

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

**Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites:  
Flintshire and Wrexham**  
PROJECT REPORT



**CPAT Report No 351**

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Flintshire and Wrexham  
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March 2000

Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The survey of Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites in Flintshire and Wrexham followed the format adopted for similar surveys in the Upper Severn Valley (Gibson 1998 and forthcoming b) and Denbighshire and East Conwy (Jones 1999). It was designed as a comprehensive study of Neolithic and Bronze Age sepulchro-ritual monuments in the region and was based on the existing records contained in the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) maintained by CPAT. No new fieldwork was undertaken although seven previously unrecorded prehistoric funerary and ritual sites were added to the SMR following field visits. In the context of this report, Wrexham is short for the area covered by Wrexham County Borough Council.
- 1.2 The survey of these important monuments was undertaken with the following objectives: to undertake an audit of the surviving state of monuments; to assess the present form and condition; to redefine and standardise the site types and site type definitions in the SMR; to assist users and researchers of the SMR; to recommend sites for scheduling. Scheduling recommendations and ownership details are contained in a separate report submitted to Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, who funded the survey, carried out during the 1999/00 financial year (Project No. 715).
- 1.2 The first comprehensive survey of prehistoric funerary monuments within the study area was undertaken by Ellis Davies (1929 and 1949) who identified a significant number of sites, giving a descriptive account, together with historical details where available. Indeed, many of the sites currently recorded in the regional SMR owe their identification to Davies's seminal work. However, the interpretation of sites by Davies is not without its faults and several sites included in his volume on Denbighshire have been reinterpreted following recent fieldwork. That said, the publication still represents a major body of evidence and for many sites which have since been lost or destroyed his work provides the only record. Earlier, antiquarian sources, such as Lhwyd's *Parochialia* of 1699 (Lhwyd 1909-11) provide useful information, although generally the descriptions and locational details are poor.
- 1.3 The number of excavated sites remains fairly small, with only 25 recorded excavations, of which 18 might be regarded as antiquarian investigations. Only a few of the more recent excavations have been published in any detail: Holywell Racecourse earth circle and barrow (PRNs 102385-6) by Fox (1926); Hendre Inhumation Burial (PRN 100231) by CPAT (Brassil & Gibson 1999); and Llong Tumulus (PRN 100090) (Lynch 1983). Numerous sites also appear to have been the subject of less formal antiquarian investigations, but without any published record.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The SMR was interrogated to produce a project database of all sites which potentially fell into the category of Neolithic or Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites. This was based on an extract of site types (Types 1-3) which matched any of those given in Appendix 1. This included sites where the most likely interpretation (ie Type 1) was not necessarily either prehistoric or belonging to funerary or ritual monuments, but where other, less likely interpretations (Types 2 to 3) fell within the scope of the study. For example, the SMR includes a number of cairns which are likely to be clearance cairns, but which may alternatively be burial cairns. Also, there were a number of sites which were included as possible round barrows, but which are now thought to be land-form sites such as glacial moraines. The initial extract produced 448 sites, which included a number of records which were for multiple sites. The multiple sites were, for example, either groups of barrows recorded as a barrow cemetery, or individual records containing a description which clearly indicated the presence of more than one site or site type. In such cases new records were created for the individual sites, adding seven new records to the database.
- 2.2 All the sites in the database were reassessed, taking into account the SMR description and any readily available published or other written sources such as CPAT site visit forms or Cadw Field Monument Wardens' reports. This reassessment led to 66 sites being excluded from the study on the grounds that they were considered to be not prehistoric in date, or belonged to a category of monument other than funerary or ritual, or because they were duplicate records. A further 51 records were for placenames or fieldnames which had generally been included in the SMR as a result of Welsh names such as *maen*,

*carreg, carnedd, domen, gorsedd* etc., being thought to denote the site of a burial mound, standing stone, or stone circle. Welsh names such as these may more often refer simply to a stony field or a field containing a large boulder. Where site visits over the years had failed to produce any evidence of an archaeological site the records were excluded from the study, while others were visited to check for any possible features and then excluded if none were identified. All sites within the initial database were thoroughly examined with the intention of enhancing the SMR by improving the detail and accuracy of records, regardless of their inclusion or exclusion from the final project database.

- 2.3 The site type field of individual database entries were edited to correspond with the revised list of monument types (see Appendix 2). Further revisions were necessary during and following subsequent fieldwork.
- 2.4 As many sites as possible were visited, with the exception of those which were recorded as having been destroyed. Priorities for visiting were made on the basis of the following criteria: all non-scheduled and potentially extant sites together with any scheduled sites where the status or condition of the site remained uncertain. In all, a total of 341 sites were visited during the project. In the course of visiting known sites, seven previously unknown prehistoric funerary sites were recorded, together with nine sites belonging to other periods. Following field visits a further 61 sites were excluded from the project database, leaving a final total of 284 sites included within the study.
- 2.5 New site details and details of current land-use and the condition of the monument were recorded on site visit forms in the field, the information subsequently being added to the project database. Photographs of individual sites were taken as and when appropriate. Details from the site visit forms were subsequently entered into the SMR to update the existing record and provide a basis for the present report.
- 2.6 During the course of the fieldwork and subsequently a judgement was made whether to recommend individual sites for scheduling, on the basis of the National Assembly's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*, Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 5 December 1996, Annex C). For the purpose of the project, the scheduling criteria have been summarised (see Appendix 3) and assessed for each site visited on a separate form. Consequently, 64 sites are to be recommended for scheduling, as summarised in Table 1.
- 2.7 In the following report, sites are discussed by site type. Appendices 3 and 4 are complete lists of sites considered by the project ordered by Type and PRN.

### 3 THE SURVEY

- 3.1 The reassessment of monuments during the project has led to significant revisions of the existing records, recategorising and redescribing sites according to revised monument type definitions (see below). The results have been used to produce a summary of the relative numbers of sites and possible sites in each of the prehistoric funerary and ritual monument type currently listed in the regional SMR, together with the current number of scheduled sites (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of Monument Types

Monument type	unscheduled sites	scheduled sites	Totals	% scheduled	New scheduling recommendations
Carved stone	-	-	-	-	-
Chambered tomb	-	-	-	-	-
Cist	4	-	4	0	-
Cremation	2	-	2	0	-
Cremation cemetery	1	-	1	-	-
Cursus	-	1	1	100	-
Henge	1	1	2	50	1
Inhumation burial	2	-	2	0	-
Long barrow	1	-	1	0	-
Mortuary enclosure	-	-	-	-	-
Pit	-	-	-	-	-
Ring ditch	14	-	14	0	2
Round barrow	149	76	225	34	55
Round barrow cem.	3	2	5	40	-
Standing stone	22	1	23	4	5
Stone circle	-	1	1	100	-
Stone row	-	-	-	-	-
Stone setting	2	-	2	0	1
Timber circle	-	1	1	100	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>64</b>

- 3.2 As might have been expected, round barrows comprise by far the largest number of sites (225 sites), accounting for 79% of all sites. The relatively low number of ring ditches (14 sites) may be attributed to the general lack of cropmark sites noted below. All other monument types represented within the study area are present in comparatively small numbers, with the exception of standing stones (22).
- 3.3 It will be noted that not all of the relevant monument types in the regional SMR are represented within the study area. At present it is not possible to say whether this is the result of regional variations in funerary and ritual monuments, or perhaps more likely, whether this reflects the limited number of excavations and lack of good cropmark evidence.

#### Distribution of Sites

- 3.4 The general distribution of sites (fig. 1) shows a marked concentration in northern Flintshire consisting of 151 sites lying on the undulating plateau overlooking the Dee Estuary. It is also notable that there is an almost complete lack of any monuments recorded along the coastal plain. Although the modern coastline is the result of significant reclamation since the prehistoric period, prior to this there would have been substantial areas of lowland along the estuarine fringe. Although it is possible that more intensive agriculture has removed all traces of monuments within this area, the distribution would seem to suggest that the higher ground was more favoured, with a significant number of sites being located on vantage points overlooking the lowlands to the north and north-east. There is also a general scarcity of recorded sites in eastern Wrexham, which may well be due to more intensive agriculture.

- 3.5 The concentration of sites on Ruabon Mountain in north-west Wrexham is partly the result of intensive upland survey by CPAT in recent years, which has significantly increased the number of recorded sites in this area.
- 3.6 An examination of the relative altitudes of sites (Table 2; fig. 2) shows that the majority (75%) are located below the 300m contour and only 15 sites above 400m. This is largely a reflection of the regional topography which only rises to altitudes of over 400m on the eastern side of the Berwyns and Ruabon Mountain. The majority of sites are located on what might be termed the Flintshire plateau which is generally between 150 and 300m. As one would expect, the distribution of cropmark sites correlates well with lowland areas. Of the 14 cropmark sites, all of which are ring ditches, seven are below 100m, with six sites lying on the floodplains of the Dee and Alyn. A further four sites lie between 100 and 200m, while the remaining three sites are above 200m. The latter are possibly spurious since they occur in areas of permanent pasture where one would not normally anticipate cropmark formation. The generally low numbers of cropmarks can be seen as a direct reflection of land-use, which is predominantly pasture, since this is less suitable for the formation of cropmarks than cereals. Undoubtedly, there are therefore a significant number of sites which preserve no surface trace and have not yet been revealed by aerial photography.

