sides of the main valley. In the earlier Bronze Age, however, there is a marked expansion into the uplands while the valleys are not abandoned. The scant pollen evidence (see below) suggests that pastoralism was the main economy in the uplands but over-reliance should not be placed on these limited data. Stone round houses are generally rare in the region, but once again the pollen data indicates that the forest was being cleared and so it would be logical to expect the houses to have been constructed in wood. Cairnfields in the uplands of Montgomeryshire logically can be interpreted as representing a long term commitment to local land improvement and might therefore suggest a certain permanency of settlement.
- 18.6 The finds from these upland sites, again limited in number and often resulting from poorly recorded antiquarian diggings, confirm this Bronze Age expansion. Few vessels typologically earlier than Collared Urns have been found (fig. 36) and Cordoned and Bucket Urns suggest a burial record spanning the millennium.
- 18.7 Other ritual sites are in keeping with the burial record. Stone circles and rows of Bronze Age date are again markedly upland in their distribution with the exception of the possible circle beneath the central mound of the Dyffryn Lane henge. Standing stones, however, are less restricted and are found in both upland and valley locations. The functions of these sites have been discussed above and tentative conclusions drawn, and it would appear that these sites often have a territorial significance or are placed on routeways through and across the uplands and rivers.
- 18.8 It appears that the uplands were colonised from the main valley and in this respect it is interesting to note the frequent reference to the valley and in particular the visibility of the distinctive landforms of the Breiddin and Corndon hills from many of the upland Bronze Age sites. This has also been discussed above and it is suggested that these landforms act as directional reference points for ancestral pasts. The sitings may also have a purely functional referencing. If the upland economy is a pastoralist one, then the main Severn Valley landmarks may also serve as referencing points for local granaries and markets for surplus produce.
- 18.9 The radiocarbon evidence for the Neolithic in the region is important in supporting some of the conclusions reached elsewhere (fig. 37). The Sarn-y-bryn-caled cursus has produced a date of  $4960 \pm 70$  BP (OxA-3997) (Gibson 1994) and together with the dates from the Lower Luggly long barrow attest an earlier Neolithic monumental tradition in the valley bottom. This pattern is also supported by the distribution of Neolithic monuments (fig. 34) which demonstrate a markedly riverine grouping with two exceptions. The possible chambered cairns at Ciddig and Afon y Dolau Gwynion. As mentioned above, the identification of these sites, particularly Ciddig, is by no means unequivocal.
- 18.10 A middle Neolithic date was obtained from the double pit-burial at Trelystan, c. 10km to the NE ( $4345 \pm 65$ BP; CAR-282) (Britnell 1982). Peterborough Ware pottery was dated at Sarn-y-bryn-caled Site 2 to  $4400 \pm 45$  BP (BM-2820) and  $4220 \pm 40$ BP (BM-2819) (Gibson 1994) while at Brynderwen, Abermule, another Peterborough site producing only pottery in the Fengate style was dated to  $4440 \pm 70$ BP (OxA-4409) and  $4550 \pm 50$  BP (OxA-5317) (Gibson 1995b). There is thus a growing body of evidence for the colonisation of the upper Severn Valley in the earlier Neolithic with, as in many of the river valleys of England, its attendant monumental architecture.
- 18.11 The Lower Luggly and cursus dates correspond to evidence for an anthropogenic clearance horizon in the palaeoenvironmental strata at Buckbean pond on the Breiddin (Britnell in Musson 1991, 105-111). Here a layer of charcoal in the polleniferous strata as well as the appearance of *Chenopodiaceae* which perhaps represents broken ground

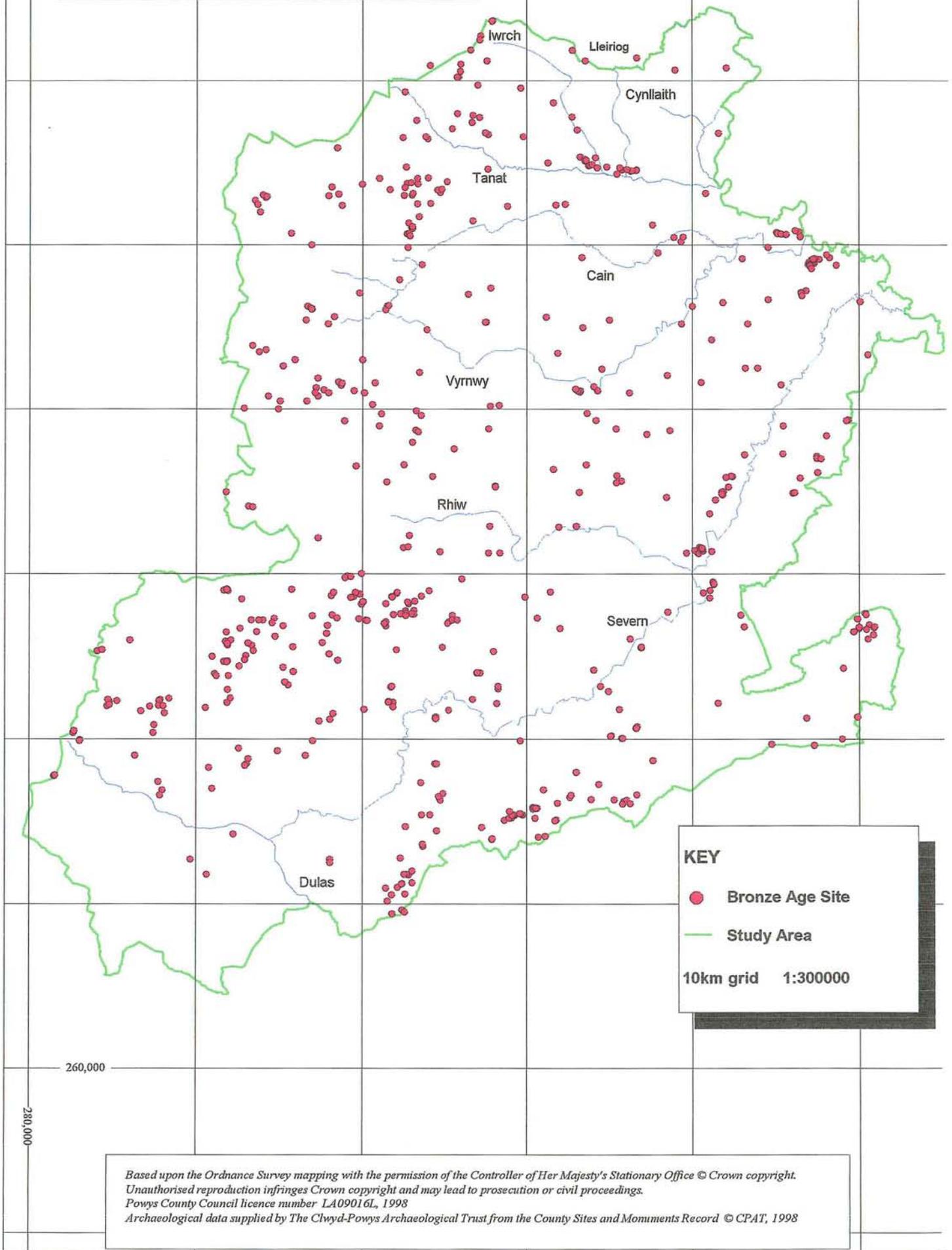
suggest the opening of the forest canopy in the area and the introduction of Neolithic economies. In keeping with other areas of the country, this new subsistence brought with it its attendant monumental architecture.



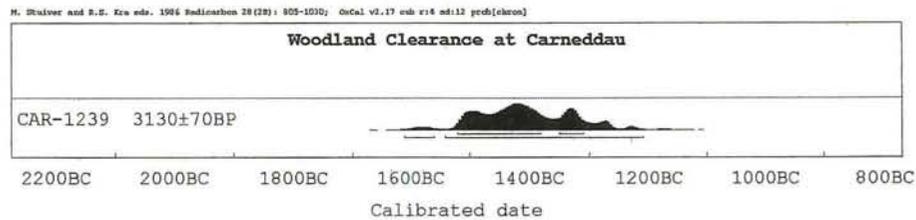
**Fig 37: Earlier Neolithic radiocarbon dates for the upper Severn Valley**

- 18.12 As mentioned above, in the dry summer of 1996, the Lower Luggy barrow showed remarkably clearly in ripening winter barley. The facade trench was clearly visible as was the pit. Spectacularly showing in the western part of the field, however, was a large oval enclosure defined by an apparently continuous ditch. The enclosure measures 40m by 30m but is of unknown date or function. Might it be a mortuary enclosure as tentatively suggested above? It is worth noting its position on the valley floor contrasting with the more elevated positions of later prehistoric enclosures. Furthermore, at Brynderwen, 7.5km SW of Lower Luggy, a pit containing Fengate Ware was located within a similarly located sub-rectangular enclosure (Gibson & Musson 1990). With this increase in data for the exploitation of the Upper Severn valley floor in the Neolithic we are left with two tantalising research questions. Firstly, to what extent can valley-floor enclosures be strictly dated? And secondly, are we dealing with distinct ritual foci (Four Crosses, Sarn-y-bryn-caled, Dyffryn Lane) or do these sites simply represent windows onto the gravel through overlying deposits of varying depth?

**Figure 38 - The Distribution of Bronze Age Sites in the Upper Severn Valley**



- 18.13 In this respect, the discoveries in the Nene Valley, Northants, their density and distribution, must act as a cautionary tale (Windell 1989). In the early 1980s, a number of ritual 'foci' had been identified on gravel outcrops in the Nene Valley. Prior to large-scale gravel extraction, trial trenching was undertaken by the Central Excavation Unit between these 'foci' but this produced negative results. On topsoil-stripping by the quarry company, however, it became obvious that the trial trenching had, by sheer bad luck, missed the archaeology and that there appeared to have been an even spread of ritual sites along the valley floor between these ritual 'foci'. These sites were masked by considerable depths of alluvium and therefore would have been most unlikely ever to have produced cropmarks. The initial monument clusters, were therefore, purely windows of visibility rather than a real distribution.
- 18.14 Palaeoenvironmental data for the middle Neolithic from excavated material rely on charcoal from Sarn-y-bryn-caled II which includes fast growing oak suggestive of good growing conditions, presumably on the valley floor and sides, as well as hazel, poplar and hawthorn suggesting clearings or scrub within the oak forest. In addition to being excellent colonisers, hazel and hawthorn in particular are good hedging species and it may be that their presence does not reflect scrub regeneration but rather methods of land division and stock control though this is impossible to demonstrate from the archaeological evidence alone. Once again, the data are supported by the analysis at Buckbean pond which sees *Plantago lanceolata*, a weed generally associated with arable agriculture, appearing in the record at the turn of the fourth and third millennia.
- 18.15 The Bronze Age sees the exploitation of the uplands (fig. 38) as marked by the increasing number of datable sites in the area as well as by the effect on the palynological record from upland Wales generally. This increased exploitation is well-demonstrated by the distribution map of Bronze Age sites (fig. 38).
- 18.16 This does not mean that the rich fertile river valleys were abandoned in the Bronze Age, as fig. 39 shows, but rather there appears to have been major incursions into pastures new. This turn of phrase is deliberate since there would appear to be an emphasis on pastoralism in the second millennium BC.
- 18.17 In the later Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age, the palynological picture from Buckbean pond reveals the continued dominance of oak but the increased presence of hazel, blackthorn, maple, rowan, poplar and gorse. Once again this is generally taken to mean the presence of scrub but equally a formalised hedged environment might produce similar results, the charcoal derived from the burning of trimmings resulting from regular hedge maintenance. The Buckbean pond data suggest the greatest effect on the landscape was taking place around 2000 BC with some forest regeneration following and then a renewed phase of clearance around the end of the early Bronze Age at 1500 BC.
- 18.18 Pollen analysis from upland mid-Wales was undertaken at the Carneddau excavations in 1989-90 (Walker 1993) and a complete pollen spectrum was obtained for the region from the post glacial till present. In the post-glacial, hazel and birch spread into the region, with oak, pine and some elm and alder colonising the area in the later Mesolithic till about 6000 BC. The first clearance episode in this upland mixed woodland is marked by an abrupt decline in alder with a decrease also in the pollen of oak and hazel. This episode was dated to  $3130 \pm 70$  BP (CAR-1239) which corresponds to the end of the earlier Bronze Age (fig. 39).



**Fig 39: radiocarbon date for the woodland clearances at Carneddau.**

- 18.19 This date is later than the dates obtained for the cairns at Carneddau I and II which suggest that the burial sequences there were complete before 1500 BC and possibly started as early as 2000 BC. In view of the sitings and orientations demonstrated within the cairn and discussed under round barrows above, then that would suggest that the woodland was already substantially cleared in the early Bronze Age. The date from the Carneddau pollen sequence, therefore, is likely to represent a *terminus ante quem* for this activity. An increase in the pollen spectra of *Plantago lanceolata* as well as Gramineae is taken for evidence of pastoralism in the area. This habitat underwent little change until another phase of forest clearance around the later Bronze Age/Iron Age transition in the first millennium. This suggests that the uplands were continuously occupied, or at least managed, throughout this time.
- 18.20 Work on the palaeochannels in the Severn Valley has demonstrated that the river changed from a braided river system at the end of the Devensian to a meandering system by the end of the Bronze Age (Taylor & Lewin 1993). It was suggested that the reasons for this change might in part be due to increased finer fractioned silts in the river leading to accumulation through overbank sedimentation processes. This may in part be due to an increase in vegetation following the last glaciation but also may be a result of increased freeing of soils brought about by agriculture. It is tempting to see the Neolithic and particularly the upland Bronze Age agricultural exploitation of the area having a marked effect on the depth of alluvium in the main valley and if so, perhaps other, earlier, Neolithic monuments lie buried beneath this silt.
- 18.21 The pollen evidence from Carneddau and Buckbean pond suggests that the opening up and exploitation of the uplands started in the early Bronze Age but that the valleys were not abandoned. This is supported by the monumental and artefactual evidence. With the exception of the Ysgwennant Beakers, the ceramic evidence from the uplands comprises Collared and Cordoned Urns as well as Food Vessels. The numbers of round barrows and cairns potentially associated with this activity are obvious from the distribution maps (fig. 26). This has led to the hypothesis of greater population pressures in the first half of the second millennium forcing exploitation of more marginal lands. This may be true, but in view of how little we know of the Neolithic in the area, it would be rash to speculate with evidence based solely on the large numbers of upland sites. This is especially dangerous given the generally better survival of monuments in the uplands. It may, for example, represent an economic change with an increased importance on pastoralism and stock management. It is worthy of note that the upland pollens from Carneddau indicate grassland, while the contemporary pollen spectra from Buckbean pond do contain cerealia. Furthermore, cereals were recovered from the henge at Coed-y-dinas where they were associated with Beaker sherds. The increase in hazel, hawthorn and blackthorn pollen may also reflect this emphasis if, as suggested above, the pollen is derived from hedges rather than scrub regeneration.
- 18.22 Evidence from Dartmoor, however, supports the increased population theory when the fringes of the moor were elaborately subdivided into extensive field systems around a common pasture on the upper slopes (Fleming 1988). Unfortunately the settlement data

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for the upper Severn Valley are not so readily identifiable. Generally round huts are rare and, given the evidence for extensive and maintained clearance, the houses are likely to have been made of wood anyway. Furthermore, cereal pollen is absent from the Carneddau profiles during this period so mixed farming seems not to have been practiced.