Table 2: Distribution of sites by altitude (2 sites omitted due to poor locational detail)

Altitude	no. sites	%
less than 100m	32	11
100-199m	94	33
200-299m	87	31
300-399	28	10
over 400	41	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>100</b>

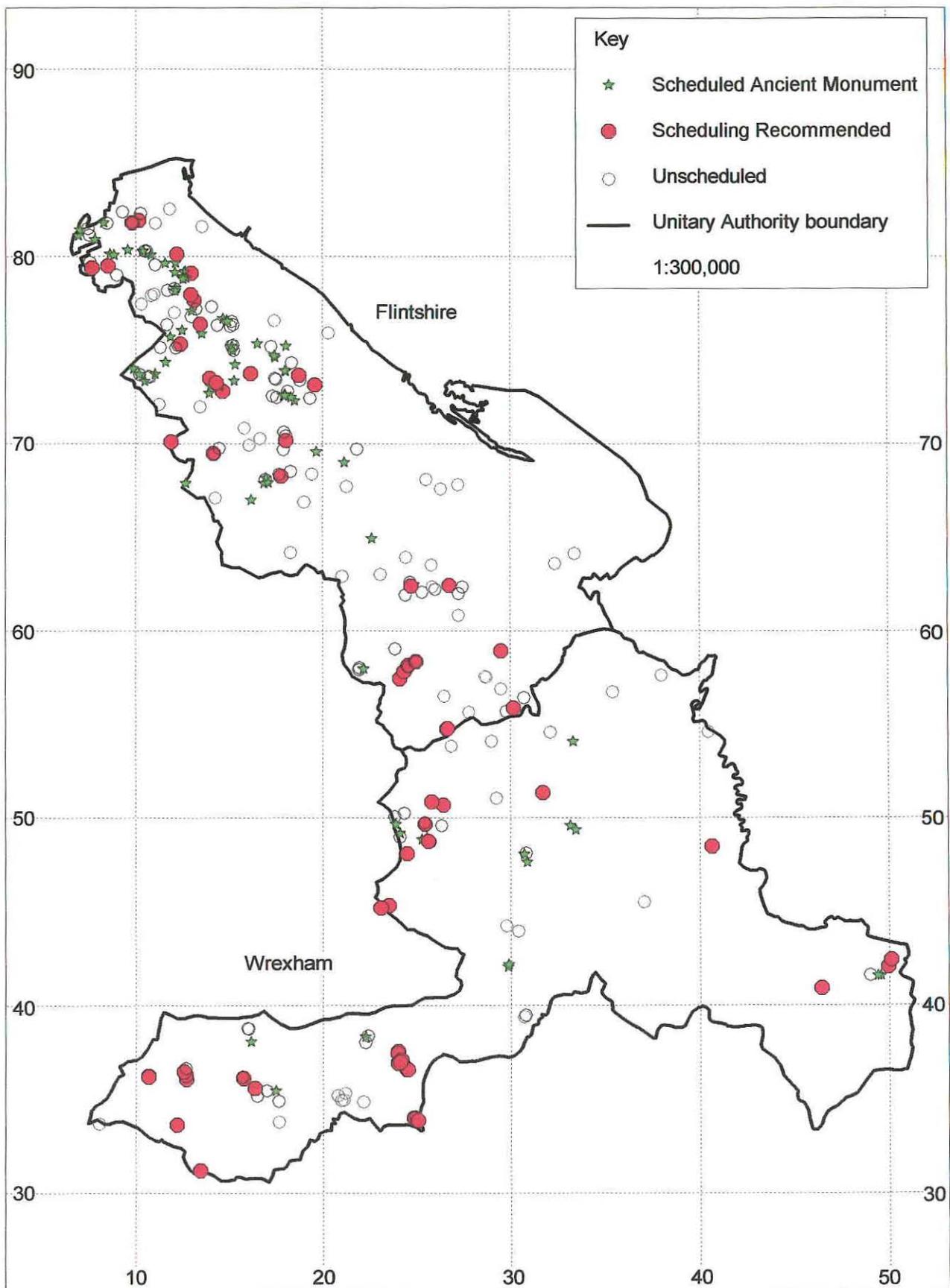
#### Condition and Survival

- 3.7 There are very few sites which survive intact or nearly so (8%), and the majority of sites (56%) have suffered at least some damage, generally as a result of ploughing, robbing for stone, or antiquarian investigation. 30 sites are recorded as destroyed and a further 31 nearly so. Three sites have been restored following excavation, while five sites, all standing stones, or possible standing stones, have been moved. Those sites where the condition remains unknown are either those known from antiquarian references which have not been located, or are sites which were not located during recent field visits. The latter category may therefore represent a number of sites where no visible trace survives. The present condition of monuments is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Monument survival

Condition	no. sites	%
Intact/near intact	21	8
Damaged	159	56
Near destroyed	31	11
Destroyed	30	10
Restored	3	1
Moved	5	2
Unknown	36	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>100</b>

Fig. 1 Distribution of Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments in Flintshire and Wrexham



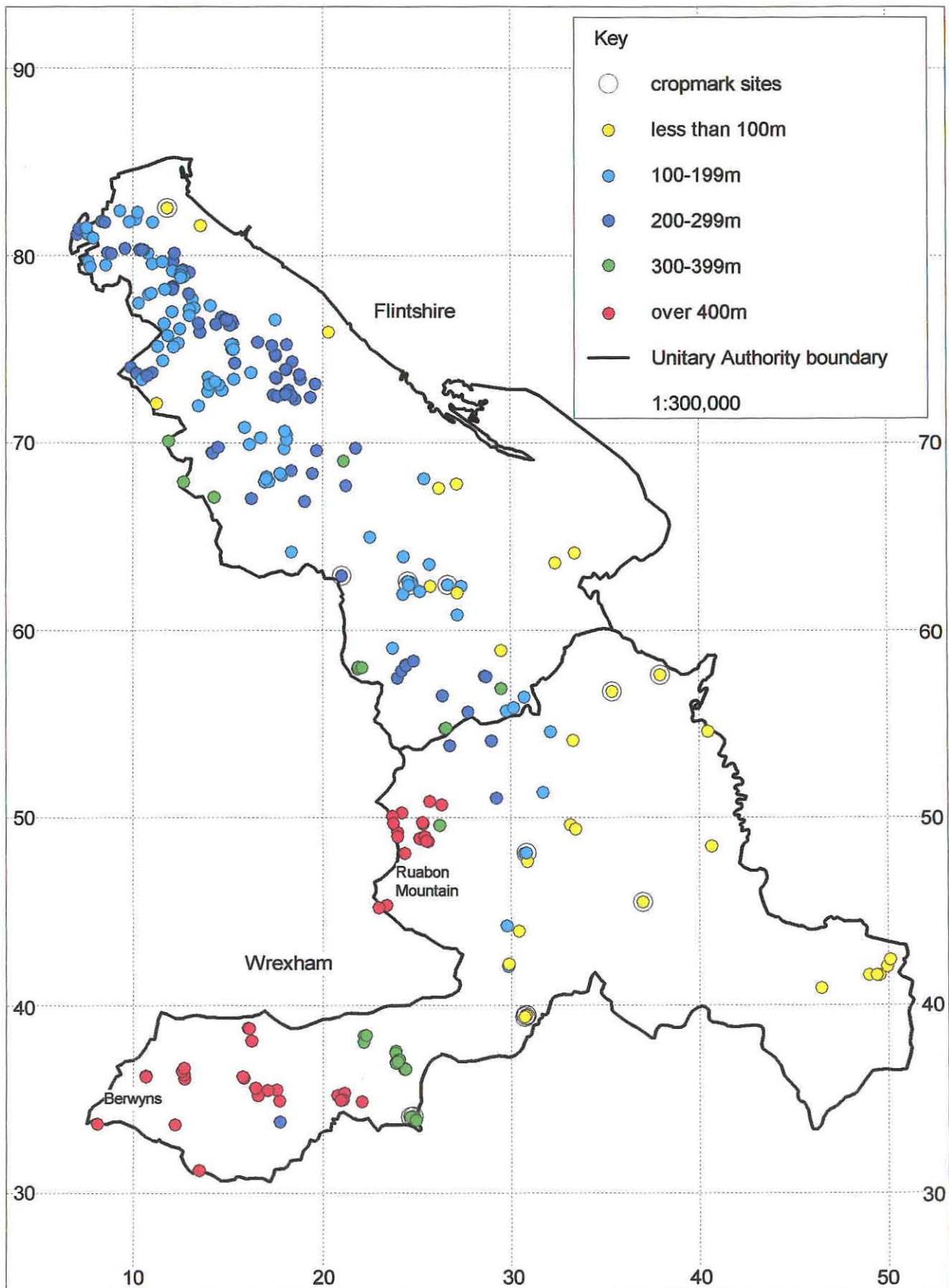
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Fig. 2 Distribution of Cropmark sites and sites by altitude in Flintshire and Wrexham



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**Fragility and vulnerability**