- 18.23 Burgess (1985) suggested that climatic deterioration at the end of the Bronze Age resulted in a population decline and a movement back towards the valleys and lowlands. This was detectable archaeologically by the difficulty in identifying artefacts from upland cairns which could be dated to much after c.1200 BC and a decline in metalworking at this time. This also coincided with the emergence of defended enclosures and hillforts. Burgess's theory has not received universal acceptance. While at face value, the archaeological evidence for the upper Severn Valley shows compliance with this model, the pollen data from Carneddau demonstrate another major clearance episode at the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. Until more active research can be undertaken into upland settlement, we must be careful not to confuse absence of evidence with evidence of absence.

## 19 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## 7 PIT CIRCLES

- 7.1 Six pit circles are recorded in the SMR (fig. 11; Table 8) and to this may be added the timber circle at Sarn-y-bryn-caled, excavated in advance of the Welshpool relief road (Gibson 1994). This site is, however discussed separately. Pit circles may be difficult to date and interpret without excavation. The pits may be postholes, stoneholes, cremation pits or votive pits. They may also represent the ground remains of posthole construction round houses as has been suggested for the Four Crosses example (PRN 6076).

PRN	SITENAME	NGR	STATUS
101724	Meusydd Cropmark B	SJ13442522	Certain
101725	Meusydd Cropmark C	SJ13462513	Certain
4929	Brandyshop Bridge pit circle	SJ21900486	Possible
6076	Four Crosses Pit Circle	SJ27191909	Possible
3994	Sarn-y-bryn-caled timber circle	SJ21903491	Certain
5047	Lymore Park	SO23589519	Certain

**Table 8: Pit Circles in the upper Severn Valley.**

- 7.2 The Meusydd cropmarks are both known from St Joseph aerial photographs. Cropmark B comprises a small circle of 6 pits set in a circle 6m in diameter. Cropmark C is slightly larger at 10m in diameter and comprises 10 pits. The association of these monuments with the ring ditch and henge complex at Meusydd argues in favour of the sites being Neolithic or Bronze Age in date.
- 7.3 The Brandyshop Bridge pit circle lies within the Sarn-y-bryn-caled cursus complex. It is recognised on some aerial cropmarks as a faint arc of pits. However, the gravel surface is so pock-marked with alluvial anomalies in this area that the identification of this site is by no means certain.
- 7.4 The Four Crosses site is also represented by some 11 pits forming the E and S arcs of a circle with a diameter of about 30m. As with Brandyshop Bridge, only evaluation will prove the nature of this site but its location within a landscape of ring ditches may well hint at its validity as a Neolithic or Bronze Age ritual monument.
- 7.5 The Lymore Park example comprises 6 pits around a central pit and is visible on CUCAP photograph No.BUG 092. The site lies within the later prehistoric enclosure (Silvester & Britnell 1993) on the crest of a slight knoll. The pits appear to be regularly and widely spaced. While possibly a domestic structure, the spacing of the pits and the presence of the central pit may suggest that the monument represents an earlier ritual circle.
- 7.6 **DISCUSSION**  
Where excavated, pit circles tend to have a Neolithic or early Bronze Age date and there is an obvious risk of confusion of these monuments with timber circles in unexcavated examples. Indeed the confusion may persist to excavated examples and the pit circles at Dorchester have been re-interpreted as timber monuments (Gibson 1992) while interpretation is still divided in the case of the Aubrey Holes at Stonehenge (Cleal *et al.* 1995). Amongst excavated sites, pit circles *sensu stricto* are rare. There is an internal ring of 30 pits with a slightly incurved entrance at the Milfield North henge (Harding 1981). These are undated but their concentricity with the henge suggest broad

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

*Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Upper  
Severn Valley:*

APPENDICES

CPAT Report No 277

## APPENDIX I

## SITES RECOMMENDED FOR SCHEDULING

PRN	SC	NGR1	NAME	TYPE1	OWNER
4788	8	SJ017164	Ciddig Barrow	Chambered tomb ?	Mr Roberts Maesdyfnant Farm Llanwddyn Oswestry
4546	4	SJ21870502	Sarn-y-bryn-caled Ring Ditch	Henge	Earl of Powis Powis Estates Office Welshpool
4624	4	SJ28671888	Four Crosses Henge	Henge	Mr W Griffith Domgay Hall Domgay Road Four Crosses Llanymynech
17010	4	SJ21530466	Sarn-y-bryn-caled penannular ditch II	Henge	Earl of Powis Powis Estates Office Welshpool
3422	2	SO30009730	New House Cairn II	Long barrow	Mr G Richards Lower Mellington Hall Churchstoke Montgomery
3968	2	SJ20080184	Lower Luggy Rectangular Enclosure	Long barrow	Mr R Jones Trehelig Farm Welshpool
34706	2	SJ20100186	Lower Luggy Pit	Pit	Mr R Jones Trehelig Farm Welshpool
38726	2	SJ21900560	Sarn-y-bryn-caled pit	Pit	Earl of Powis Powis Estates Office Welshpool
2195	4	SO04469134	Moat Lane Ring Ditch I	Ring ditch	Mr Davies Redhouse Farm Caersws
2455	4	SJ25322065	Causeway Lane Enclosures	Ring ditch	(NAME UNKNOWN) Carreghofa Farm Llanymynech
2487	2	SJ19331518	Pwll y Hwyaidd Cropmark	Ring ditch	(NAME UNKNOWN) Pwll y Hwyaidd Farm Meifod
2507	4	SO01829219	Park Cottage Ring Ditch I	Ring ditch	Mr Jones Tyddynanol Caersws
2508	4	SO01859224	Park Cottage Ring Ditch II	Ring ditch	Mr Jones Tyddynanol Caersws
2510	4	SO01729315	Blackhall Cottages Ring Ditch I	Ring ditch	Mr W.V. Davies Trewythen Farm Nr Caersws

3608	4	SJ13161105	Mathrafal Ring Ditch I	Ring ditch	Mr Jones Mathrafal Farm Meifod
3630	4	SJ27291912	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, Domgay Lane ring ditch I	Ring ditch	Mr F Roberts Vyrnwy Caravan Park Llansantffraid
4023	4	SJ20320138	Maen Beuno ring ditch	Ring ditch	Mr T Cookson Dyffryn Farm Berriew Welshpool
4547	4	SJ20160142	Dyffryn Lane ring ditch V	Ring ditch	Mr T Cookson Dyffryn Farm Berriew Welshpool
4597	2	SJ25642062	Causeway Lane Ring Ditch II	Ring ditch	(NAME UNKNOWN) Carreghofa Farm Llanymynech
4599	4	SJ25082076	Carreghofa Mill Ring Ditch I	Ring ditch	(NAME UNKNOWN) Carreghofa Farm Llanymynech
4601	4	SJ25152070	Carreghofa Mill Ring Ditch II	Ring ditch	(NAME UNKNOWN) Carreghofa Farm Llanymynech
4614	4	SJ13051114	Mathrafal Ring Ditch III	Ring ditch	Mr Jones Mathrafal Farm Meifod
4625	4	SJ26551706	Maerdy Bridge Ring Ditch	Ring ditch	Mr J Rowley Penthrryn Farm Llandrinio Llanymynech
4928	4	SJ21780498	Llwyn Wron Ring Ditch	Ring ditch	Earl of Powis Powis Estates Office Welshpool
5046	2	SO23119681	Lymore Cottage Cropmark	Ring ditch	Earl of Powis Powis Estates Office Welshpool
5149	4	SJ21861650	Collfryn Ring Ditch	Ring ditch	Mr Bebb Bronafon Llansantffraid
5257	4	SJ26861719	Penthrryn Fach Ring Ditch	Ring ditch	Mr J Rowley Penthrryn Farm Llandrinio Llanymynech
5969	4	SO04449126	Moat Lane Ring Ditch II	Ring ditch	Mr Davis Red House Farm Caersws
5970	4	SO04469124	Moat Lane Ring Ditch III	Ring ditch	Mr Davies Red House Farm Caersws

6074	4	SJ27321908	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, Domgay Lane ring ditch III	Ring ditch	Mr F Roberts Vymwy Caravan Park Llansantffraid
7029	4	SO01559223	Tyddyn Canol Ring Ditch I	Ring ditch	Mr Jones Maesgwastad Caersws
7030	4	SO01599228	Tyddyn Canol Ring Ditch II	Ring ditch	Mr Jones Maesgwastad Caersws
7102	4	SJ22420593	Sawmill Cottage Ring Ditch	Ring ditch	Earl of Powis Powis Estates Office Welshpool
7109	4	SJ20630139	Dyffryn Lane ring ditch I	Ring ditch	Mr T Cookson Dyffryn Farm Berriew Welshpool
7124	4	SJ12921123	Pont Mathrafal Ring Ditch	Ring ditch	Mr Jones Mathrafal Farm Meifod
7133	4	SO01559223	Tyddyn Canol Ring Ditch III	Ring ditch	Mr Jones Maesgwastad Caersws
7941	4	SJ205015	Duffryn Lane Ring Ditch VI	Ring ditch	Mr T Cookson Dyffryn Farm Berriew Welshpool
8951	4	SJ21780486	Sarn-y-bryn-caled Ring Ditch	Ring ditch	Earl of Powis Powis Estates Office Welshpool
17200	4	SJ20600150	Dyffryn Lane Ring Ditch II	Ring ditch	Mr T Cookson Dyffryn Farm Berriew Welshpool
19440	4	SJ20170165	Dyffryn Lane Ring Ditch III	Ring ditch	Mr T Cookson Dyffryn Farm Berriew Welshpool
19442	4	SJ20350163	Dyffryn Lane Semi-circular Cropmark	Ring ditch	Mr T Cookson Dyffryn Farm Berriew Welshpool
19443	4	SJ20590158	Dyffryn Lane Ring Ditch IV	Ring ditch	Mr T Cookson Dyffryn Farm Berriew Welshpool
50190	4	SO01859196	Park Cottage Ring Ditch III	Ring ditch	Powys County Council County Hall Llandrindod Wells
101479	4	SJ13182535	Meusydd Ring Ditch A	Ring ditch	(NAME UNKNOWN) Ty'n-y-maes Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant Oswestry

101480	4	SJ14782473	Maes Mochnant Ring Ditch	Ring ditch	(NAME UNKNOWN) Glantanat Isaf Llangedwyn Oswestry
101483	4	SJ15702457	Pentrefelin Ring-ditch	Ring ditch	(NAME UNKNOWN) Glantanat Isaf Llangedwyn Oswestry
101713	4	SJ16242448	Pont Pentre-felin Ring Ditch B	Ring ditch	Mr D Suckley Banhadla Llangedwyn Oswestry
101781	4	SJ16572454	Banhadla Ring Ditch A	Ring ditch	Mr D Suckley Banhadla Llangedwyn Oswestry
101782	4	SJ16592456	Banhadla Ring Ditch B	Ring ditch	Mr D Suckley Banhadla Llangedwyn Oswestry
101783	4	SJ16592453	Banhadla Ring Ditch C	Ring ditch	Mr D Suckley Banhadla Llangedwyn Oswestry
101805	4	SJ15582470	Swan Inn Ring Ditch	Ring ditch	Mr D Suckley Banhadla Llangedwyn Oswestry
101827	4	SJ13902490	Maes Mochnant Ring Ditch B	Ring ditch	Mr Vaughan Maesmochnant Uchaf Llanrhaeadr-ym- Mochnant Oswestry
101917	4	SJ154243	Glantanat Isaf Ring Ditch	Ring ditch	(NAME UNKNOWN) Glantanat Isaf Llangedwyn Oswestry
102648	4	SJ16312451	Pont Pentre-felin Ring Ditch A	Ring ditch	Mr D Suckley Banhadla Llangedwyn Oswestry
102652	4	SJ141253	Meusydd Ring Ditch B	Ring ditch	Mr Evans Maesmochnant Isaf Llanrhaeadr-ym- Mochnant Oswestry
106398	4	SJ142247	Maes Mochnant Isaf Cropmarks	Ring ditch	Mr Evans Maesmochnant Isaf Llanrhaeadr-ym- Mochnant Oswestry
106399	4	SJ160246	Pentre Felin Ring Ditch B	Ring ditch	Mr D Suckley Banhadla Llangedwyn Oswestry

5036	4	SO21299941	Thornbury enclosure II	Ring ditch	(NAME UNKNOWN) The Gaer Forden Welshpool
2470	4	SO16649076	Glanmule Ring Ditch I	Ring ditch	Powell Bros. Glanmiheli Kerry Newtown
4021	4	SO15709005	Milheli Bridge Ring Ditch I	Ring ditch	Powell Bros. Glanmiheli Kerry Newtown
5128	4	SO15759004	Milheli Bridge Ring Ditch II	Ring ditch	Powell Bros. Glanmiheli Kerry Newtown
5258	4	SO16899553	Bolbro Wood Ring Ditch I	Ring ditch	Mr Jarman Lower Bryntalch Green Lane Abermule Montgomery
6110	4	SO16889554	Bolbro Wood Ring Ditch II	Ring ditch	Mr Jarman Lower Bryntalch Green Lane Abermule Montgomery
6111	4	SO16899556	Bolbro Wood Cropmark I	Ring ditch	Mr Jarman Lower Bryntalch Green Lane Abermule Montgomery
6112	4	SO16899558	Bolbro Wood Cropmark II	Ring ditch	Mr Jarman Lower Bryntalch Green Lane Abermule Montgomery
6113	4	SO16909558	Bolbro Wood Cropmark III	Ring ditch	Mr Jarman Lower Bryntalch Abermule Montgomery
6124	4	SO16599066	Glanmule Ring Ditch III	Ring ditch	Powell Bros. Glanmiheli Kerry Newtown
6075	4	SJ27391915	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, Domgay Lane ring ditch IV	Ring ditch ?	Mr F Roberts Vyrnwy Caravan Park Llansantffraid
51	5	SJ03412172	Cae'r Orsedd Barrow;King's Mound Barrow	Round barrow	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vyrnwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry

998	5	SO12578647	Gwernescob Barrow II	Round barrow	Mr Jones Old House Farm Kerry Newtown
1006	5	SO15268632	Block Wood Barrow	Round barrow	Mr Garner Nantyrhynau Anchor Kerry Newtown
1007	5	SO15848622	Shenton's Tump Barrow	Round barrow	Mr Garner Nantyrhynau Anchor Kerry Newtown
1045	5	SO15079021	Brynar and Riddle Barrow I	Round barrow	JA and TE Jerman Cloddiau Farm Kerry Newtown
1046	5	SO15019018	Brynar and Riddle Barrow II	Round barrow	JA and TE Jerman Cloddiau Farm Kerry Newtown
1377	5	SN84789214	Cefn Llwyd Barrow	Round barrow	Mr Tudor c/o Nant-yr-hafod Staylittle Llanbrynmair
1531	5	SN90678180	Domen Giw Cairn	Round barrow	Mr Davies Blaen-y-glyn Farm Llangurig Llanidloes
3874	8	SH95291263	Gesail Ddu Barrow	Round barrow	(NAME UNKNOWN) Cae'r Lloi Foel Welshpool
4022	5	SO06759242	Pentre Round Barrow	Round barrow	(NAME UNKNOWN) Red House Aberhafesp Newtown
4027	5	SN88009200	Llwyn y Gog Barrow II	Round barrow	Mr Anwyl Rhos goch Farm Staylittle Llanbrynmair
4296	5	SN87189199	Ffridd Mound	Round barrow	Mr Anwyl Rhos goch Farm Staylittle Llanbrynmair
4306	5	SN91889908	Ystradfawr Mound	Round barrow	Mr T Jones Ystrad fawr Talerddig Llanbrynmair
4503	8	SJ26050491	Trelystan Church House Mound I	Round barrow	Mr D Tibbet Gwyn's Barn Leighton Welshpool

4504	8	SJ26130492	Trelystan Church House Mound II	Round barrow	Mr D Tibbet Gwyn's Barn Leighton Welshpool
4539	5	SO24748969	Mellington Hill Mound	Round barrow	Mr Lewis Pantglas Farm Mainstone Bishop's Castle
4561	4	SJ20370124	Maen Beuno Barrow	Round barrow	Mr T Cookson Dyffryn Farm Berriew Welshpool
4659	5	SJ16161099	Tan y Bryn Barrow	Round barrow	Mr J Andrew Cefn Du Meifod
4696	5	SO10548582	Crugyn Barrow	Round barrow	Mr Lewis Dolfor Hall Dolfor Newtown
4776	5	SJ12950289	Dol Terfyn Barrow	Round barrow	Mr Evans Dol-terfyn Berriew Welshpool
4819	5	SJ03240990	Llysun Mound	Round barrow	(NAME UNKNOWN) Llysun Farm Llanerfyl Welshpool
4997	5	SJ06732146	Cil Haul Barrow	Round barrow	Mr JE Evans Henrhyd Fawr Penygarnedd Llanrhaeadr-ym- Mochnant Oswestry
5921	5	SJ21030366	Llwynderw Barrow	Round barrow	(NAME UNKNOWN) Court Farm Welshpool
17001	4	SJ22340594	Coed Y Dinas Round Barrow 1	Round barrow	Earl of Powis Powis Estates Office Welshpool
100993	3	SJ18963063	Ysgwennant barrow, bronze age finds	Round barrow	Mr Watkins Bank Farm Rhydycroesau Oswestry
101013	5	SJ12733183	Y Foel Ddu Round Barrow	Round barrow	Mr Jones Tyn y Rhos Farm Llanrhaeadr-ym- Mochnant Oswestry
101063	4	SJ13782485	Maes Mochnant Isaf Barrow	Round barrow	Mr Vaughan Maesmochnant Uchaf Llanrhaeadr-ym- Mochnant Oswestry

38714	5	SO079839	Bryn Cwmyrhiwdre	Round barrow	Mr Fairclough Cwmyrhiwdre Dolfor Newtown
4240	5	SO08978561	Bwlch Wood Barrow	Round barrow	(NAME UNKNOWN) Glog Farm Dolfor Newtown
38812	4	SN84649201	Cefn Llwyd Cairn IV	Round barrow	Mr Tudor c/o Nant yr Hafod Staylittie Llanbrynmair
38811	4	SN84709240	Cefn Llwyn Barrow II	Round barrow	Mr Tudor c/o Nant yr Hafod Staylittie Llanbrynmair
38810	4	SN84789208	Cefn Llwyd Barrow II	Round barrow	Mr Tudor c/o Nant Yr Hafod Staylittie Llanbrynmair
46	5	SJ02972304	Carnedd Cerrig Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr D Carpenter Brynadda Llanwddyn Oswestry
53	5	SJ05132385	Carnedd Das Eithin Barrow	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Evans Llan Farm Hirnant Penybontfawr Oswestry
210	8	SO30409753	Whetstone Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mrs Simpson The Glyn Whitegrit
720	5	SH93200413	Esgair Priciau Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Beaman Cwm Carnedd Uchaf Dolfach Llanbrynmair
910	5	SN91819591	Twr Gwyn Mawr Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr G Thomas Bron-haul Carno Caersws
912	5	SN99509863	Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr E Watkins Craigfryn Carno Caersws
1220	5	SJ02731985	Groes y Forwyn Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vyrnwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry
1526	5	SN87948689	Penycerrig Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Lewis Geufron Farm Old Hall Llanidloes
1548	5	SO04059900	Mynydd Clogau Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Crown

3581	5	SN92659442	Esgairdraenllwyn Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Common land
4057	5	SH97371081	Boncyn y Llwyn Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Davies Ty Coch Foel Welshpool
4063	8	SH94072304	Moel y Gadfa Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vyrnwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry
4075	4	SH97021608	Tryfel Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	Lle'r Tai Foel Welshpool
4076	4	SH96761626	Llechwed Du Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Forest Enterprise Dolgellau
4232	5	SO03548735	Alltgethin Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Lord Davies Davies Estates Llandinam
4235	5	SO04908670	Allt Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Owen Cwmbyr Mochdre Newtown
4288	5	SH93470408	Ffridd Pwll y Warthol Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Beaman Cwm Carnedd Uchaf Dolfach Llanbrynmair
4303	4	SN91979900	Ffriddystrad Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr T Jones Ystrad Fawr Talerddig Llanbrynmair
4305	4	SN91709901	Ystradfawr Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr T Jones Ystrad Fawr Talerddig Llanbrynmair
4311	4	SN92149599	Blaen y Cwm Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr G Thomas Bron-haul Carno Caersws
4728	5	SJ04260592	Tyn y Bryn Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Davies Gelli Gethin Llanfair Caereinion Welshpool
4845	5	SO04738630	Waun Hir Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Owen Cwmbyr Mochdre Newtown
4874	5	SN95329435	Waugarno Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Common Land
4885	5	SN99609888	Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr E Watkins Craigfryn Carno Caersws

4887	5	SN99969818	Craig y Llyn Mawr Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr E Watkins Craigfryn Carno Caersws
4896	5	SJ02852056	Groes y Forwyn Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vyrnwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry
4960	5	SN878866	Graig Gethin Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Lewis Geufron Farm Old Hall Llanidloes
4990	4	SJ02672374	Bwlch Sych Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr D Carpenter Brynadda Llanwddyn Oswestry
4991	4	SJ03042315	Bwlch Sych Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr D Carpenter Brynadda Llanwddyn Oswestry
5058	5	SJ07692673	Nant y Gangen Ddu Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Roberts Bryndreiniog Penybontfawr Oswestry
6102	4	SH96941615	Tryfel Cairn V	Round barrow (cairn)	Lle'r Tai Foel Welshpool
6576	5	SH97060177	Ty Newydd cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr JA Harding Ty-Newydd Carno Caersws
7818	4	SJ01632336	Waen Llestri cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vyrnwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry
7850	4	SJ00992405	Waen Llestri cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vyrnwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry
101014	5	SJ13493120	Y Garnedd Wen Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Morris Cyrchynan-ucha Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog
5055	4	SJ07042781	Garnedd Wen Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Roberts Bryndreiniog Penybontfawr Oswestry
6382	4	SJ07072781	Garnedd Wen Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Roberts Bryndreiniog Penybontfawr Oswestry

6381	4	SJ07062782	Garneidd Wen cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Roberts Bryndreiniog Penybontfawr Oswestry
38814	5	SO07328464	Seven Wells cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Fairclough Cwmrhiwdre Dolfor Newtown
38815	5	SO07318464	Seven Wells Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Fairclough Cwmrhiwdre Dolfor Newtown
13190	5	SJ07502682	Nant-y-gangen- ddu	Round barrow (cairn)	Mr Roberts Bryndreiniog Penybontfawr Oswestry
6665	5	SO03658363	Polyn y Groes cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	Windfarm Management Services Newtown
12	5	SJ03262758	Craig Ty Glas Cairn	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Mr Davies Buarth-glas Llangynog Oswestry
33	5	SH99982370	Cedig Cairn I with extras	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vymwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry
44	5	SJ02672067	Groes y Forwyn Cairn 1	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vymwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry
913	5	SN99339859	Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairn II	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Mr E Watkins Craigfryn Carno Caersws
1174	5	SO01869754	Llynytaw Cairn	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Common Land Davies estates have mineral rights
1398	5	SN91909576	Careg Lwyd Cairn I	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Mr G Thomas Bron-haul Carno Caersws
4359	5	SN91909580	Careg Lwyd Cairn II	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Mr G Thomas Bron-haul Carno Caersws
4876	5	SN92979481	Brynyraren Cairn I	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Mr G Thomas Bron-haul Carno Caersws

4878	5	SN93409570	Brynyraren Cairn II	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Mr G Thomas Bron-haul Carno Caersws
4992	4	SJ02932379	Ffrod Gefn Cairn	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Mr Carpenter Bwlch Sych Hirnant Penybontfawr Oswestry
6101	4	SH97001612	Tryfel Cairn IV	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Lle'r Tai Foel Welshpool
6204	4	SJ02552350	Siglen Las Cairn I	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Mr Carpenter Brynadda Llanwddyn Oswestry
6205	4	SJ02552350	Siglen Las Cairn II	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Mr Carpenter Brynadda Llanwddyn Oswestry
7741	5	SN93199582	Bryn yr Aran cairn	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Mr G Thomas Bron-haul Carno Caersws
100853	5	SJ07042971	Afon Disgynfa Cairn	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Mr Davies Caesiencyn Pedair Ffordd Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant Oswestry
911	5	SN98189868	Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn I	Round barrow (ring cairn)	Forest Enterprise
5056	4	SJ07152776	Glan Hafon Cairn I	Round barrow (ring cairn)	Mr Roberts Bryndreiniog Penybontfawr Oswestry
4745	8	SO05799722	Cefn Llydan enclosure	Round barrow (ring cairn)	Mr Hicks Cefn-llydan Farm Tregynon Newtown
13191	5	SJ06702746	Carnedd Wen ring cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	Mr Roberts Bryndreiniog Penybontfawr Oswestry
4775	5	SJ13130495	Carreg Arthur Barrow	Round barrow ?	Bryn Hwdog Llanfair Caereinion Welshpool
764	6	SO01419685	Carreg Hir Stone	Standing stone	Mr I Jones Henblas Pontdolgoch Caersws
3583	6	SN95329328	Llyn Fawnog Ddu Stone	Standing stone	Mr Evans Bryndderwen Trefreglwys Caersws

4077	6	SH97981519	Moel y Tryfel Stone	Standing stone	Mr Ellis Pen-y-coed Foel Welshpool
4307	4	SN91889907	Ystradfawr Stone	Standing stone	Mr T Jones Ystrad Fawr Talerddig Llanbrynmair
4403	4	SN84789228	Cefn Llwyd Stone	Standing stone	Mr Tudor c/o Nant Yr Hafod Staylittle Llanbrynmair
4895	6	SH94302295	Moel y Gadfa Stone	Standing stone	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vyrnwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry
6671	6	SO03008130	Waun Ddu Barthog stone II	Standing stone	Mrs MJ George Goron Newydd Llanidloes
6677	6	SO01807942	Esgair Fedw stone	Standing stone	Mr M Stacey Garth Fach Llidiartywaen Llanidloes
7743	4	SN91799605	Twy Gwyn standing stone	Standing stone	Mr G Thomas Bron-haul Carno Caersws
7744	6	SN92009674	Rhyd-y-Mwyn standing stone	Standing stone	Mr G Thomas Bron-haul Carno Caersws
7791	6	SJ00392782	Pen Cerrig standing stone	Standing stone	Mr Jones Blaen-y-cwm Llangynog Oswestry
7803	6	SJ00142305	Cedig standing stone II	Standing stone	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vyrnwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry
7813	6	SJ01452262	Rhos Collfryn standing stone	Standing stone	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vyrnwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry
7844	6	SJ00042332	Cedig standing stones	Standing stone	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vyrnwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry

7858	6	SH99862476	Hafotty Cedig standing stone II	Standing stone	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vyrnwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry
7861	6	SH99822419	Cedig standing stone III	Standing stone	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vyrnwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry
7920	4	SJ02772332	? standing stone	Standing stone	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vyrnwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry
38719	4	SO055973	Cefn Llydan Standing Stone II	Standing stone	Mr Hicks Cefn-llydan Farm Tregynon Newtown
38800	6	SJ04552335	Gaig-y-Llan Stone 2	Standing stone	Mr Evans Llan Farm Himant Penybontfawr Oswestry
38801	6	SJ04802340	Gaig-y-Llan Stone 1	Standing stone	Mr Evans Llan Farm Himant Penybontfawr Oswestry
35737	6	SH97882311	Moel y Bryn Standing Stone	Standing stone ?	Severn Trent Water Ltd Vyrnwy Estate Office Llanwddyn Oswestry
4284	5	SO02579762	Poacher's Ring Stone Circle; Llyntarw Stone Circle	Stone circle	Common Land Davies Estates hold Mineral Rights Mr. Evans Cwm Farm
6055	5	SJ05983055	Cwm Rhiwiau Stone Circle	Stone circle	Llangynog Estate SM Harvey (Trustee) Over Hall Cavendish Sudbury, Suffolk
19092	4	SN99849881	Llanllugan Stone Circle	Stone circle	Mr E Watkins Craigfryn Carno Caersws
819	2	SN82938853	Carreg Wen Stone	Stone row	Forest Enterprise
4309	2	SN91949569	Careg Llwyd Stone Alignment	Stone row	Mr G Thomas Bron-haul Carno Caersws

4882	2	SO00059834	Lluest Uchaf Stones	Stone row	(NAME UNKNOWN) Llyn Mawr Farm Pontdolgoch Caersws
6103	2	SH96991609	Tryfel Stones	Stone row	(NAME UNKNOWN) Lle'r Tai Foel Welshpool
6676	2	SO02557950	Fuallt stones	Stone row	Mr T Breeze Cwmderw Pantydwr Radnorshire
4875	2	SN93059505	Esgair Draenllwyn Stones	Stone setting	Mr G Thomas Bron-haul Carno Caersws
38904	2	SN93529536	Bryn yr Aran	Stone setting	Common Land

SC = Scheduling criterion. 1 - Period, 2 - Rarity, 3 - Documentation, 4 - Group Value, 5  
- Survival/Condition, 6 - Fragility/Vulnerability, 7 - Diversity, 8 - Potential.