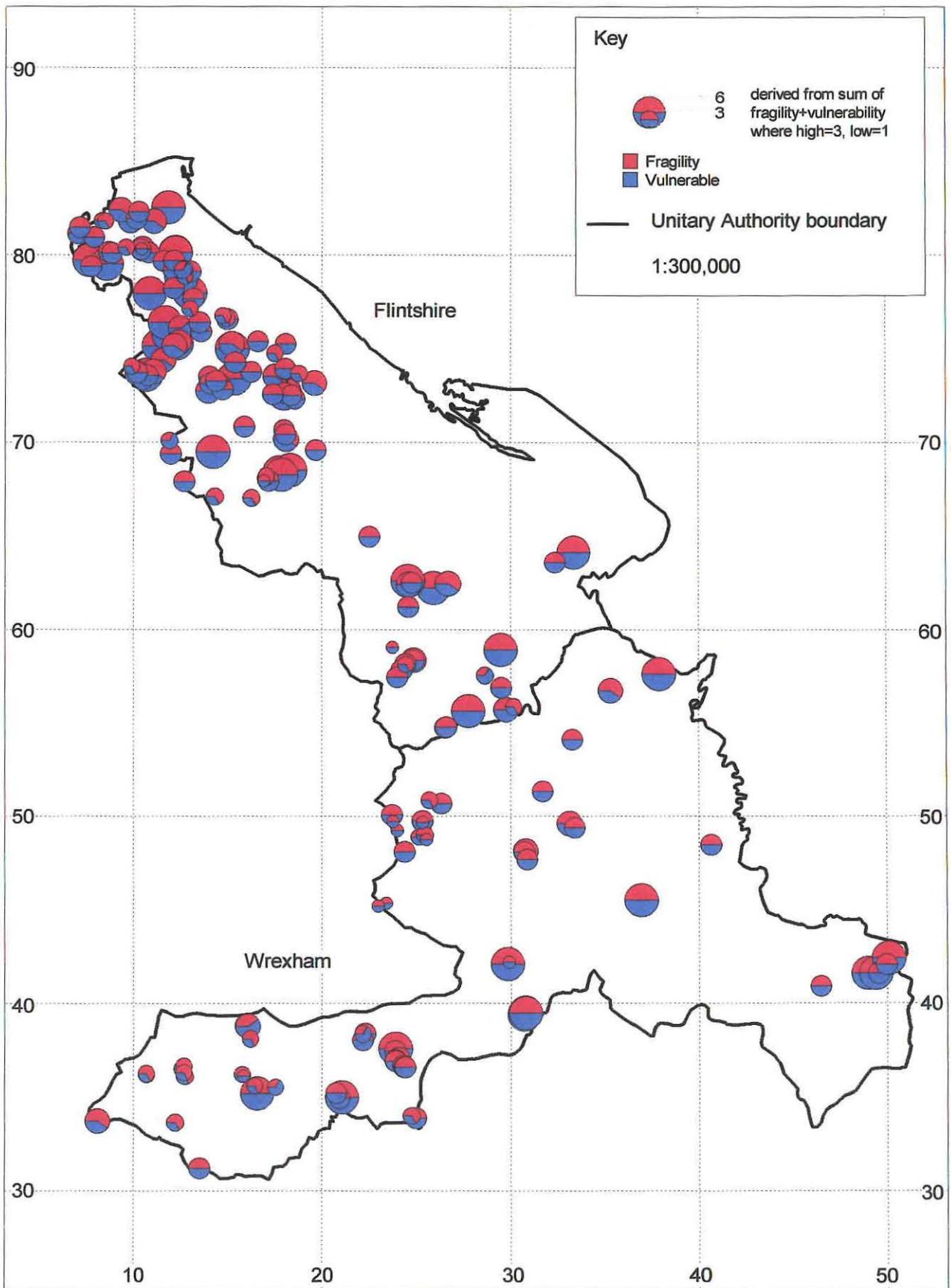
- 3.8 The fragility of a monument is largely determined by its type and composition. Those constructed of stone, or with a high percentage of stone in their composition are likely to be less fragile than those composed entirely of earth. The surviving height of the monument is also significant since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

Table 4. Monument fragility and vulnerability

Vulnerability	Fragility			
	High	Medium	Low	
High	38	5	0	<b>43</b>
Medium	22	85	6	<b>113</b>
Low	0	30	13	<b>43</b>
	<b>60</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>199</b>

- 3.9 It was not possible to assess the fragility and vulnerability of all sites within the study and those which have been excluded from Table 4 include those which have been destroyed and those which were not located during the field visits. Of the 199 sites for which an assessment was possible, the majority (139 or 70%) are of medium or low fragility, while 60 sites are considered to be highly fragile. In terms of vulnerability, the majority (156 or 79%) are of medium or low vulnerability, while only 43 sites are thought to be highly vulnerable. Considered together, there are 38 sites (19%) which appear to be both highly fragile and highly vulnerable. The distribution is shown in fig. 3, and shows as a general trend that sites located in the more upland regions along the western boundary of the study area are considered to be less at risk than those in areas of more intensive agriculture, particularly in eastern Wrexham and parts of eastern Flintshire.

Fig. 3 Monument Fragility and Vulnerability in Flintshire and Wrexham



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#### 4 CISTS

- 4.1 There are four recorded cists or possible cists within the study area (fig. 4; Table 5), all of which have been destroyed.

Table 5: Cists within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
100038	Bryn-y-ffynnon Beaker burial	SJ28975409
100039	Nant-y-ffrith Cist	SJ26785383
100986	Tregeiriog Cist Burial	SJ17683381
101344	Ruabon Cist Burial	SJ30404397

##### **Bryn-y-ffynnon Beaker Burial (PRN 100038)**

A burial cist with parts of an adult male skeleton, Beaker and flint flake knife, were uncovered in 1958 during the construction of a new housing site (Savory 1980, 140).

##### **Nant-y-ffrith Cist (PRN 100039)**

A cist was found about 1900 during the construction of a drive. The capstone was broken and the contents possibly destroyed or re-interred in Bwlchgwyn churchyard. Davies (1949, 437) reported seeing the site in 1932, which then consisted of a pit 4.5m across, with several large stones embedded in the bottom, about 1.8m from the surface, although there is now no trace of the site.

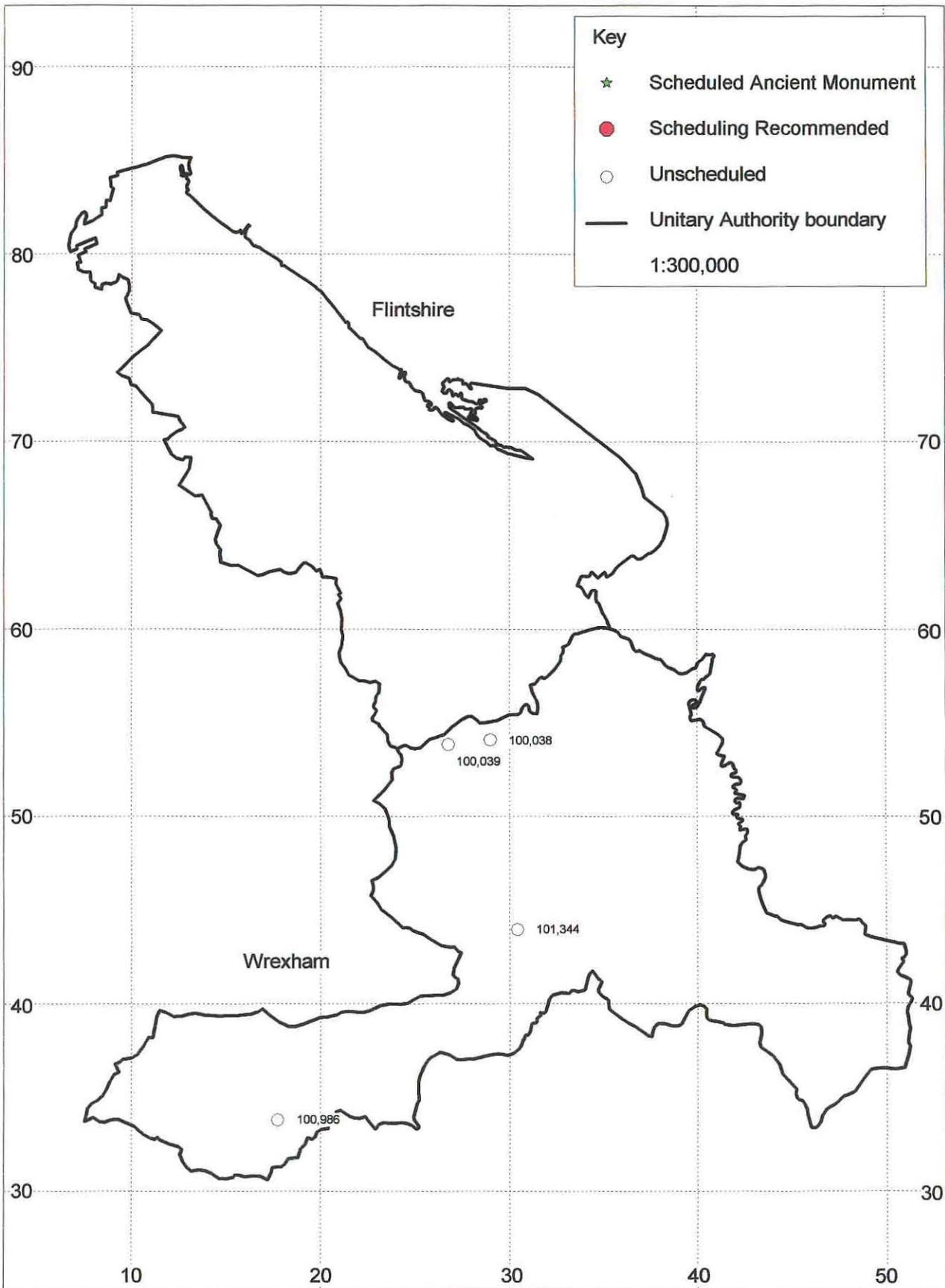
##### **Tregeiriog Cist Burial (PRN 100986)**

In April 1867 during clearing soil from the yard of Bryn Hyfryd four stone slabs were revealed. The stones were up to 1m long, 0.75m wide and over 1m below surface. When removed a quantity of ashes and burnt bones were revealed, together with an urn 9 inches deep and 18 inches across with walls nearly 1 inch thick. To the south of the cist, and leading to it, was said to be a gallery or covered passage formed of stones, resembling a gutter, which was also full of ashes (Davies 1929, 241).

##### **Ruabon Cist Burial (PRN 101344)**

In 1898 a cist containing an urn and cremation were found during sewerage workings. The urn, which was placed mouth upwards, was an enlarged food vessel covered with a stone slab.

Fig. 4 Distribution of Cists in Flintshire and Wrexham



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## 5 CREMATIONS AND CREMATION CEMETERIES

5.1 There are only three recorded cremations or cremation cemeteries within the study area (fig. 5, Table 6).

Table 6: Cremations and Cremation Cemeteries within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
100044	Tyn y Coed Cremation Cemetery	SJ29235105
101257	Holt Bronze Age burial site	SJ40465461
102455	Maes Mynan Cremation	SJ11287211

### **Tyn y Coed Cremation Cemetery (PRN 100044)**

A number of urns containing burnt bones were uncovered immediately west of Offa's Dyke and subsequently destroyed (Palmer 1903).

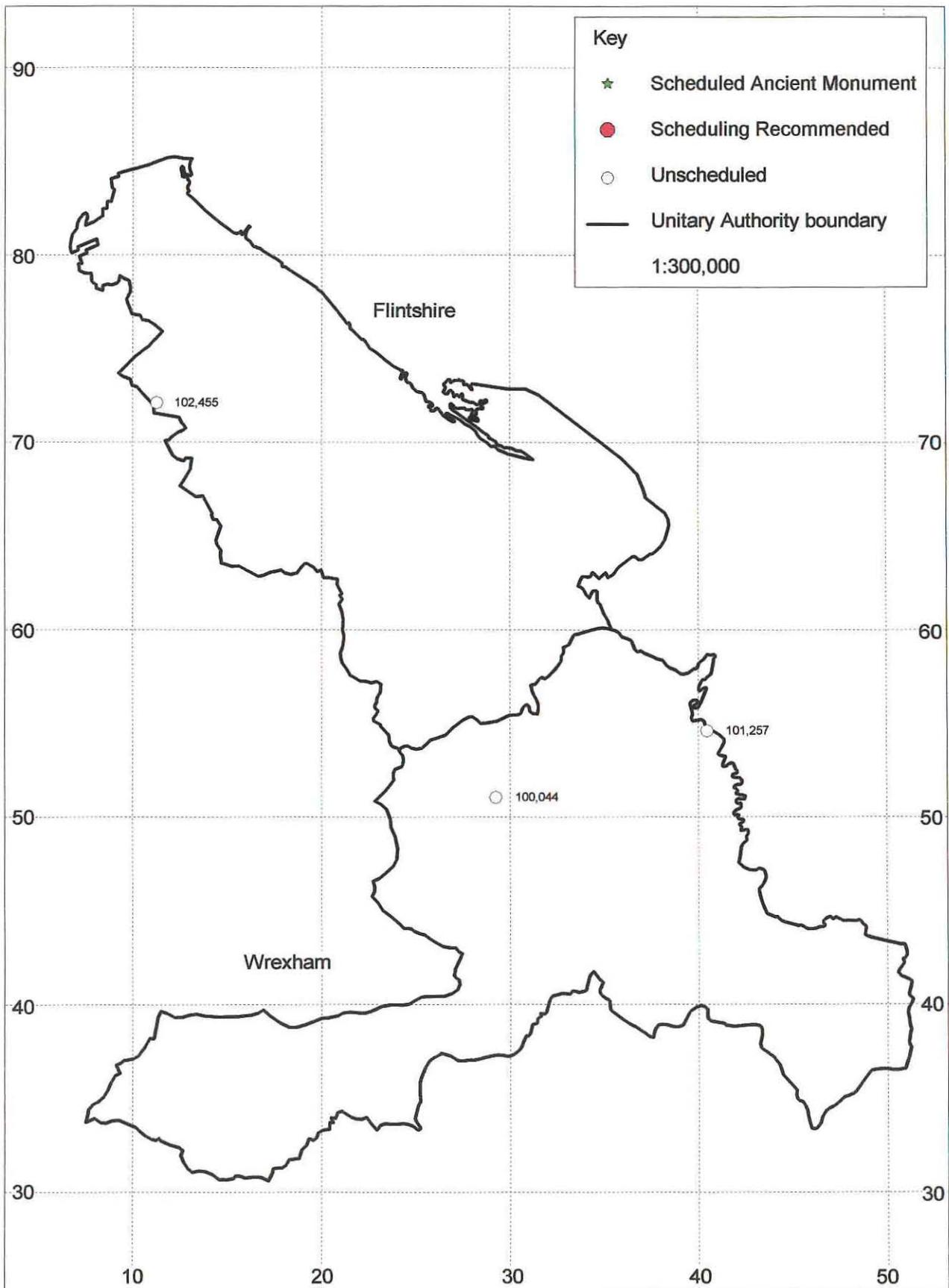
### **Holt Bronze Age burial site (PRN 101257)**

A Bronze Age cremation was found during the excavation of the Roman barracks at Holt in 1909. The remains of four vessels were found together at the old ground level, possibly suggesting the former existence of a barrow, although no evidence was identified. An urn, found inverted, contained calcined bones of a man and child, and other finds included a small food vessel, a second urn and a pygmy cup. The finds were interpreted as representing two separate interments (Grimes 1930, 187-8).

### **Maes Mynan Cremation (PRN 102455)**

A large mound thought to be a round barrow was excavated in advance of gravel working, proving it to be entirely natural (Drewett 1969). During later quarry workings the remains of a Bronze Age cremation and a pygmy cup were found on a spoil tip, which are now in the National Museum of Wales (Silvester & Brassil 1991, 7).

Fig. 5 Distribution of Cremations and Cremation cemeteries in Flintshire and Wrexham



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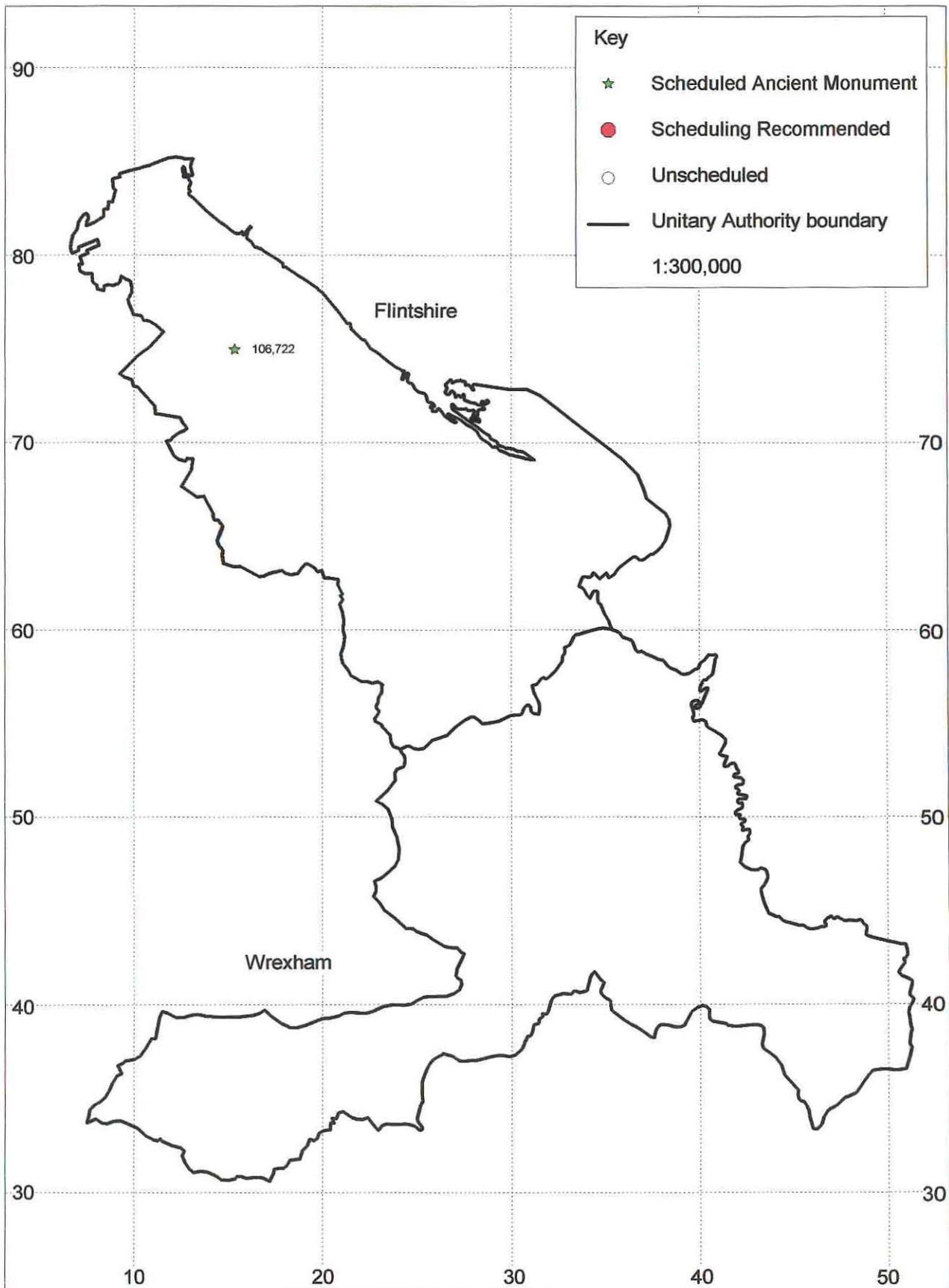
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## **6 CURSUS MONUMENTS**

- 6.1 It has been suggested that the section of Offa's Dyke (PRN 106722, SJ15267500; fig. 6) immediately to the south of the henge known as Holywell Racecourse Earth Circle (PRN 102385) may be a cursus monument. Its morphology differs from other sections of the dyke in that the linear mound is flanked by a ditch on either side. It is also notable that the bank does not cross the henge, although on its north side the dyke at least crosses the henge ditch. It has been further suggested that the central mound may be a bank barrow associated with the cursus (Gibson 1999b, 132 & 139 and pers comm.).

Fig. 6 Distribution of Cursus monuments in Flintshire and Wrexham



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## 7 HENGES AND HENGIFORM MONUMENTS

- 7.1 There are two sites recorded within the study area which fall into the category of Henge or Henge (hengiform monuments) (fig. 7; Table 7).