## APPENDIX II

## NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE RITUAL AND FUNERARY SITES IN THE UPPER SEVERN VALLEY

PRN	NAME	NGR	TYPE	SAM
31	Carnedd Wen Cairn;Pont y Carnedd Cairn	SH970230	Barrow ?	
147	Wern y Beddau Placename	SO185977	Barrow ?	
1576	Cae Carn Placename	SO00279041	Barrow ?	
1585	Pen y Garn Placename	SO06159095	Barrow ?	
1587	Carneddau Llangynog Placename	SJ03922859	Barrow ?	
1688	Maes y Garnedd Placename	SJ03321903	Barrow ?	
1748	Mawnog y Garnedd Placename	SJ032055	Barrow ?	
1754	Cae Tan Tomen Placename	SJ07120808	Barrow ?	
1755	Fron Garnedd Placename	SJ07190811	Barrow ?	
1814	Garn Placename	SO12909335	Barrow ?	
3714	Cae Domen Placename	SO083909	Barrow ?	
3878	Cae y Garn Placename	SH971199	Barrow ?	
3888	Garnedd Placename	SJ06610022	Barrow ?	
3899	Erw'r Garnedd Llangynog Placename	SJ03752865	Barrow ?	
3900	Cae Garn Placename	SJ04982568	Barrow ?	
3904	Cae Garn Placename	SJ08602555	Barrow ?	
3909	Cae y Garreg Placename	SJ00242016	Barrow ?	
3910	Mynydd y Garn Placename	SJ07122323	Barrow ?	
3912	Erw Garn Placename	SJ08862235	Barrow ?	
3922	Cae Pen y Garn Placename	SJ11520259	Barrow ?	
3931	Cefn y Garnedd Placename	SJ12891647	Barrow ?	
3936	Cae Garn Placename	SJ15191545	Barrow ?	
3937	Bwlch y Garnedd Placename	SJ14981602	Barrow ?	
3938	Cae Garn Mawr Placename	SJ15841599	Barrow ?	
3939	Cae Carn Placename	SJ15501750	Barrow ?	
3940	Cae Carn Ucha Placename	SJ16091841	Barrow ?	
3941	Cae Carnedd Placename	SJ16491860	Barrow ?	
3945	Cae Garn Placename	SJ19891801	Barrow ?	
3961	Pen y Garnedd Placename	SJ10482370	Barrow ?	
3964	Cae Garn Placename	SJ20190649	Barrow ?	
3985	Carn Field Placename	SJ29681186	Barrow ?	
3996	Garn Fawr Placename	SJ25171279	Barrow ?	
4264	Esgair Carnedd Placename	SH93000330	Barrow ?	
4407	Bryncrugog Placename	SN94189228	Barrow ?	
6262	Barclodied y Gawres Placename	SJ08450090	Barrow ?	
101072	Erw Garn Fieldname	SJ127278	Barrow ?	
101073	Carnedd Y Forwyn Placename	SJ11592865	Barrow ?	
101116	Caer Garnedd Bwlch Placename	SJ22093075	Barrow ?	
1409	Wylfa Cropmark	SN941972	Barrow cemetery	
4789	Ty Nant Mounds	SJ075153	Barrow cemetery	
1030	Gwaun Tre Beddau Placename	SO11429891	Barrow cemetery ?	
1216	Moel Oleu Wen Cairns	SH9510	Barrow cemetery ?	
1403	Clawdd y Coed Cropmark	SN92809848	Barrow cemetery ?	
1413	Nant Hir Cropmark II	SN927967	Barrow cemetery ?	
1414	Bryn Cropmark	SN937965	Barrow cemetery ?	
1425	Gilfach Fach Cropmark	SN95309685	Barrow cemetery ?	
1436	Pant y Crasty Cropmark	SN979964	Barrow cemetery ?	
1459	Bwlch y Wern Cropmark	SN906919	Barrow cemetery ?	
1551	Waen y Llyn Cropmarks	SO014982	Barrow cemetery ?	
1893	Upper Peraran Cropmark	SO12968800	Barrow cemetery ?	
3471	Waun Ddeiliog Barrows	SN8696	Barrow cemetery ?	
3867	Waen Oer Mounds	SH9613	Barrow cemetery ?	
3876	Waen Oer Mounds	SH9613	Barrow cemetery ?	
3886	Ty Gwyn Barrows	SJ0109	Barrow cemetery ?	
3906	Carneddau Croesforwyn Cairns	SJ0321	Barrow cemetery ?	
4436	Sgynfa Cairns	SJ0631	Barrow cemetery ?	
4654	Cwm Biga Cairns	SN863890	Barrow cemetery ?	

5175	Ty'n y Sarn Cropmark	SN921925	Barrow cemetery ?	
101086	Mynydd Y Bryn Cairn Group	SJ216268	Barrow cemetery ?	
7820	Afon y Dolau Gwynion chambered cairn	SJ01932301	Chambered tomb	Mg227
4788	Ciddig Barrow	SJ017164	Chambered tomb ?	
10	Nant Llwyn Gwern Cist	SJ02542931	Cist	
19	Gribin Cist	SJ03952647	Cist	
34	Ty Uchaf Cist	SH9823	Cist	
39	Drum Llethr Cist	SJ03972408	Cist	
40	Moel Bwlch Sych Cist	SJ03332372	Cist	
41	Ffrord Gefn Cist	SJ03312406	Cist	
4059	Eunant Fach 'Cist' I	SH94212289	Cist	
35727	Gareg Goch Cist I	SH98172352	Cist	
35728	Gareg Goch Cist II	SH98172353	Cist	
50677	Pennant Melangell Church (St Melangell), BA cremation	SJ02422654	Cremation	
4698	Great Cloddiau Ring Deposits	SO15759105	Cremation ?	
3482	Welshpool Cursus	SJ21720487	Cursus	Mg167
7123	Meifod Cropmark	SJ16211377	Cursus ?	
38009	Collfryn Rectilinear Enclosure	SJ2189216493	Cursus ?	
4060	Moel y Gadfa Enclosure	SH93592272	Enclosure	
38187	Folly Bridge Enclosure II	SJ2300411647	Enclosure	
3965	Coed y Dinas Ring Ditch I	SJ22180528	Henge	
4546	Sarn y Bryn Caled Ring Ditch	SJ21870502	Henge	
4624	Four Crosses Henge	SJ28671888	Henge	
4930	Brandyshop Bridge Hengiform	SJ21820481	Henge	
6063	Glanmule II	SO16579065	Henge	Mg172(POW)
17010	Sarn-y-bryn-caled penannular ditch II	SJ21530466	Henge	
50290	Dyffryn Lane Barrow I - henge [5]	SJ20430140	Henge	Mg157(POW)
101071	Meusydd Cropmark A	SJ13452519	Henge	De220
3422	New House Cairn II	SO30009730	Long barrow	
3968	Lower Luggy rectangular enclosure	SJ20080184	Long barrow	
175	Town Hill Long Barrow	SO216957	Long barrow ?	
34054	Lower Luggy oval enclosure	SJ20080184	Long barrow ?	
4026	Dyffryn Lane Pit	SJ20540143	Pit	Mg157(POW)
34706	Lower Luggy Pit	SJ20100186	Pit	
38726	Sarn-y-bryn-caled pit	SJ21900560	Pit	
50633	Carneddau Ring Bank - pit	SN99339985	Pit	
50641	Trelystan Round Barrows Excavation (neolithic burial)	SJ27740700	Pit	Mg000(de)
101724	Meusydd Cropmark B	SJ13442522	Pit circle	De220
101725	Meusydd Cropmark C	SJ13462513	Pit circle	De220
4929	Brandyshop Bridge pit circle	SJ21900486	Pit circle ?	
6076	Four Crosses Pit Circle	SJ27191909	Pit circle ?	
1408	Coed y Sarn Cropmark	SN94779732	Ring ditch	
1410	Ffridd Wen Cropmark I	SN93859721	Ring ditch	
1411	Ffridd Wen Cropmark II	SN93389720	Ring ditch	
1415	Pen y Graig Cropmark	SN94849623	Ring ditch	
1423	Brynderlwyn Cropmark	SN95819906	Ring ditch	
1428	Cae Garn Cropmarks	SN95909559	Ring ditch	
1429	Ty Coch Cropmark	SN97669583	Ring ditch	
1430	Bron Felen Cropmark	SN98069515	Ring ditch	
1438	Brithdir Cropmark	SN97069747	Ring ditch	
1440	Cwm Cra Cropmark	SN98529733	Ring ditch	
1441	Garreg Cropmark	SN998973	Ring ditch	
1454	Bryn yr Oerfa Cropmark	SN91149397	Ring ditch	
1455	Maesmor Cropmark	SN91939300	Ring ditch	
1460	Ty'n y Sarn Cropmark I	SN919922	Ring ditch	
1785	Alltygenlli Cropmark	SN98569477	Ring ditch	
1894	Old Court Cropmark	SO11008693	Ring ditch	
1895	Upper Ceulannau Cropmark	SO11858612	Ring ditch	
1896	Black Gate Enclosure	SO10518520	Ring ditch	
1897	Kerry Hill Cropmark	SO13868635	Ring ditch	
2195	Moat Lane Ring Ditch I	SO04469134	Ring ditch	
2284	Caer Din Enclosure	SO27328962	Ring ditch	
2455	Causeway Lane Enclosures	SJ25322065	Ring ditch	
2455	Causeway Lane Enclosures	SJ2535520650	Ring ditch	
2470	Glanmule Ring Ditch I	SO16649076	Ring ditch	
2487	Pwll y Hwyaidd Cropmark	SJ19331518	Ring ditch	
2507	Park Cottage Ring Ditch I	SO01829219	Ring ditch	

2508	Park Cottage Ring Ditch II	SO01859224	Ring ditch
2510	Blackhall Cottages Ring Ditch I	SO01729315	Ring ditch
3600	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, site 5	SJ27531920	Ring ditch
3608	Mathrafal Ring Ditch I	SJ13161105	Ring ditch
3609	Glascoed Barrow	SJ1448912459	Ring ditch
3610	Dyffryn Lane Barrow III	SJ20420163	Ring ditch
3630	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, Domgay Lane ring ditch I	SJ27291912	Ring ditch
3630	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, Domgay Lane ring ditch I	SJ27291912	Ring ditch
3638	Long Mountain Enclosure	SJ27500714	Ring ditch
3641	Elm Tree House Ring Ditch	SJ2641820769	Ring ditch
3641	Elm Tree House Ring Ditch	SJ2641720768	Ring ditch
3642	St Benion's Well Ring Ditch	SJ2650720478	Ring ditch
3851	Pen y Bryn Cropmark II	SN97969689	Ring ditch
3929	Erw Garreg Ring Ditch	SJ18630872	Ring ditch
3949	New Bridge Einion Cropmark	SJ14231113	Ring ditch
3969	Llwynwron Cropmark	SJ21400450	Ring ditch
3988	Houghton Barrow	SJ31481863	Ring ditch
4021	Milheli Bridge Ring Ditch I	SO15709005	Ring ditch
4023	Maen Beuno ring ditch	SJ20320138	Ring ditch
4545	Gwern y Go Ring Ditch	SO21559219	Ring ditch
4547	Dyffryn Lane ring ditch V	SJ20160142	Ring ditch
4597	Causeway Lane Ring Ditch II	SJ25642062	Ring ditch
4599	Carreghafa Mill Ring Ditch I	SJ25082076	Ring ditch
4601	Carreghafa Mill Ring Ditch II	SJ25152070	Ring ditch
4614	Mathrafal Ring Ditch III	SJ13051114	Ring ditch
4625	Maerdy Bridge Ring Ditch	SJ26551706	Ring ditch
4626	Maerdy Brook Ring Ditch	SJ26601690	Ring ditch
4649	Blackhall Cottages Ring Ditch II	SO01769320	Ring ditch
4697	Pant y Drain Cropmark	SO176887	Ring ditch
4928	Llwyn Wron Ring Ditch	SJ21780498	Ring ditch
4987	Ddified Cropmark II	SO02059541	Ring ditch
5036	Thornbury enclosure II	SO21299941	Ring ditch
5039	Thornbury Ring Ditch I	SO21079902	Ring ditch
5044	Pwll Ring Ditch	SO22929751	Ring ditch
5046	Lymore Cottage Cropmark	SO23119681	Ring ditch
5128	Milheli Bridge Ring Ditch II	SO15759004	Ring ditch
5149	Collfryn Ring Ditch	SJ21861650	Ring ditch
5149	Collfryn Ring Ditch	SJ2184916495	Ring ditch
5174	Bryn yr Oerfa Cropmark	SN91249384	Ring ditch
5246	Thornbury Ring Ditch II	SO21239952	Ring ditch
5257	Pentryn Fach Ring Ditch	SJ26861719	Ring ditch
5258	Bolbro Wood Ring Ditch I	SO16899553	Ring ditch
5372	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, site 3	SJ27041874	Ring ditch
5630	Thornbury Ring Ditch III	SO21299937	Ring ditch
5969	Moat Lane Ring Ditch II	SO04449126	Ring ditch
5970	Moat Lane Ring Ditch III	SO04469124	Ring ditch
6065	Ffynnant Isaf Ring Ditch	SN98109120	Ring ditch
6074	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, Domgay Lane ring ditch III	SJ27321908	Ring ditch
6110	Bolbro Wood Ring Ditch II	SO16889554	Ring ditch
6111	Bolbro Wood Cropmark I	SO16899556	Ring ditch
6112	Bolbro Wood Cropmark II	SO16899558	Ring ditch
6113	Bolbro Wood Cropmark III	SO16909558	Ring ditch
6124	Glanmule Ring Ditch III	SO16599066	Ring ditch
6129	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, site 2 (satellite ring ditch)	SJ27091881	Ring ditch
6129	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, site 2 (satellite ring ditch)	SJ2707618799	Ring ditch
6149	Red House Ring Ditch	SO05269175	Ring ditch
6352	Varchoel Lane Ring Ditch	SJ23921351	Ring ditch
7013	Lower Min-y-Lyn Barrow	SJ21160138	Ring ditch
7019	Tam House Ring Ditch	SO26859128	Ring ditch
7029	Tyddyn Canol Ring Ditch I	SO01559223	Ring ditch
7030	Tyddyn Canol Ring Ditch II	SO01599228	Ring ditch
7033	Rhydwhyman Ring Ditch	SO21059855	Ring ditch
7102	Sawmill Cottage Ring Ditch	SJ22420593	Ring ditch
7109	Dyffryn Lane ring ditch I	SJ20630139	Ring ditch