Table 7: Henges and hengiform monuments within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
102385	Holywell Racecourse Earth Circle	SJ15177524
101158	Cefn-y-Gader hengiform monument	SJ25544875

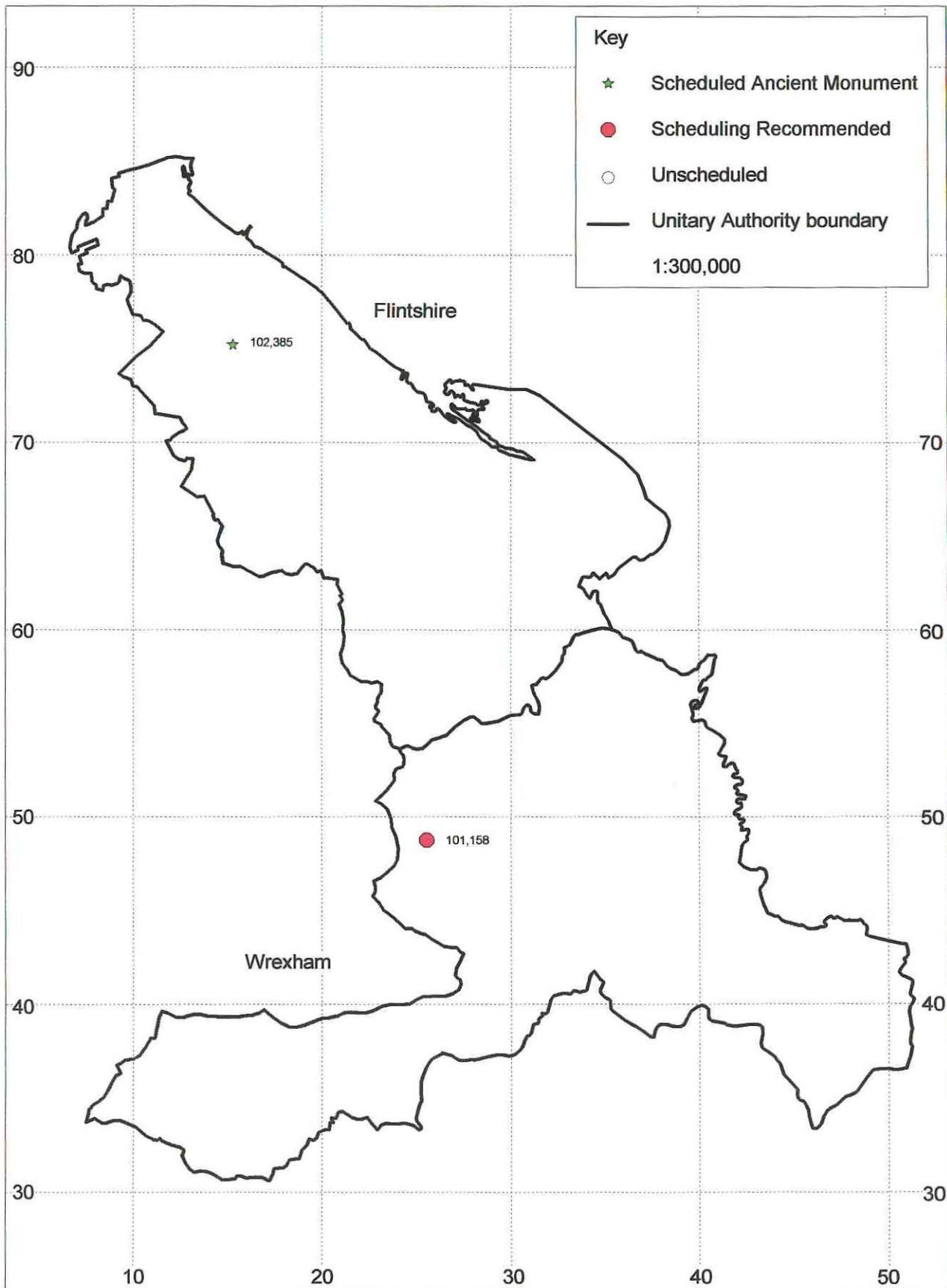
### **Holywell Racecourse Earth Circle (PRN 102385)**

The site, which lies along the supposed line of Offa's Dyke, takes the form of a flattened circle and consists of a bank and external ditch, the overall diameter of which is between 96 and 110m. The site was investigated by Fox in 1925 revealing the ditch to be up to 1.3m deep and the bank 0.45m high and c. 13m across. A round barrow (PRN 102386) inside the circle was totally excavated by Fox and later restored, the excavation revealing, beneath the mound, a circular ditch surrounding an oval cairn covering an inhumation burial with secondary cremation within an urn (Fox 1926). Further excavation in 1996 suggested that the circle was cut by the dyke on the north side (Owen 1996). To the south, however, it has been suggested that the dyke may actually be a cursus monument which leads up to the circle but does not encroach upon it (Gibson 1999b, 132; see also section 6.1 above).

### **Cefn-y-Gader hengiform monument (PRN 101158)**

An almost circular enclosure approximately 29m in diameter, with no entrance or associated ditch. Defined by a bank up to 4m wide and 0.5m high, composed of stone and earth, now largely covered by heather. The interior has no obvious features. The site is unusual, being larger than one might expect for a ring cairn, a category to which it has been previously ascribed. There are a number of significant Bronze Age cairns within the area, on the eastern slopes of Ruabon Mountain.

Fig. 7 Distribution of Henges and hengiform monuments in Flintshire and Wrexham



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## 8 INHUMATION BURIALS

- 8.1 There are two inhumation burials recorded within the study area (fig. 8; Table 8), one within a natural mound.

Table 8: Inhumation burials within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
102240	Bryn Llwyd burials	SJ07498151
100231	Hendre Farm Bronze Age burials	SJ19426838

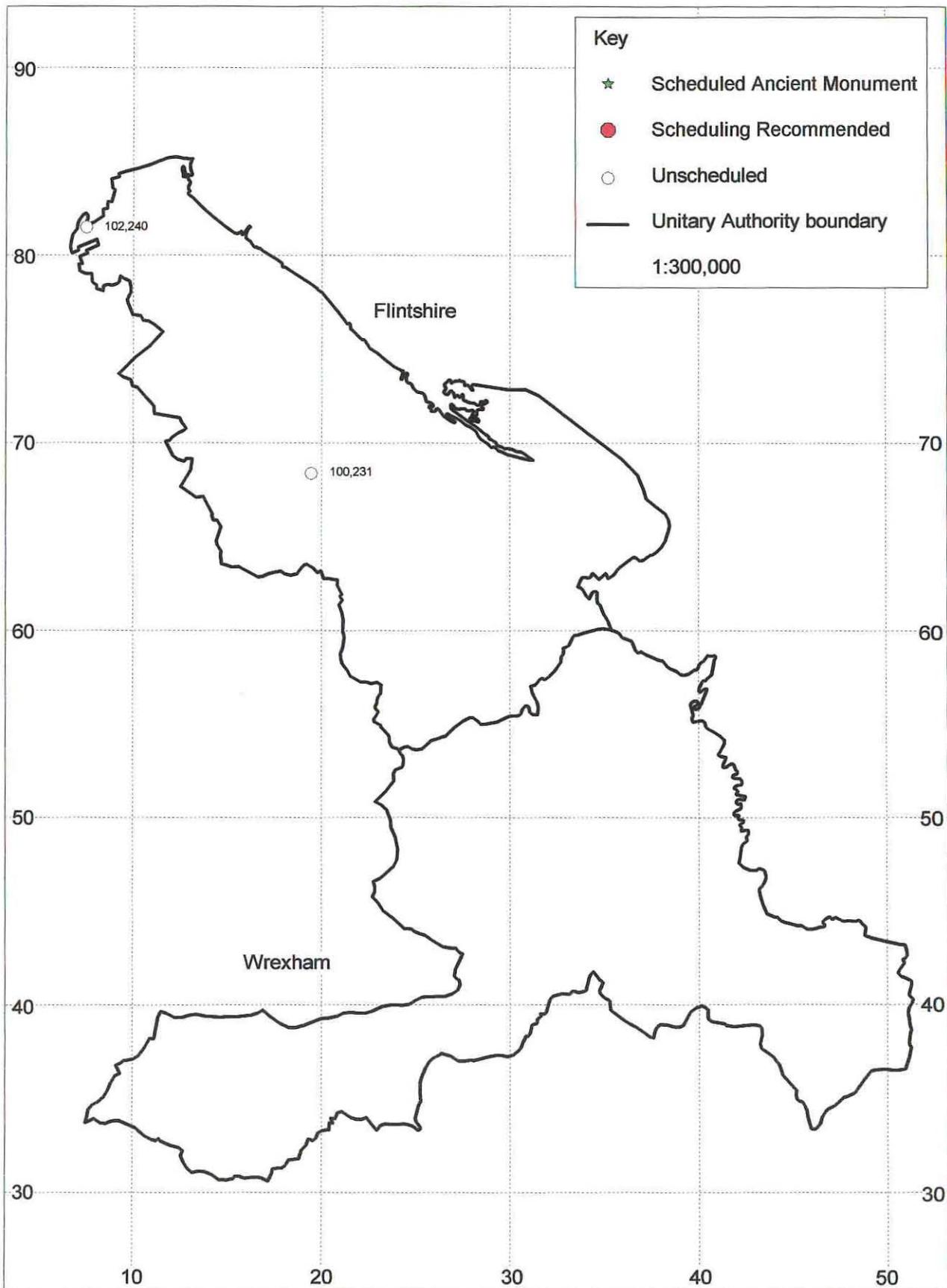
### **Bryn Llwyd burials (PRN 102240)**

The remains of two human skeletons were unearthed in 1932 by workmen digging a trench to lay a water pipe. The skeletons were of different alignment, which may suggest a pre-Christian origin, although date is unknown (Davies 1949, 167-8)

### **Hendre Farm Bronze Age burials**

A multiple inhumation was revealed during excavations in 1989 on the site of a presumed round barrow, which subsequently proved to be a natural mound. The burials, which produced a radiocarbon date of c. 1900-1750 cal BC, were found together within a pit dug into the mound and consisted of the partial remains of one adult aged 25 years or more and three children aged 7 to 9, 5 to 7 and 3.5 to 5 years. The partial remains may suggest pre-depositional excarnation (Brassil & Gibson 1999).

Fig. 8 Distribution of Inhumation burials in Flintshire and Wrexham



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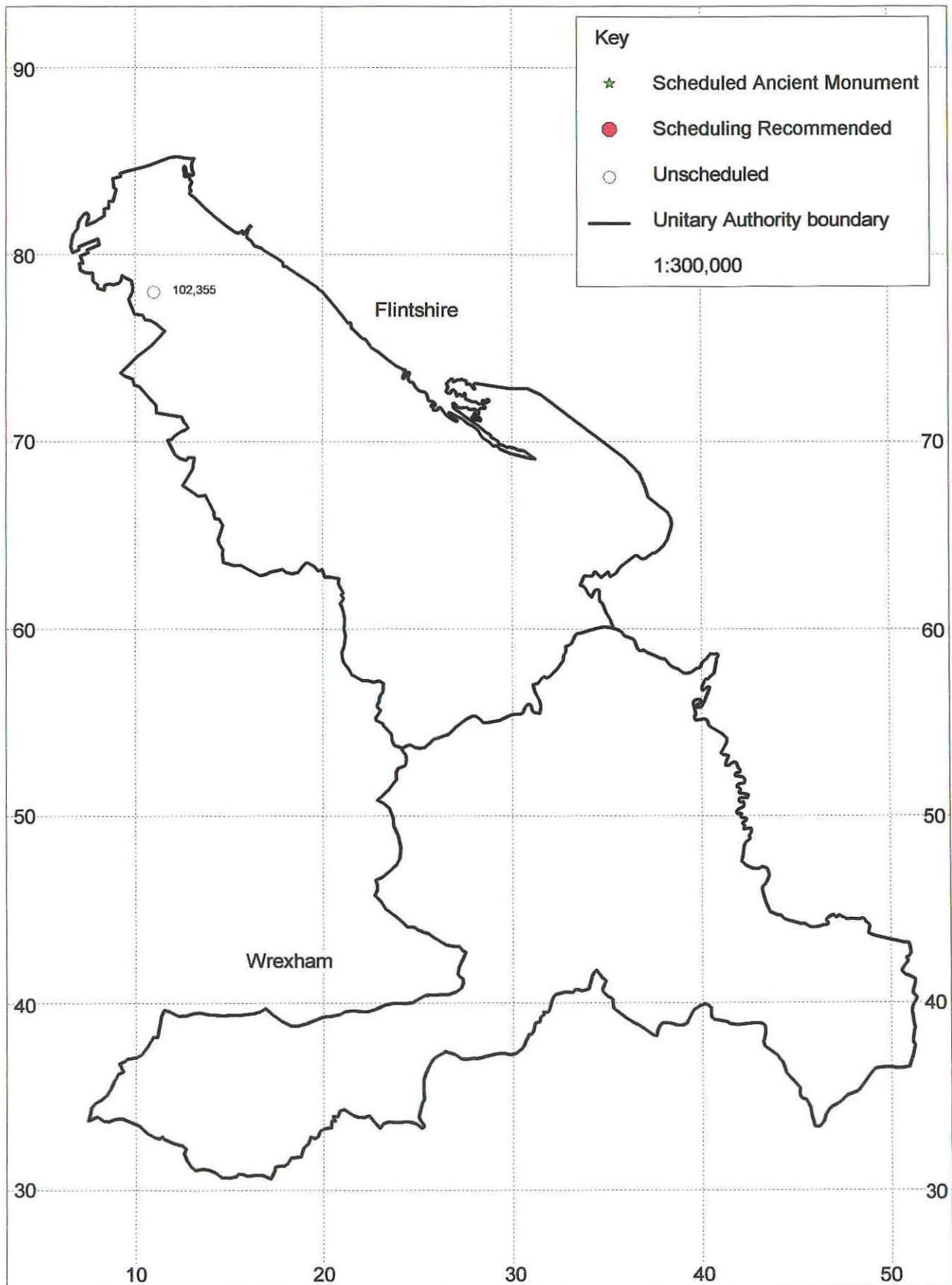
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## **9 LONG BARROWS**

- 9.1 There are no confirmed long barrows recorded within the study area, although an 18th-century report by Pennant (1796) refers to a long, low tumulus on Sarn Hwikin (PRN 102355; SJ1178; fig. 9). However, a recent visit failed to identify any feature within the area which might be suggestive of a long barrow and the site therefore remains unconfirmed.

Fig. 9 Distribution of possible Long barrows in Flintshire and Wrexham



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## 10 RING DITCHES

10.1 There are 14 crop-mark ring ditches recorded in the SMR (fig. 9; Table 10) and, as might be expected, they have a generally riverine and lowland distribution and lie in areas predominantly given to arable agriculture. Four sites are sited in the Alyn valley and two on the floodplain of the Dee. Three sites have upland locations in permanent pasture which may cast some doubt as to their authenticity. Visits were paid to all sites during the present survey to check for the remains of surface mounds or other earthwork features, although none were noted. Only three of the ring ditches have any recorded dimensions, varying in size from c. 25 m to 42m in diameter. None of the sites are currently scheduled, although two are recommended for scheduling as a result of the present study.

Table 10: Ring ditches within study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
19766	Buckley Llong double Ring ditch	SJ26676243
80101	Halton Farm Ring ditch 1	SJ30763950
80102	Halton Farm Ring ditch 2	SJ30793947
80103	Halton Farm Ring ditch 3	SJ30723940
101352	Pentrehobin Lodge Cropmarks	SJ24576260
101406	Orseddwen Cropmark A	SJ24823409
101407	Orseddwen Cropmark B	SJ24683405
101645	Whimble Hill	SJ210629
101731	Pentrehobin Cropmark	SJ24626240
101824	Croes Foel Ring ditch	SJ30804813
101843	Yew Tree Farm Ring ditch	SJ35385673
101900	Gwelfor Ring ditch	SJ11848254
102656	Royton Ring ditch	SJ370455
102660	Gamford House Ring ditch	SJ37945762

### **Buckley Llong double Ring ditch (PRN 19766)**

A double ring ditch situated in the north-west corner of a field immediately south of the A5118, which has removed the northern part of the outer ditch. The inner ditch is c. 2.5m wide and 20m in diameter, with a possible gap on south-south-west. The outer ditch is 2.5m wide and c. 30m in diameter with possible gap on south side.

### **Halton Farm Ring ditches (PRNs 80101-3)**

Three possible ring ditches visible within the same field, situated on fairly level ground in an area of improved pasture.

### **Pentrehobin Lodge Cropmarks (PRN 101352)**

An unusually large ring ditch is visible of aerial photographs, c. 42m in diameter with a possible central pit.

### **Orseddwen Cropmarks (PRNs 101406-7)**

Two ring ditches recorded in the former Clwyd SMR, but no reference is given and the size of the cropmark is unrecorded. The siting is within an area of permanent pasture where cropmark formation might be thought unlikely.

### **Whimble Hill Ring ditch ? (PRN 101645)**

A ring ditch is recorded in the former Clwyd SMR, but no reference is given and the size of the cropmark is unrecorded. The siting is on a hill with areas of quarrying and seems unlikely either for cropmark formation or for the site of a round barrow.

### **Pentrehobin Cropmark (PRN 101731)**

Three small circular cropmarks recorded in the former Clwyd SMR, but no reference is given and the size of the cropmark is unrecorded. Note proximity of PRN 101352.

**Croes Foel Ring ditch (PRN 101824)**

A ring ditch is recorded in the former Clwyd SMR, but no reference is given and the size of the cropmark is unrecorded.

**Yew Tree Farm Ring ditch (PRN 101843)**

A large ring ditch is recorded in the former Clwyd SMR, but no reference is given and the size of the cropmark is unrecorded.

**Gwelfor Ring ditch (PRN 101900)**

A ring ditch is recorded in the former Clwyd SMR, but no reference is given and the size of the cropmark is unrecorded.