7110	Henllys Ring Ditch	SJ11920284	Ring ditch	
7117	Weavers Plantation Ring Ditch	SJ27550615	Ring ditch	
7124	Pont Mathrafal Ring Ditch	SJ12921123	Ring ditch	
7131	Pwllglas Ring Ditch	SN971899	Ring ditch	
7133	Tyddyn Canal Ring Ditch III	SO01559223	Ring ditch	
7941	Duffryn Lane ring ditch VI	SJ205015	Ring ditch	
8951	Sarn-y-bryn-caled ring ditch	SJ21780486	Ring ditch	
17200	Dyfryn Lane ring ditch II	SJ20600150	Ring ditch	
17397	Coed y Dinas Ring ditch II	SJ22180528	Ring ditch	
19331	Gardden Hillfort barrow I	SJ03360865	Ring ditch	Mg070
19332	Gardden Hillfort barrow II	SJ03360865	Ring ditch	Mg070
19440	Dyffryn Lane ring ditch III	SJ20170165	Ring ditch	
19442	Dyffryn Lane semi-circular cropmark	SJ20350163	Ring ditch	
19443	Dyffryn Lane ring ditch IV	SJ20590158	Ring ditch	
23661	Four Crosses Ring ditch	SJ26931905	Ring ditch	
23661	Four Crosses Ring ditch	SJ2692819033	Ring ditch	
34336	Walls Bridge ring ditches	SJ26192085	Ring ditch	
38086	Four Crosses Ring Ditch II	SJ2708118770	Ring ditch	
38087	Four Crosses Ring Ditch III	SJ2709718725	Ring ditch	
38091	Four Crosses Ring Ditch IV	SJ2711618711	Ring ditch	
38096	Four Crosses Ring Ditch V	SJ2717318541	Ring ditch	
38110	Domgay Lane Ring Ditch	SJ2826819198	Ring ditch	
38135	Dyers Hall Farm Ring Ditch	SJ2533411475	Ring ditch	
38200	Varchoel Lane Ring Ditch	SJ2393412513	Ring ditch	
38201	Pentrefelin Ring ditch		Ring ditch	
38202	Pentrefelin Ring ditch		Ring ditch	
38203	Pentrefelin Ring ditch		Ring ditch	
38204	Pentrefelin Ring ditch		Ring ditch	
38211	Banhadla Ring ditch		Ring ditch	
38212	Nr. Maes Monchant Ring Ditch		Ring ditch	
38221	Maes Monchant Ring ditch		Ring ditch	
38222	Maes Monchant Ring ditch		Ring ditch	
50190	Park Cottage Ring Ditch Iii	SO01859196	Ring ditch	
50525	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, site 2 (bronze age)	SJ27091881	Ring ditch	
50556	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, site 4 (bronze age)	SJ27201886	Ring ditch	
50562	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, site 6 (bronze age)	SJ27631910	Ring ditch	
101479	Meusydd Ring Ditch A	SJ13182535	Ring ditch	
101480	Maes Mochnant Ring Ditch	SJ14782473	Ring ditch	
101483	Pentrefelin Ring ditch	SJ15702457	Ring ditch	
101713	Pont Pentre-felin Ring Ditch B	SJ16242448	Ring ditch	
101733	Meusydd Ring Ditch	SJ13542516	Ring ditch	De220
101781	Banhadla Ring Ditch A	SJ16572454	Ring ditch	
101782	Banhadla Ring Ditch B	SJ16592456	Ring ditch	
101783	Banhadla Ring Ditch C	SJ16592453	Ring ditch	
101805	Swan Inn Ring Ditch	SJ15582470	Ring ditch	
101827	Maes Mochnant Ring Ditch B	SJ13902490	Ring ditch	
101917	Glantanat Isaf Ring Ditch	SJ154243	Ring ditch	
102648	Pont Pentre-felin Ring Ditch A	SJ16312451	Ring ditch	
102652	Meusydd Ring Ditch B	SJ141253	Ring ditch	
106398	Maes Mochnant Isaf Cropmarks	SJ142247	Ring ditch	
106399	Pentre Felin Ring Ditch B	SJ160246	Ring ditch	
1388	Bwlch y Gareg Wen Ditch	SN85249232	Ring ditch ?	
2504	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, Domgay Farm ring ditch I	SJ2866918736	Ring ditch ?	
4613	Mathrafal Ring Ditch II	SJ13181114	Ring ditch ?	
4616	Newbridge Cropmark II	SJ14001139	Ring ditch ?	
4729	Tan y Foel Ring Ditch	SJ06130965	Ring ditch ?	
4924	Lords Buildings Cropmark II	SJ27480701	Ring ditch ?	
6072	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, Domgay Lane ring ditch II	SJ27341884	Ring ditch ?	
6073	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, Cae Hen ring ditch I	SJ26971880	Ring ditch ?	
6075	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, Domgay Lane ring ditch IV	SJ27391915	Ring ditch ?	
7975	Upper Varcheol ring ditch	SJ232125	Ring ditch ?	
38017	Gwelaon Ring Ditch	SJ2456819849	Ring ditch ?	

38036	Ark Cottage Cropmark	SJ2615615550	Ring ditch ?	
51	Caer Orsedd Barrow;King's Mound Barrow	SJ03412172	Round barrow	
128	Knaps Barrow I	SJ29400934	Round barrow	Mg213
129	Knaps Barrow II	SJ29280931	Round barrow	Mg213
135	Beacon Ring Barrow {S};Caer Digoll Barrow	SJ26470582	Round barrow	Mg011(POW)
186	Churchstoke Barrow I	SO2494	Round barrow	
207	Aston Dingle Barrow	SO29899135	Round barrow	
719	Ffridd Cwm y Ffynnon Barrow	SH91830498	Round barrow	
821	Bryn y Fedwen Barrow I	SN84069533	Round barrow	Mg107(POW)
822	Bryn y Fedwen Barrow II	SN84349541	Round barrow	Mg107(POW)
971	Domen Ddu Barrow	SO02308280	Round barrow	Mg079(POW)
998	Gwernescob Barrow II	SO12578647	Round barrow	
999	Caebetin	SO12658659	Round barrow	
1000	Two Tumps Barrow East	SO11778509	Round barrow	Mg048(POW)
1005	Kerry Pole Barrow	SO16638661	Round barrow	
1006	Block Wood Barrow	SO15268632	Round barrow	
1007	Shenton's Tump Barrow	SO15848622	Round barrow	
1045	Brynar and Riddle Barrow I	SO15079021	Round barrow	
1046	Brynar and Riddle Barrow II	SO15019018	Round barrow	
1080	Pant Brwynog Barrow	SO29999670	Round barrow	
1377	Cefn Llwyd Barrow	SN84789214	Round barrow	
1380	Penfforddilas Barrow I	SN87829238	Round barrow	Mg171A
1381	Penfforddilas Barrow II	SN87759232	Round barrow	Mg171B
1382	Llwyn y Gog Round Barrow I	SN87719203	Round barrow	Mg171C
1383	Clap Mawr Barrow	SN88089158	Round barrow	Mg171D
1384	Penfforddilas Barrow V	SN87459087	Round barrow	Mg171E
1531	Domen Giv Cairn	SN90678180	Round barrow	
1863	Glog Hill Barrow VIII	SO09778540	Round barrow	Mg121(POW)
1864	Glog Hill Barrow VII	SO09678545	Round barrow	Mg121(POW)
1867	Glog Hill Barrow I	SO08688508	Round barrow	Mg121(POW)
1881	Rhiw Dan Tin Barrow	SO14328725	Round barrow	
1891	Crugyn Barrow IV	SO10638582	Round barrow	Mg122(POW)
3591	Dyffryn Lane Barrow II	SJ20520157	Round barrow	Mg157(POW)
3874	Gesail Ddu Barrow	SH95291263	Round barrow	
4022	Pentre Round Barrow	SO06759242	Round barrow	
4027	Llwyn y Gog Barrow II	SN88009200	Round barrow	
4030	Glog Hill Barrow V	SO09238540	Round barrow	Mg121(POW)
4031	Glog Hill Barrow II	SO08948519	Round barrow	Mg121(POW)
4240	Bwlch Wood Barrow	SO08978561	Round barrow	
4296	Ffridd Mound	SN87189199	Round barrow	
4306	Ystradfawr Mound	SN91889908	Round barrow	
4503	Trelystan Church House Mound I	SJ26050491	Round barrow	
4504	Trelystan Church House Mound II	SJ26130492	Round barrow	
4539	Mellington Hill Mound	SO24748969	Round barrow	
4561	Maen Beuno Barrow	SJ20370124	Round barrow	
4659	Tan y Bryn Barrow	SJ16161099	Round barrow	
4696	Crugyn Barrow	SO10548582	Round barrow	
4743	Glog Hill Barrow IX	SO09588549	Round barrow	
4776	Dol Terfyn Barrow	SJ12950289	Round barrow	
4812	Hollybush Barrow I	SO07009400	Round barrow	
4815	Rhydfelin Barrow I	SO08309305	Round barrow	
4819	Llysun Mound	SJ03240990	Round barrow	
4997	Cil Haul Barrow	SJ06732146	Round barrow	
5018	Esgair y Groes Cairn	SN95619328	Round barrow	
5372	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, site 3	SJ2708018740	Round barrow	
5921	Llwynderw Barrow	SJ21030366	Round barrow	
6576	Ty Newydd cairn	SH97060177	Round barrow	
17001	Coed Y Dinas Round Barrow 1	SJ22340594	Round barrow	
19089	Hollybush Barrow III	SO07019403	Round barrow	
19337	Staylittie Barrow Group	SN880920	Round barrow	Mg171F
38709	Penarch Mound	SO141925	Round barrow	
38710	Cil-Cwryan	SO144932	Round barrow	
38714	Bryn Cwmyrhiwdre	SO079839	Round barrow	
38716	Borfa Hafod Barrow 1	SO053971	Round barrow	
38810	Cefn LLwyd Barrow II	SN84789208	Round barrow	
38811	Cefn LLwyn Barrow II	SN84709240	Round barrow	
38812	Cefn LLwyd Cairn IV	SN84649201	Round barrow	

38813	Bryn Cwmyrhiwdre	SO07948395	Round barrow	
50001	Two Tumps barrow west	SO11688504	Round barrow	Mg048(POW)
50554	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, site 7 (bronze age)	SJ28111939	Round barrow	
50554	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, site 7 (bronze age)	SJ28111939	Round barrow	
50559	Four Crosses Barrow Cemetery, site 1 (bronze age)	SJ27031892	Round barrow	
50645	Trelystan Round Barrows Excavation (barrow II)	SJ27740700	Round barrow	Mg000(de)
100852	Moel Y Ewig Barrow	SJ076312	Round barrow	
100857	Gwernfeifod Round Barrow	SJ09632954	Round barrow	
100993	Ysgwennant barrow, bronze age finds	SJ18963063	Round barrow	
101013	Y Foel Ddu Round Barrow	SJ12733183	Round barrow	
101063	Maes Mochant Isaf Barrow	SJ13782485	Round barrow	
101426	Llanarmon Mynydd-mawr Barrow	SJ1327	Round barrow	
43	Carnedd Illog Cairn	SJ02962107	Round barrow (cairn)	
46	Carnedd Cerrig Cairn	SJ02972304	Round barrow (cairn)	
53	Carnedd Das Eithin Barrow	SJ05132385	Round barrow (cairn)	
210	Whetstone Cairn	SO30409753	Round barrow (cairn)	
213	Corndon Hill Barrow II	SO30609693	Round barrow (cairn)	Mg111(POW)
214	Corndon Hill Barrow III	SO30909676	Round barrow (cairn)	Mg111(POW)
215	Corndon Hill Barrow I	SO30449666	Round barrow (cairn)	Mg111(POW)
216	Corndon Hill Barrow V	SO30869632	Round barrow (cairn)	Mg111(POW)
217	Corndon Hill Barrow VI	SO30539608	Round barrow (cairn)	Mg111(POW)
720	Esgair Priciau Cairn	SH93200413	Round barrow (cairn)	
752	Cae'r y Mynach Cairn	SJ03901484	Round barrow (cairn)	Mg128(POW)
762	Pen y Groes Isaf Cairn	SO03569867	Round barrow (cairn)	
763	Pen y Groes Uchaf Cairn	SO03179835	Round barrow (cairn)	
823	Carn Fach Bugeilyn	SN82649038	Round barrow (cairn)	Mg113
910	Twr wyn Mawr Cairn	SN91819591	Round barrow (cairn)	
912	Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairn I	SN99509863	Round barrow (cairn)	
961	Crugyn Llwyd Cairn	SO02407963	Round barrow (cairn)	
1202	Bwlch Barrow	SH93431388	Round barrow (cairn)	
1213	Nant y Fridd Goch Cairn	SH967105	Round barrow (cairn)	
1220	Groes y Forwyn Cairn II	SJ02731985	Round barrow (cairn)	
1231	Nant Bran Cairn	SJ00741162	Round barrow (cairn)	
1232	Dol y Pebyll Barrow	SJ001110	Round barrow (cairn)	
1318	Pencad Cymru Cairn	SH98940931	Round barrow (cairn)	Mg164
1468	Bedd Crynddyn Moel Cerrig Gwynion Barrow	SJ058280	Round barrow (cairn)	
1522	Pen Pumlumon Arwystli Cairn I	SN81538777	Round barrow (cairn)	Cd035
1523	Carn Biga Cairn	SN83048994	Round barrow (cairn)	Mg110
1524	Carn Biga Cairn	SN83028991	Round barrow (cairn)	Mg110
1526	Penycerrig Cairn	SN87948689	Round barrow (cairn)	
1548	Mynydd Clogau Cairn	SO04059900	Round barrow (cairn)	
1675	Bwlch Esgair Garnedd Cairn	SH99821707	Round barrow (cairn)	
1705	Cefn y Castell Cairn	SJ30531332	Round barrow (cairn)	Mg007
1827	New House Cairn I	SO299973	Round barrow (cairn)	
1872	Pegwyn Mawr Cairn I	SO02398123	Round barrow (cairn)	Mg125(POW)
1873	Pegwyn Fach Cairn	SO01768056	Round barrow (cairn)	Mg126(POW)
3581	Esgairdraenllwyn Cairn	SN92659442	Round barrow (cairn)	
3907	Carnedd Cerrig Barrow	SJ033225	Round barrow (cairn)	
4033	Polyn Groes Du Barrow	SO03678350	Round barrow (cairn)	Mg086(POW)
4054	Ffridd Goch Cairn	SH95121050	Round barrow (cairn)	
4057	Boncyn y Llwyn Cairn I	SH97371081	Round barrow (cairn)	
4063	Moel y Gadfa Cairn	SH94072304	Round barrow (cairn)	
4071	Pennant Twrch Cairn	SH96651541	Round barrow (cairn)	
4075	Tryfel Cairn III	SH97021608	Round barrow (cairn)	
4076	Llechwed Du Cairn	SH96761626	Round barrow (cairn)	
4232	Alltgethin Cairn	SO03548735	Round barrow (cairn)	
4235	Allt Cairn	SO04908670	Round barrow (cairn)	
4288	Ffridd Pwll y Warthol Cairn	SH93470408	Round barrow (cairn)	
4303	Ffriddrystrad Cairn	SN91979900	Round barrow (cairn)	
4305	Ystradfawr Cairn	SN91709901	Round barrow (cairn)	
4311	Blaen y Cwm Cairn	SN92149599	Round barrow (cairn)	
4317	Llyn Mawr Cairn I	SO00199721	Round barrow (cairn)	
4358	Twyn Gosod Cairn	SN9195	Round barrow (cairn)	
4728	Tyn y Bryn Cairn	SJ04260592	Round barrow (cairn)	