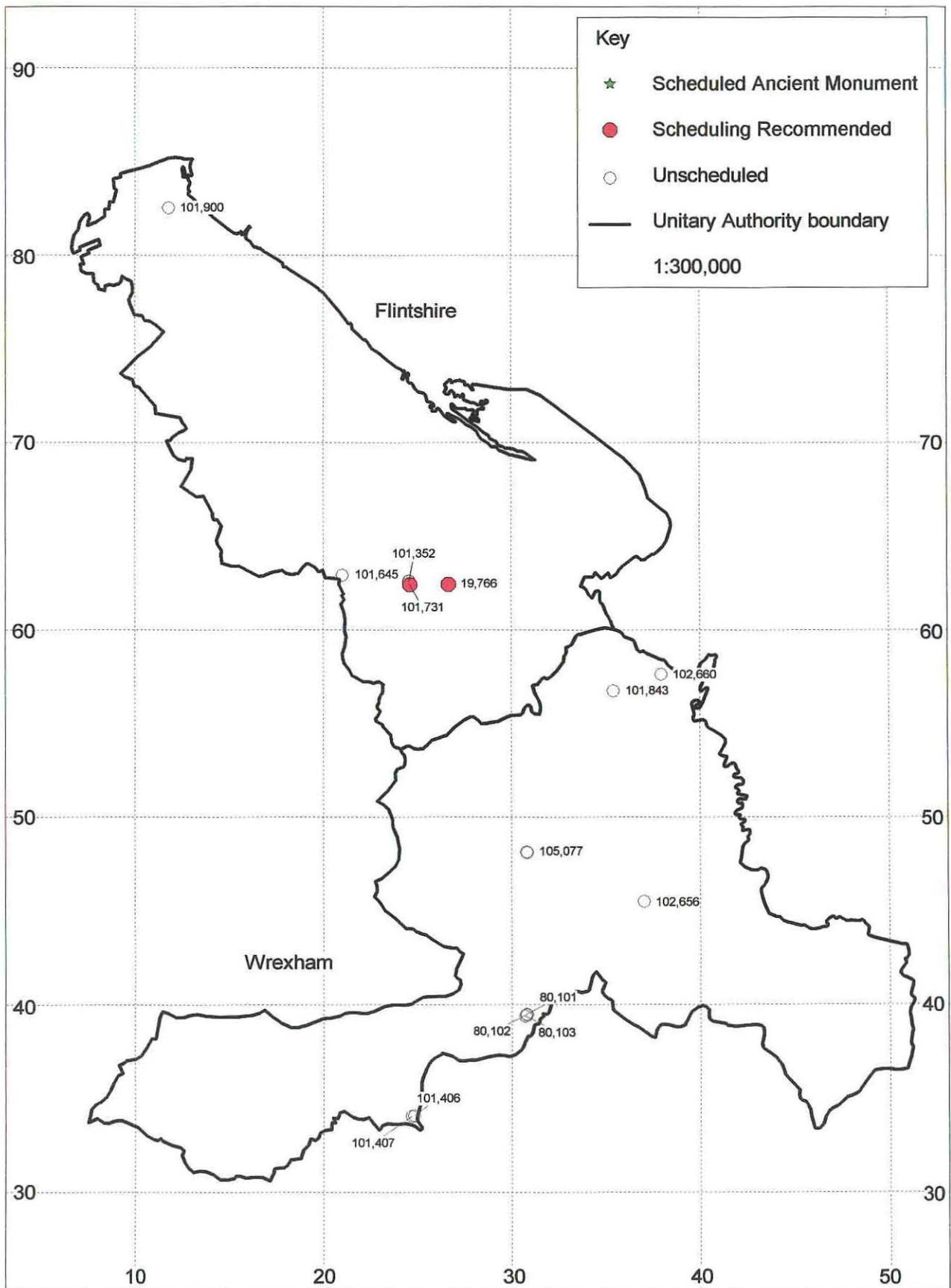
**Royton Ring ditch (PRN 102656)**

A large ring ditch is recorded in the former Clwyd SMR, possibly within a rectangular enclosure, but no reference is given and the size of the cropmark is unrecorded.

**Gamford House Ring ditch (PRN 102660)**

A large ring ditch c. 25m in diameter is visible on aerial photographs, but with no indication of a central pit.

Fig. 10 Distribution of Ring ditches in Flintshire and Wrexham



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## 11 ROUND BARROWS

- 11.1 Round barrows take a variety of forms which are often difficult to distinguish in the field: earthen mounds (barrows), stone mounds (cairns), some defined by ring banks (ring cairns), some defined by kerbs (kerbed cairns) and some defined by low platforms (platform cairns). A further sub-type, Round barrow (large), includes sites which either due to size (over 30m diameter) or height (over 3m) would appear to be set apart from smaller monuments. Earthen barrows and stone cairns can sometimes be distinguished, their construction materials generally reflecting local geology and soils. As these various monuments tend to be broadly contemporary and to have much the same function, allowing, perhaps, for regional/typological idiosyncrasies, they have been treated here under the broad title of round barrow as they tend to share a common sepulchro-ritual role.
- 11.2 There are 225 round barrows or possible round barrows of various forms recorded in the SMR (fig. 11), 76 of which are scheduled and a further 55 are now to be recommended for scheduling. A breakdown of round barrows by sub-type (fig. 12; Table 10) indicates that the majority are recorded as upstanding earth, or earth and stone mounds with no distinguishing characteristics. The figures also include possible sites, and the total of 114 for round barrows also includes sites which have been either destroyed or were not located during the survey so that any sub-type cannot therefore be determined. The figures are not definitive but are subject to the vagaries of field observation, monument preservation and fieldworkers' interpretation.

Table 10: Round barrow sub-types

Type	No. of sites
Round barrow	114
Round barrow (cairn)	47
Round barrow (kerbed cairn)	7
Round barrow (platform cairn)	0
Round barrow (ring cairn)	10
Round barrow (large)	46
Round barrow (very large)	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>

- 11.3 The distribution of sub-types reveals a number of trends, the most notable of which is the transition from round barrows to cairns in the west of Flintshire, and in particular, western Wrexham. This is largely a reflection of topography and geology, with the western area being generally upland with easily available stone. It may also be of significance that ring cairns are, with one exception, confined to the uplands flanking the Ceiriog valley in western Wrexham, while kerbed cairns are only evident in western Flintshire.
- 11.4 Round barrows show a considerable variation in size (fig. 13; Table 11) with 21 sites at the lower end of the scale measuring less than 10m in diameter, and 47 sites measuring between 30m and 60m in diameter. The most common size range for barrows in the study area is between 20 and 30m, accounting for 69 sites (31%). While the smallest size-range may suggest possible confusion with clearance cairns, especially since their distribution is markedly upland, the other sites are probably reliable identifications. There are 34 sites where the diameters are not recorded due to the sites having been lost or destroyed.

Table 11: Round barrow sizes

Size range	No. of sites	%
<10m	21	10
10-20m	53	23
20-30m	69	31
30-60m	47	21
>60m	1	0
not recorded	34	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>100</b>

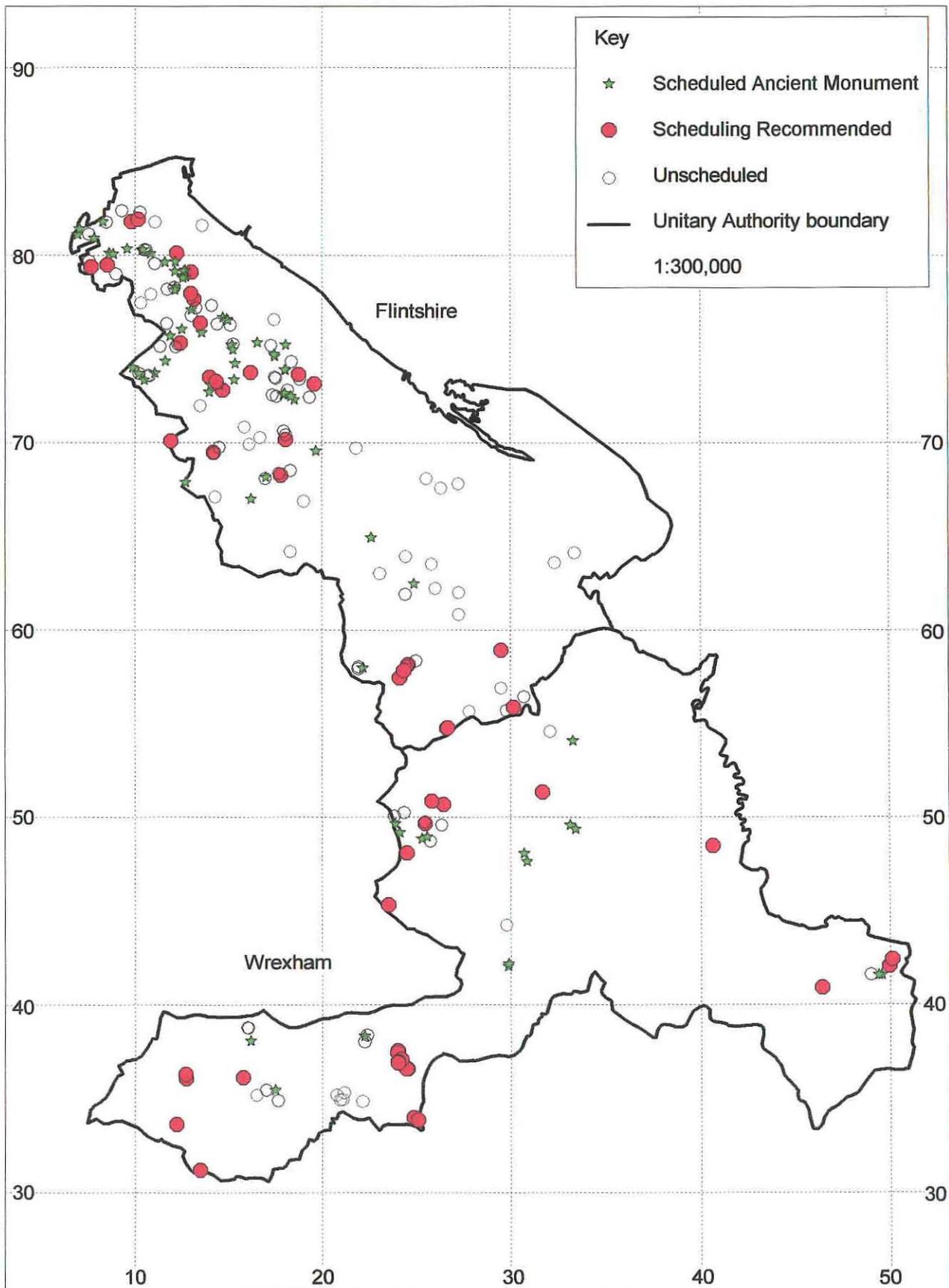
- 11.5 Gop Cairn (PRN 102207), included in the category of Round barrow (very large), is the largest such site in Wales, measuring 100m by 68m and 12m in height, constructed mostly of stone. The site is unlike any other in Wales and is therefore the only one classified as Round barrow (very large). The cairn was partially excavated by Boyd Dawkins in 1886-7 by sinking a shaft in the centre to a depth of 26ft, reaching the original ground level. From the base of the shaft a drift was made 6ft high and 4ft wide for distance of 30ft. However, no burials, chambers or finds were revealed (Davies 1949, 156-62).
- 11.6 There are a significant number of large round barrows (30-60m diameter) in Flintshire and Wrexham, accounting for 21% of the total. This is in contrast to neighbouring Denbighshire and East Conwy where only 4% of barrows fell within that category (Jones 1999, 32).
- 11.7 It has been possible to undertake some analysis of the survival of round barrows based on the earliest recorded dimensions (usually by Ellis Davies during the 1920s to 1940s or RCAHMW around 1910), compared with those recorded during recent field visit. Table 12 presents a summary for the 132 sites for which comparable data was available, using an estimate of volume (of a cone) to indicate the relative loss of material from each site. The results are only intended to give an indication and are obviously dependant on the accuracy of the recorded dimensions.