4795	Cerrig Llwydion Cairn I	SO02079883	Round barrow (cairn)	
4809	Brynfawnog Cairn	SO03109757	Round barrow (cairn)	
4825	Mynydd Waun Fawr Cairn	SJ01460559	Round barrow (cairn)	
4845	Waun Hir Cairn	SO04738630	Round barrow (cairn)	
4874	Waungarno Cairn	SN95329435	Round barrow (cairn)	
4877	Brynygadair Cairn	SN95919409	Round barrow (cairn)	
4885	Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairn	SN99609888	Round barrow (cairn)	
4887	Craig y Llyn Mawr Cairn	SN99969818	Round barrow (cairn)	
4890	Lluest Uchaf Cairn I	SO00049833	Round barrow (cairn)	
4891	Lluest Uchaf Cairn II	SO00049832	Round barrow (cairn)	
4896	Groes y Forwyn Cairn I	SJ02852056	Round barrow (cairn)	
4960	Graig Gethin Cairn	SN878866	Round barrow (cairn)	
4990	Bwlch Sych Cairn I	SJ02672374	Round barrow (cairn)	
4991	Bwlch Sych Cairn II	SJ03042315	Round barrow (cairn)	
5055	Garnedd Wen Cairn I	SJ07042781	Round barrow (cairn)	
5058	Nant y Gangen Ddu Cairn	SJ07692673	Round barrow (cairn)	
5666	Corndon Hill Barrow VII	SO30009679	Round barrow (cairn)	
5671	Nantyrhynau Barrow	SO162861	Round barrow (cairn)	
5757	Castell y Dail Cairn	SO096899	Round barrow (cairn)	
5929	Bryn Du Cairn I	SO02639763	Round barrow (cairn)	
6042	Pen Pumlumon Arwystli Cairn II	SN81498776	Round barrow (cairn)	Cd035
6043	Pen Pumlumon Abrwystli Cairn III	SN81528778	Round barrow (cairn)	Cd035
6044	Pen Pumlumon Abrwystli Cairn IV	SN81548782	Round barrow (cairn)	
6048	Rhydfelin Barrow II	SO08299319	Round barrow (cairn)	
6102	Tryfel Cairn V	SH96941615	Round barrow (cairn)	
6206	Gribin Cairn	SJ03822659	Round barrow (cairn)	
6312	Carneddau Enclosure I, cairn II	SN99129987	Round barrow (cairn)	
6381	Garnedd Wen cairn II	SJ07062782	Round barrow (cairn)	
6382	Garnedd Wen Cairn II	SJ07072781	Round barrow (cairn)	
6507	Cefn Brith cairn	SN99059996	Round barrow (cairn)	
6576	Ty Newydd cairn	SH97060177	Round barrow (cairn)	
6615	Mynydd tyn y llan cairn	SJ00310340	Round barrow (cairn)	
6628	Rhyd y Biswal barrow	SJ00770147	Round barrow (cairn)	
6673	Cwrt yr Mwswn cairn	SO01508018	Round barrow (cairn)	
6717	Waun Goch Cairn	SN83588540	Round barrow (cairn)	
7739	Garreg Hir cairn I	SN91719469	Round barrow (cairn)	
7740	Garreg Hir cairn II	SN91829469	Round barrow (cairn)	
7742	Bryn yr Oerfa cairn	SN91889468	Round barrow (cairn)	
7745	Carreg Lwyd cairn?	SN92259595	Round barrow (cairn)	
7749	Cerrig Fforchog cairn	SN91689502	Round barrow (cairn)	
7750	Cerrig Fforchog cairn II	SN91689498	Round barrow (cairn)	
7753	Nant Twr Gwyn cairn	SN91469580	Round barrow (cairn)	
7802	Cedig cairn II	SH99872297	Round barrow (cairn)	
7818	Waen Llestri cairn I	SJ01632336	Round barrow (cairn)	
7850	Waen Llestri cairn III	SJ00992405	Round barrow (cairn)	
7859	Hafotty Cedig cairn	SH99832493	Round barrow (cairn)	
7875	Tap Careg-hau mound	SJ00392560	Round barrow (cairn)	
7886	Moel y Gadfa cairn	SH94262291	Round barrow (cairn)	
13190		SJ07502682	Round barrow (cairn)	
17192	Lan Fawr Cairn	SO297965	Round barrow (cairn)	
38717	Borfa-hafod Barrow li	SO052970	Round barrow (cairn)	
38720	Cafen Hydan Hill Cairn	SO055972	Round barrow (cairn)	
38724	Bwlch - Y-gors	SO021989	Round barrow (cairn)	
38725	Mynydd Corrigllwydion Cairn	SO018986	Round barrow (cairn)	
38727	Ty Nant Cairn 1	SJ07501530	Round barrow (cairn)	
38728	Ty Nant Mound 2	SJ07551530	Round barrow (cairn)	
38814	Seven Well Cairn I	SO07328464	Round barrow (cairn)	
38815	Severn Wells Cairn II	SO07318464	Round barrow (cairn)	
50473	Ystrad Hynod barrow, primary cremation & mound	SN90808827	Round barrow (cairn)	
101014	Y Garnedd Wen Cairn	SJ13493120	Round barrow (cairn)	
101975	Cader Berwyn Cairn B	SJ07163247	Round barrow (cairn)	De090
101976	Cader Berwyn Cairn C	SJ07173245	Round barrow (cairn)	De090
48	Carnedd Wen Cairn	SJ047232	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
967	Mount Pleasant Cairn	SO03588540	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
1466	Craig Rhiwarth Barrow	SJ05482709	Round barrow (cairn) ?	Mg004
1528	Mynydd y Groes Cairn	SN877874	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
1559	Brynfawnog Mound	SO031978	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
1683	Ty n y Fedw Cairn	SJ01371606	Round barrow (cairn) ?	

1757	Cae Garn Fawr Cairn	SJ02470160	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
1837	Fan Hill Cairn I	SN932888	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
1840	Bryn y Tail Cairn	SN9187	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
3617	Bryain Uchaf Cairn	SN827905	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
3989	Bedd y Ceriwr Cairn	SH93851350	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
4234	Moeliart Cairn I	SO04408850	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
4241	Craig y Paen Barrow	SO02618470	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
4750	Bryn Du Cairn II	SO02799821	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
4753	Boncyn y Llwyn Mound	SH97281130	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
4754	Boncyn y Llwyn Cairn II	SH97731118	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
4816	Bryn Du Stone Setting	SO02609778	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
4823	Lluest y Rhuddfan Cairns	SJ02490664	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
4871	Waunddubarthog Cairn	SO03008200	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
4901	Bryngwyn Cairn	SH988224	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
4903	Lluest Wen Cairn II	SH95762071	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
5299	Moel Part Cairn	SH9811	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
5672	Gros y Forwyn Cairn II	SJ030211	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
5772	Mynydd Bwlch y Gors Cairn	SO02749830	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
5963	Moeliart Cairn II	SO04508850	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
6046	Fan Hill Cairn II	SN931885	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
6047	Fan Hill Cairn III	SN930884	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
6537	Esgair Cwmowen barrow	SJ00160008	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
6665	Polyn y Groes cairn II	SO03658363	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
7825	Waen Llestri cairn II	SJ01412371	Round barrow (cairn) ?	
3	Cerig Beddau Barrow	SJ05883023	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
12	Craig Ty Glas Cairn	SJ03262758	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
33	Cedig Cairn I with extras	SH99982370	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
44	Groes y Forwyn Cairn 1	SJ02672067	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
492	Corndon Hill Barrow IV	SO30949680	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Mg111(POW)
751	Maes Dyfnant Barrow	SJ01481628	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Mg133(POW)
913	Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairn II	SN99339859	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
1174	Llynytarw Cairn	SO01869754	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
1206	Foel Cairn	SH98741147	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
1316	Carneedd y Cylch Cairn	SH92931006	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
1398	Careg Lwyd Cairn I	SN91909576	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
4318	Llyn Mawr Cairn II	SO00289718	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
4359	Careg Lwyd Cairn II	SN91909580	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
4796	Cerrig Llwyddion Cairn II	SO01779863	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
4798	Glonc Kerb Cairn	SN99869879	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
4876	Brynyraren Cairn I	SN92979481	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
4878	Brynyraren Cairn II	SN93409570	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
4992	Ffrod Gefn Cairn	SJ02932379	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
6101	Tryfel Cairn IV	SH97001612	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
6204	Siglen Las Cairn I	SJ02552350	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
6205	Siglen Las Cairn II	SJ02552350	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
6313	Carneddau cairn I (multiple)	SN98999979	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
6510	Cefn Brith barrow	SH98920016	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
7741	Bryn yr Aran cairn	SN93199582	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
38722	Llyn-y-Tarw Cairn	SO023976	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
50644	Trelystan Round Barrows Excavation (barrow I)	SJ27740700	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	Mg000(de)
100853	Afon Disgynfa Cairn	SJ07042971	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	
1203	Garnedd Las Cairn	SH944108	Round barrow (kerb cairn) ?	
3901	Garnedd Wen Cairn	SJ06732790	Round barrow (kerb cairn) ?	
911	Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn I	SN98189868	Round barrow (ring cairn)	
1549	Llyn Mawr Ring Cairn	SO01369700	Round barrow (ring cairn)	Ng180(POW)
4745	Cefn Llydan enclosure	SO05799722	Round barrow (ring cairn)	
4870	Pegwyn Mawr Cairn II	SO02368122	Round barrow (ring cairn)	Mg125(POW)
5056	Glan Hafon Cairn I	SJ07152776	Round barrow (ring cairn)	
6618	Foel ring cairn	SJ01260160	Round barrow (ring cairn)	
7822	Bwlch Sych ring cairn	SJ02492302	Round barrow (ring cairn)	
13191		SJ06702746	Round barrow (ring cairn)	
19090	Llyn Mawr Ring Cairn II	SO014971	Round barrow (ring cairn)	
38713	New House Cairn III	SO013970	Round barrow (ring cairn)	
4322	Wennallt Cairn	SN94988928	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?	
196	Todleth Hill (Stone Heaps)	SO29089428	Round barrow ?	
1029	Maes y Domen Mound	SO120967	Round barrow ?	
1207	Gwynyndy Cist	SH99501112	Round barrow ?	
1439	Cwm Cra Mound	SN98249752	Round barrow ?	

1487	Twmpath Garmen Mound	SJ18882044	Round barrow ?	
1488	Ty Coch Barrow	SJ193202	Round barrow ?	
1678	Cae'r Dentyr Barrow	SH98801158	Round barrow ?	
1865	Glog Hill Barrow VI	SO09288539	Round barrow ?	Mg121(POW)
1866	Glog Hill Barrow III	SO09118523	Round barrow ?	Mg121(POW)
1888	Crugyn Barrow I	SO10378585	Round barrow ?	Mg122(POW)
1889	Crugyn Barrow II	SO10388576	Round barrow ?	Mg122(POW)
1890	Crugyn Barrow III	SO10448584	Round barrow ?	Mg122(POW)
1916	Crugynau Barrow	SO10698406	Round barrow ?	Mg109(POW)
3355	Twmpath Melyn Barrow	SH974022	Round barrow ?	
3384	Clwydd yr Onen Barrow	SJ18471207	Round barrow ?	Mg095(POW)
3578	Allt Mound I	SN983989	Round barrow ?	
3606	Maerdy Bridge Barrow	SJ26541710	Round barrow ?	
3642	St Benion's Well Ring Ditch	SJ2650720476	Round barrow ?	
3957	Maesteg Mound	SJ19452047	Round barrow ?	
3966	Welshpool Station Mound	SJ23150725	Round barrow ?	
4032	Glog Hill Barrow IV	SO09138537	Round barrow ?	Mg121(POW)
4064	Garreg Coch mound	SH986231	Round barrow ?	
4294	Penygeulan Mound	SN87389037	Round barrow ?	
4295	Pen y Ffridd Mound	SN86649170	Round barrow ?	
4367	Lluestwen Mound	SH9720	Round barrow ?	
4400	Garden Mound	SJ0308	Round barrow ?	
4401	Cae Garn Fach Placename	SJ02750166	Round barrow ?	
4468	Hope Barrow	SJ25420730	Round barrow ?	
4580	Lower Rectory Mound	SJ19650127	Round barrow ?	
4597	Causeway Lane Ring Ditch II	SJ2566320634	Round barrow ?	
4599	Carreghofa Mill Ring Ditch I	SJ2507220758	Round barrow ?	
4601	Carreghofa Mill Ring Ditch II	SJ2513620687	Round barrow ?	
4751	Hafod Talog Barrow	SO09889861	Round barrow ?	
4761	Maes Dyfnant Cairn II	SJ01551630	Round barrow ?	
4761	Maes Dyfnant Cairn II	SJ01551630	Round barrow ?	
4775	Carreg Arthur Barrow	SJ13130495	Round barrow ?	
4777	Dwyrhiw Barrow	SJ07780290	Round barrow ?	
4790	Efail Lwydiarth Mound	SJ06461700	Round barrow ?	
4813	Hollybush Barrow II	SO07199402	Round barrow ?	
4920	Hill Farm Cropmark	SJ28060839	Round barrow ?	
4956	Bradnant Barrow I	SN981827	Round barrow ?	
4957	Bradnant Barrow II	SN981825	Round barrow ?	
5008	Back Lane Barrow	SJ30091654	Round barrow ?	
5071	Bwlch y Groes Cairn II	SN89688270	Round barrow ?	
5667	Brynhyfyd Mound	SO088910	Round barrow ?	
5673	Crugyn Barrow	SO2990	Round barrow ?	
5743	Crugynau Mound II	SO111841	Round barrow ?	
6166	Staylittle Cemetery Barrow	SN8835592464	Round barrow ?	
6413	Boncyn y Llwyn Barrow	SH97221099	Round barrow ?	
7888	Bryn mawr round barrow	SH93902200	Round barrow ?	
17003	Coed Y Dinas Round Barrow 2	SJ22040587	Round barrow ?	
106518	Pen Y Mynydd Mound I	SJ05600760	Round barrow ?	
47	Carreg y Tair Eglwys Standing Stone	SJ02812071	Standing stone	
137	Maen Beuno Stone	SJ20290129	Standing stone	Mg042(POW)
166	Forden Gaer Stone I	SO20669886	Standing stone	Mg012(POW)
723	Cuffiau Bach Stone	SN98289156	Standing stone	
724	Cae Garreg Stone	SN97469108	Standing stone	
764	Carreg Hir Stone	SO01419685	Standing stone	
1208	Dol Carreg Stone	SH97361188	Standing stone	
1446	Careg Slican Stone	SN91989384	Standing stone	
1679	Maen Llywd Stone	SH98601165	Standing stone	
1819	Maenllwyd Stone	SO15559180	Standing stone	
1853	Cae Y Garreg Stone	SN96678902	Standing stone	
3583	Llyn Fawnog Ddu Stone	SN95329328	Standing stone	
3895	Pren Croes Stone	SJ0013	Standing stone	
4055	Rhandi yr Ffridd Stone	SH98611045	Standing stone	
4077	Moel y Tryfel Stone	SH97981519	Standing stone	
4307	Ystradfawr Stone	SN91889907	Standing stone	
4403	Cefn Llwyd Stone	SN84789228	Standing stone	
4895	Moel y Gadfa Stone	SH94302295	Standing stone	
5756	Bryn Gwyn Standing Stone	SO04648652	Standing stone	
6663	Waun Lluest Owain stone	SO04108540	Standing stone	
6668	Rhyd Hywel stone	SO02688180	Standing stone	

6671	Waun Ddu Barthog stone II	SO03008130	Standing stone	
6672	Garth stone	SO02578060	Standing stone	
6677	Esgair Fedw stone	SO01807942	Standing stone	
6681	Bryn Dadlau stone	SO04508445	Standing stone	
7743	Twy Gwyn standing stone	SN91799605	Standing stone	
7744	Rhyd-y-Mwyn standing stone	SN92009674	Standing stone	
7791	Pen Cerrig standing stone	SJ00392782	Standing stone	
7803	Cedig standing stone II	SJ00142305	Standing stone	
7809	Y Fawnog Standing Stone	SJ01572226	Standing stone	
7813	Rhos Collfryn standing stone	SJ01452262	Standing stone	
7844	Cedig standing stones	SJ00042332	Standing stone	
7858	Hafotty Cedig standing stone II	SH99862476	Standing stone	
7861	Cedig standing stone III	SH99822419	Standing stone	
7915	Grain Wen standing stone	SJ00542728	Standing stone	
7920	? standing stone	SJ02772332	Standing stone	
8598	Glyn Hiraeth Stone	SJ081053	Standing stone	
38718	Cefn Llydan Stone 1	SO056792	Standing stone	
38719	Cefn Llydan Standing Stone II	SO055973	Standing stone	
38800	Gaig-y-Llan Stone 2	SJ04552335	Standing stone	
38801	Gaig-y-Llan Stone 1	SJ04802340	Standing stone	
50474	Ystrad Hynod barrow, stone	SN90808827	Standing stone	
50474	Ystrad Hynod barrow, stone	SN90808827	Standing stone	
101044	Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant Standing Stone	SJ12542590	Standing stone	
101060	Maes Mochnant Standing Stone	SJ13692482	Standing stone	De089
52	Croes y Forwyn Stone	SJ02782134	Standing stone ?	
149	Pen y Garreg Placename	SO16209608	Standing stone ?	
767	Carreg Lwyd Stone	SO08009530	Standing stone ?	Mg041(POW)
1205	Dol y Maen Placename	SH94251363	Standing stone ?	
1449	Carreg Hir Stone Site	SN91949472	Standing stone ?	
1484	Rhos y Brithdir Standing Stone	SJ1322	Standing stone ?	
1563	Garreg Lwyd Placename	SO04859555	Standing stone ?	
1579	Cae Garreg Placename	SO00109181	Standing stone ?	
1584	Maes y Garreg Placename	SO08229215	Standing stone ?	
1684	Cae Maen Llwyd Placename	SJ02211789	Standing stone ?	
1686	Cae y Garreg Placename	SJ03601880	Standing stone ?	
1694	Cae Maen Placename	SJ07831737	Standing stone ?	
1696	Cae Garreg Placename I	SJ03451225	Standing stone ?	
1699	Cae Cerrig Llech Placename	SJ07801020	Standing stone ?	
1736	Cae Garreg Placename II	SH99620657	Standing stone ?	
1746	Pen Garreg Fawr Placename	SJ03200875	Standing stone ?	
1747	Werglodd Maen LLwyd Placename	SJ03530962	Standing stone ?	
1751	Cae Maen Placename	SJ08120534	Standing stone ?	
1756	Cae Garreg Placename	SJ07710882	Standing stone ?	
1760	Cae Maen Placename II	SJ11600635	Standing stone ?	
1762	Cae y Garreg Placename	SJ13550663	Standing stone ?	
1763	Maen Llwyd Placename	SJ14140933	Standing stone ?	
1764	Cae Garreg Placename	SJ13600975	Standing stone ?	
1790	Cae Maen Placename	SO10629733	Standing stone ?	
1813	Cae Garreg Placename	SO14909290	Standing stone ?	
1843	Cae Garreg Stone	SN94908730	Standing stone ?	
1879	Carreg Llwyd Placename	SO01408095	Standing stone ?	
3387	Dol y Maen Placename	SN94659704	Standing stone ?	
3705	Cae Garreg Placename	SN92638945	Standing stone ?	
3713	Cae Maen Placename I	SO06079970	Standing stone ?	
3879	Garreg Wen Placename	SH985259	Standing stone ?	
3889	Cae Garreg Fawr Placename	SJ04710136	Standing stone ?	
3890	Cae Maen Placename	SJ07710128	Standing stone ?	
3891	Erw Garreg Placename	SJ08380128	Standing stone ?	
3896	Rhos Garreg Wen Stone	SJ006103	Standing stone ?	
3905	Cae y Garreg Llwyd Placename	SJ04132254	Standing stone ?	
3908	Tir y Maen Placename	SJ02622475	Standing stone ?	
3919	Cae Maen Placename I	SJ15680565	Standing stone ?	
3920	Cae Maen Placename II	SJ15390597	Standing stone ?	
3921	Cae Garreg Placename II	SJ17220849	Standing stone ?	
3927	Garreg Llwyd Placename	SJ18420465	Standing stone ?	
3930	Cae y Garreg Placename	SJ11151559	Standing stone ?	
3934	Cae y Garreg Placename	SJ13291923	Standing stone ?	
3935	Cae y Garreg Placename	SJ14951542	Standing stone ?	

3942	Cae y Garreg Placename	SJ17911951	Standing stone ?	
3944	Cae Garreg Placename I	SJ20001627	Standing stone ?	
3946	Cae Garreg Stone	SJ11841342	Standing stone ?	
3948	Cae Garreg Placename II	SJ13341497	Standing stone ?	
3954	Cae y Garreg Lwyd Placename	SJ11262500	Standing stone ?	
3955	Cae y Garreg Placename	SJ09802660	Standing stone ?	
3956	Erw y Garreg Placename	SJ17582122	Standing stone ?	
3962	Erw Gerrig Placename	SJ11752242	Standing stone ?	
3963	Erw y Garreg Placename	SJ12312249	Standing stone ?	
3967	Tir y Maen Placename	SJ25450900	Standing stone ?	
3976	Cae y Garreg Placename	SJ23361518	Standing stone ?	
3977	Cae Garreg Placename	SJ24581666	Standing stone ?	
3981	Maes y Garreg Placename	SJ20531163	Standing stone ?	
3982	Maes Y Garreg Wen Placename	SJ21171423	Standing stone ?	
4304	Trannon Stone	SN91869648	Standing stone ?	
4349	Cae Garreg Placename	SN92308423	Standing stone ?	
4366	Cefn Tair Garreg Placename	SJ07662462	Standing stone ?	
4604	Cae Maen Placename III	SJ08331023	Standing stone ?	
4718	Tair Garreg Placename	SJ23031915	Standing stone ?	
4767	Bryn y Gweddian Stone	SJ008118	Standing stone ?	
4786	Efail Newydd Stone	SJ09701105	Standing stone ?	
4810	Bryn Du Stone	SO02969760	Standing stone ?	
4868	Waun Las Stone	SO02138100	Standing stone ?	
4869	Waunddubarthog Stone	SO02808177	Standing stone ?	
4949	Eunant Fach Stone	SH93752246	Standing stone ?	
4954	Cae Maen Placename III	SJ15370555	Standing stone ?	
6276	Careg Asis Stone	SH97200245	Standing stone ?	
7823	Foel Fawr standing stone	SJ02372289	Standing stone ?	
7837	Ffridd Fach standing stone	SJ02302206	Standing stone ?	
7857	Hafotty Cedig standing stone I	SH99882472	Standing stone ?	
7860	Hafotty Cedig standing stone III	SJ00292509	Standing stone ?	
7862	Llyn y Mynydd standing stone	SJ00722512	Standing stone ?	
35737	Moel y Bryn Standing Stone	SH97882311	Standing stone ?	
38715	Celynog Standing Stone	SO055975	Standing stone ?	
38723	Llyn-y-Turw Stone	SO022976	Standing stone ?	
101359	Cae Maen Llwyd Fieldnames	SJ151294	Standing stone ?	
101580	Doi Maen Llwyd Placename	SJ19533197	Standing stone ?	
4	Rhos y Beddau Stone Circle Complex	SJ05773021	Stone circle	Mg032
91	Capel Stone Circle	SH99950004	Stone circle	Mg179(POW)
209	Whetstone Stone Circle	SO30379761	Stone circle	
1008	Kerry Hill Stone Circle	SO15768607	Stone circle	Mg055(POW)
1010	Kerry Pole Stone Circle	SO160863	Stone circle	
4284	Poacher's Ring Stone Circle;Llyntarw Stone Circle	SO02579762	Stone circle	
6055	Cwm Rhiwiau Stone Circle	SJ05983055	Stone circle	
19092	Llanllugan Stone Circle	SN99849881	Stone circle	
38721	Llyn-y- Tarw Stone Circle	SO022967	Stone circle	
1242	Garth Eilun Stone Circle Site	SJ08701040	Stone circle ?	
4282	Llanerch Emrys Stone Circle	SJ20802315	Stone circle ?	
6594	Mynydd y Gribin cairn	SJ017024	Stone circle ?	
819	Carreg Wen Stone	SN82938853	Stone row	
1676	Mynydd Dyfnant Stone Row {S};Cerrig yr Helfa Stone Row	SH98331562	Stone row	Mg134(POW)
4309	Careg Llwyd Stone Alignment	SN91949569	Stone row	
4882	Lluest Uchaf Stones	SO00059834	Stone row	
6103	Tryfel Stones	SH96991609	Stone row	
6676	Fuallt stones	SO02557950	Stone row	
6669	Rhyd Hywel stone setting	SO02538180	Stone row ?	
101402	Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant STONES	SJ1226	Stone row ?	
1758	Llidiardau Mawr Stones	SJ02820234	Stone setting	
4875	Esgair Draenllwyn Stones	SN93059505	Stone setting	
5019	Esgair y Groes Stones	SN95429345	Stone setting	
38712	Lluest Uchaf Stone Setting	SO059845	Stone setting	
38904	Bryn yr Aran	SN93529536	Stone setting	
101579	Cae Llech Ucha/issa Fieldname	SJ15703022	Stone setting	
4361	Pen y Gaer Stones	SN908868	Stone setting ?	
7776	Pwll Brwyn stone setting	SJ00982233	Stone setting ?	
3994	Sarn y Bryn Caled Timber Circle	SJ21930491	Timber circle	Mg176

## APPENDIX III

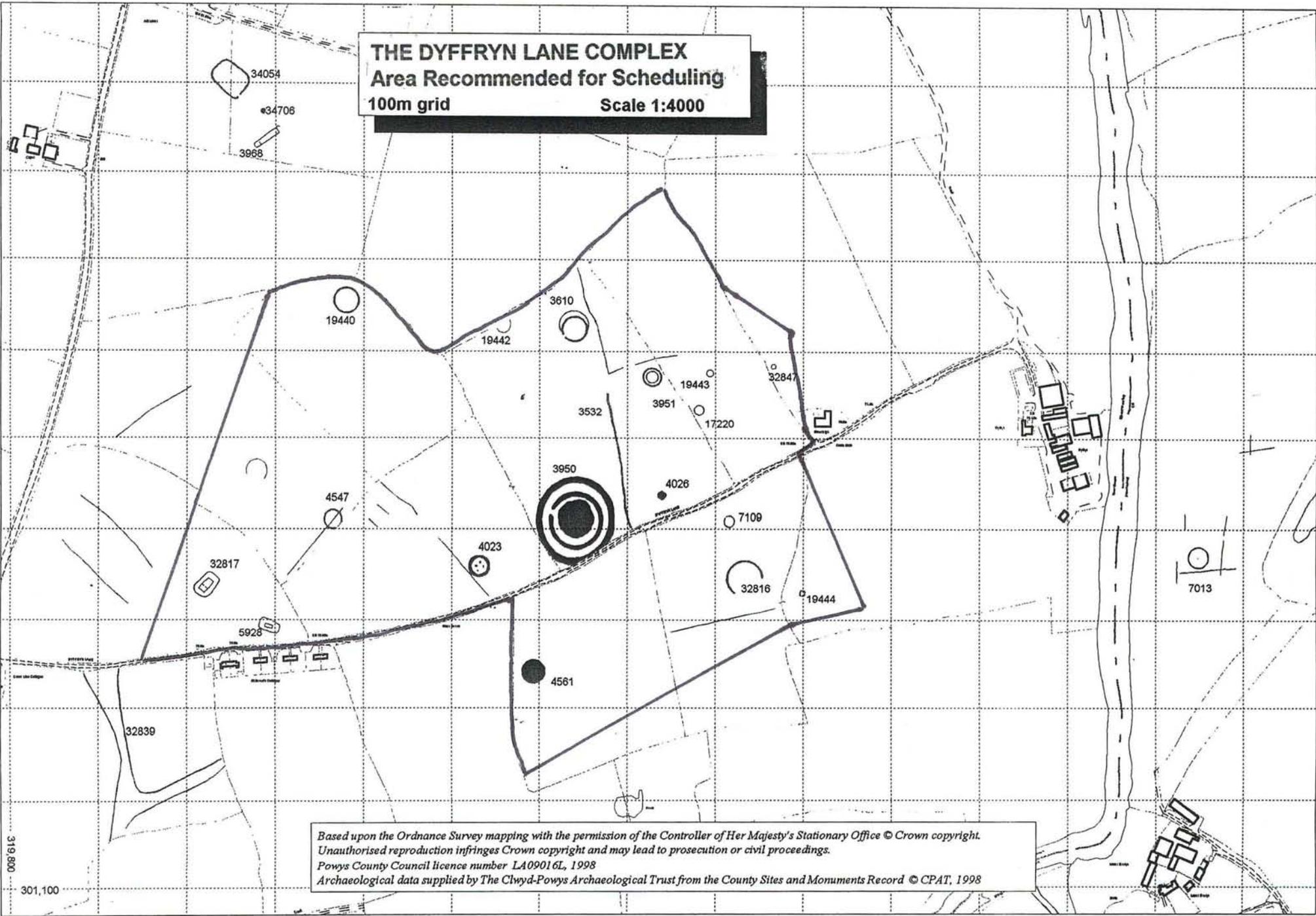
TABLE OF SITE NUMBERS AND VISITS

SITE TYPE	NUMBERS	SCHEDULED (%)	NUMBERS VISITED (%)
ROUND BARROWS	315	54 (17%)	81 (54%)
RING DITCHES	153	1 (0.7%)	86 (56%)
BARROW CEMETERIES*	23	0	8 (34.8%)
CHAMBERED TOMBS	5	1 (20%)	4 (80%)
CIST BURIALS	11	0	0
CREMATIONS	2	0	0
CURSUS MONUMENTS	3	1 (33%)	1 (33%)
HENGES	6	2 (33%)	4 (66%)
LONG BARROWS	5	0	4 (80%)
PITS	5	1 (20%)	1 (20%)
STANDING STONES	64	3 (4.7%)	34 (53%)
STONE CIRCLES	13	3 (2.1%)	9 (69%)
STONE ROWS	7	2 (28.6)	6 (86%)
STONE SETTINGS	8	0	6 (75%)
TIMBER CIRCLES	1	1 (100%)	0

**APPENDIX IV**

**MAPLETS OF MULTI-SITE AREAs**

**THE DYFFRYN LANE COMPLEX**  
**Area Recommended for Scheduling**  
100m grid                      Scale 1:4000

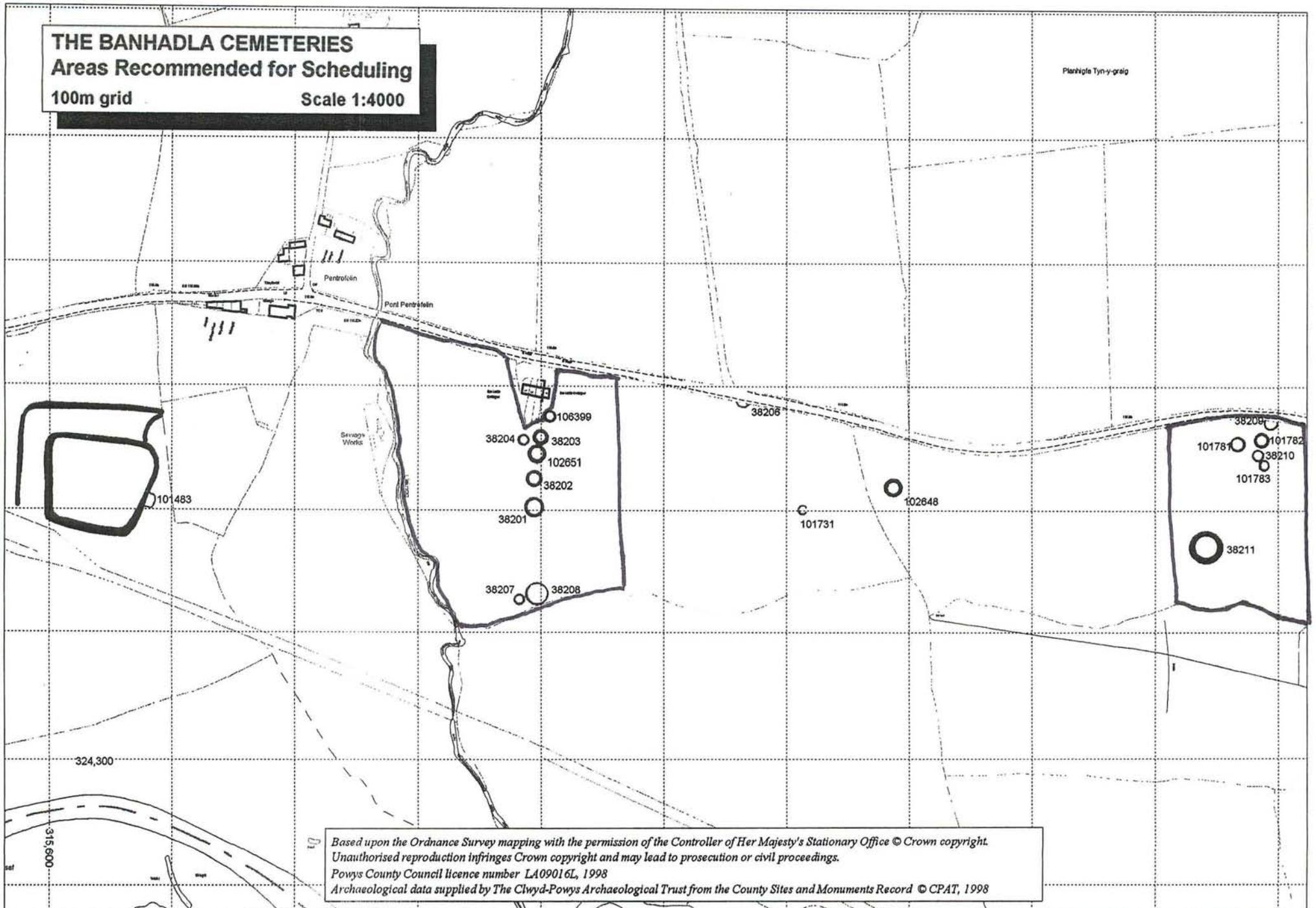


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319,800

301,100

**THE BANHADLA CEMETERIES**  
**Areas Recommended for Scheduling**  
100m grid      Scale 1:4000

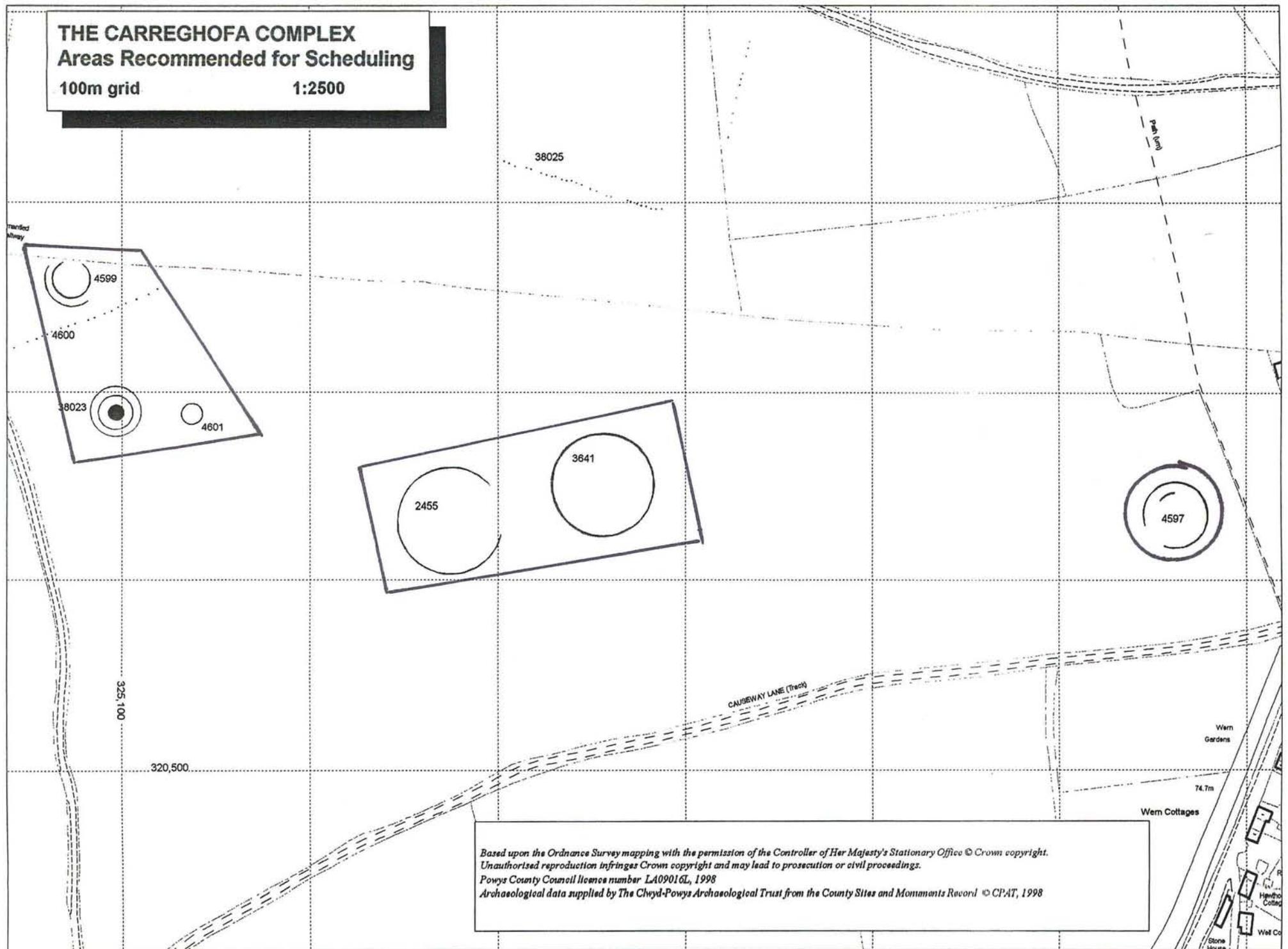


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# THE CARREGHOFA COMPLEX Areas Recommended for Scheduling

100m grid

1:2500

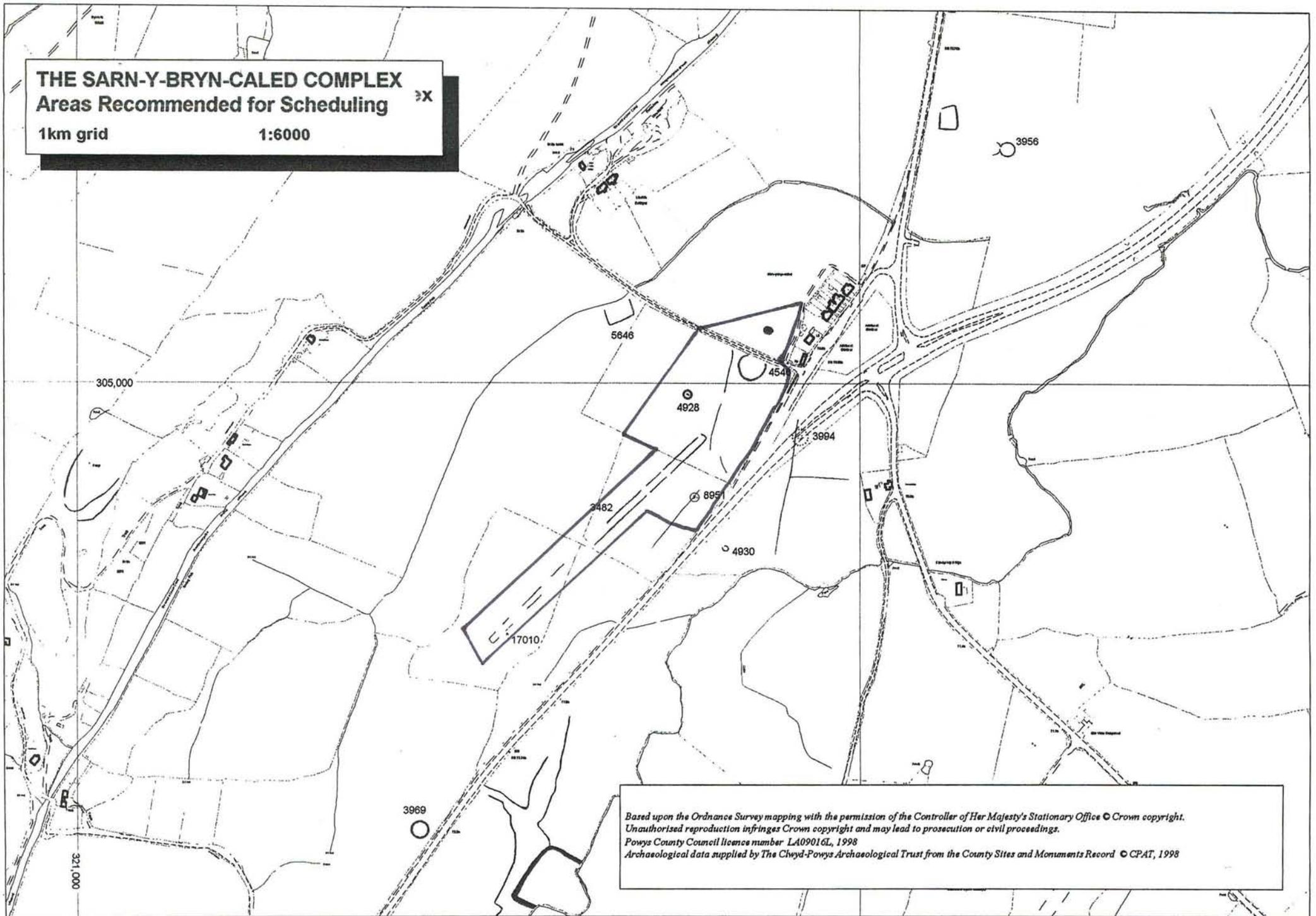


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**THE SARN-Y-BRYN-CALED COMPLEX**  
**Areas Recommended for Scheduling** ➤X

1km grid

1:6000



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