Table 12: Round barrow survival

Survival	No. of sites	%
>80 %	46	35
60-79%	29	22
40-59%	24	18
20-39%	25	19
<20%	8	6
	<b>132</b>	<b>100</b>

- 11.8 The results suggest that over a third (35%) of sites have suffered a loss of up to 20% of their composition during at least the post-war period. A significant number of these, however, appear to display little or no substantial loss. For the remainder, ploughing appears to have taken its toll in reducing the upstanding remains, with 8 sites apparently now surviving to less than 20% of their former volume.
- 11.9 It has recently been argued that a wealth of archaeological information may be preserved within the fragile contexts which are receiving protection from the covering mounds of round barrows, either in the form of satellite burials and/or protected land surfaces (Gibson 1998a). Round barrows should not, therefore, simply be viewed in terms of the survival of the upstanding monument, but also in relation to an important archaeological resource sealed beneath it.

Fig. 11 Distribution of Round barrows in Flintshire and Wrexham



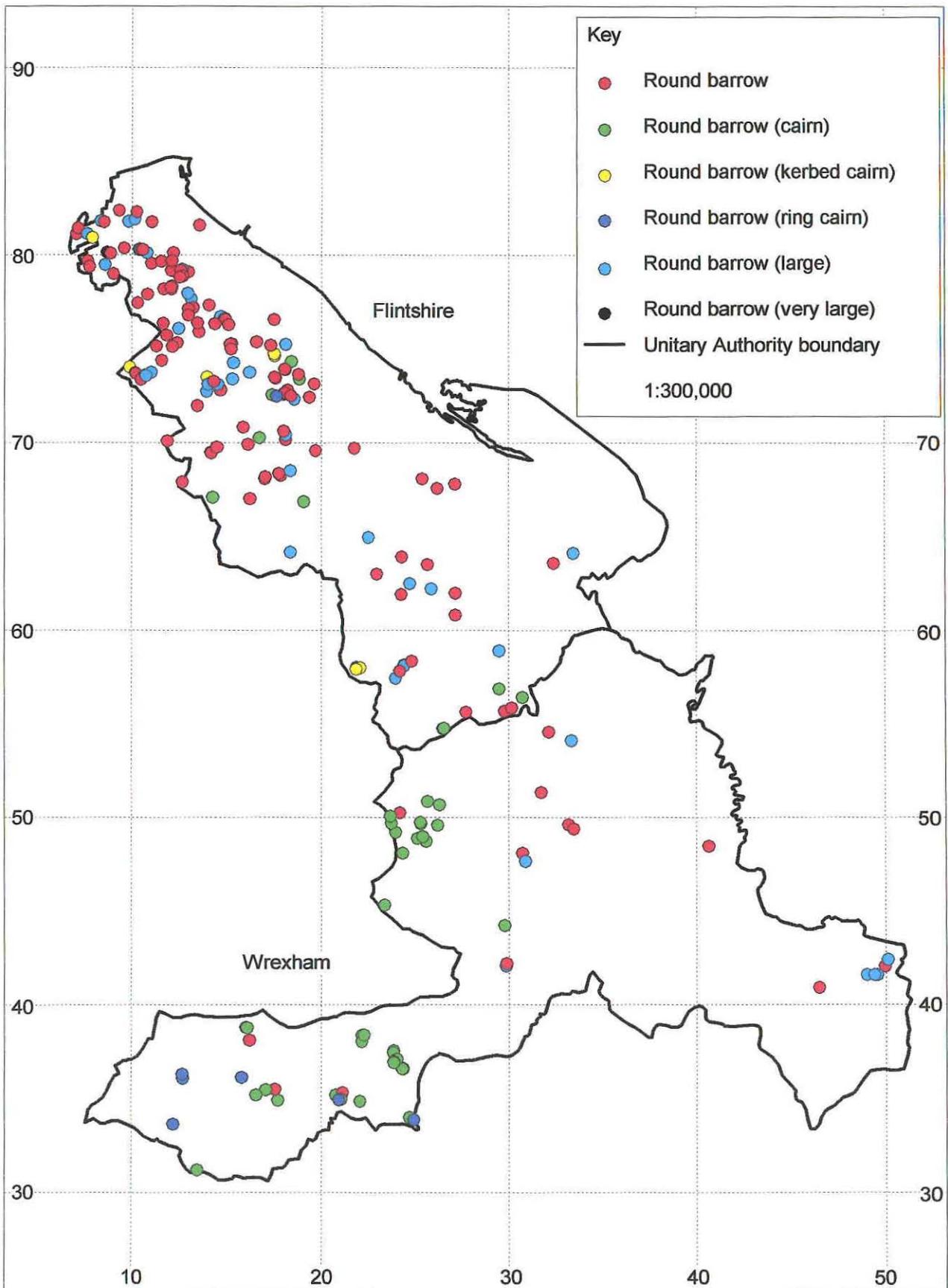
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Fig. 12 Distribution of Round barrows by type in Flintshire and Wrexham



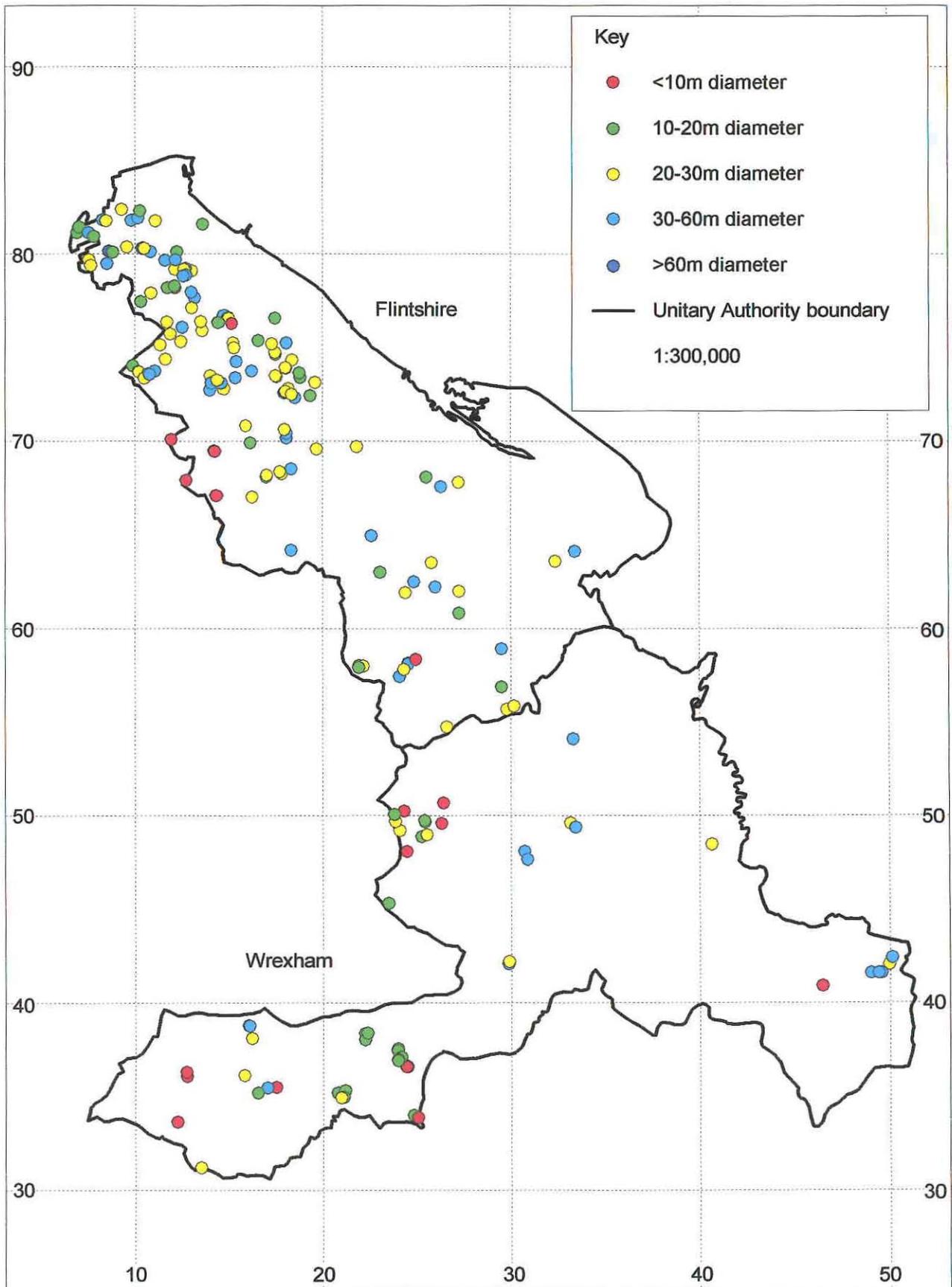
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Fig. 13 Distribution of Round barrows by size in Flintshire and Wrexham



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## 12 ROUND BARROW CEMETERIES

- 12.1 The study area includes four clear groupings of round barrows, together with a possible fifth (fig. 14; Table 12).

Table 12 Round barrow cemeteries within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
80120	Axtyn round barrow cemetery	SJ105803
80121	Graig Wen round barrow cemetery	SJ240370
80122	Gorsedd round barrow cemetery	SJ148765
80123	Bryn Cosyn round barrow cemetery	SJ180726
106067	Halton Farm Ring ditches	SJ307394

### **Axtyn round barrow cemetery (PRN 80120)**

A group of four round barrows situated along the crest of a low east-west ridge, two of which are scheduled (PRNs 102466, 102467), and two largely destroyed (PRNs 102468, 102469).

### **Graig Wen round barrow cemetery (PRN 80121)**

A group of nine cairns situated on the summit and slopes of Graig Wen, near Glyn Ceiriog. The cairns fall into three distinct groups: three well-preserved cairns (PRNs 101097-99); two cairns on the summit (PRNs 101102-3) and a further two possible cairns to the south-west (PRNs 101104-5); two cairns further to the north (PRNs 101100-1), one of which is now badly damaged.

### **Gorsedd round barrow cemetery (PRN 80122)**

A group of three large barrows in the village of Gorsedd, all of which are scheduled (PRNs 102365-7). Topographically, they occupy a local rise in a prominent position with good views and visibility in all directions.

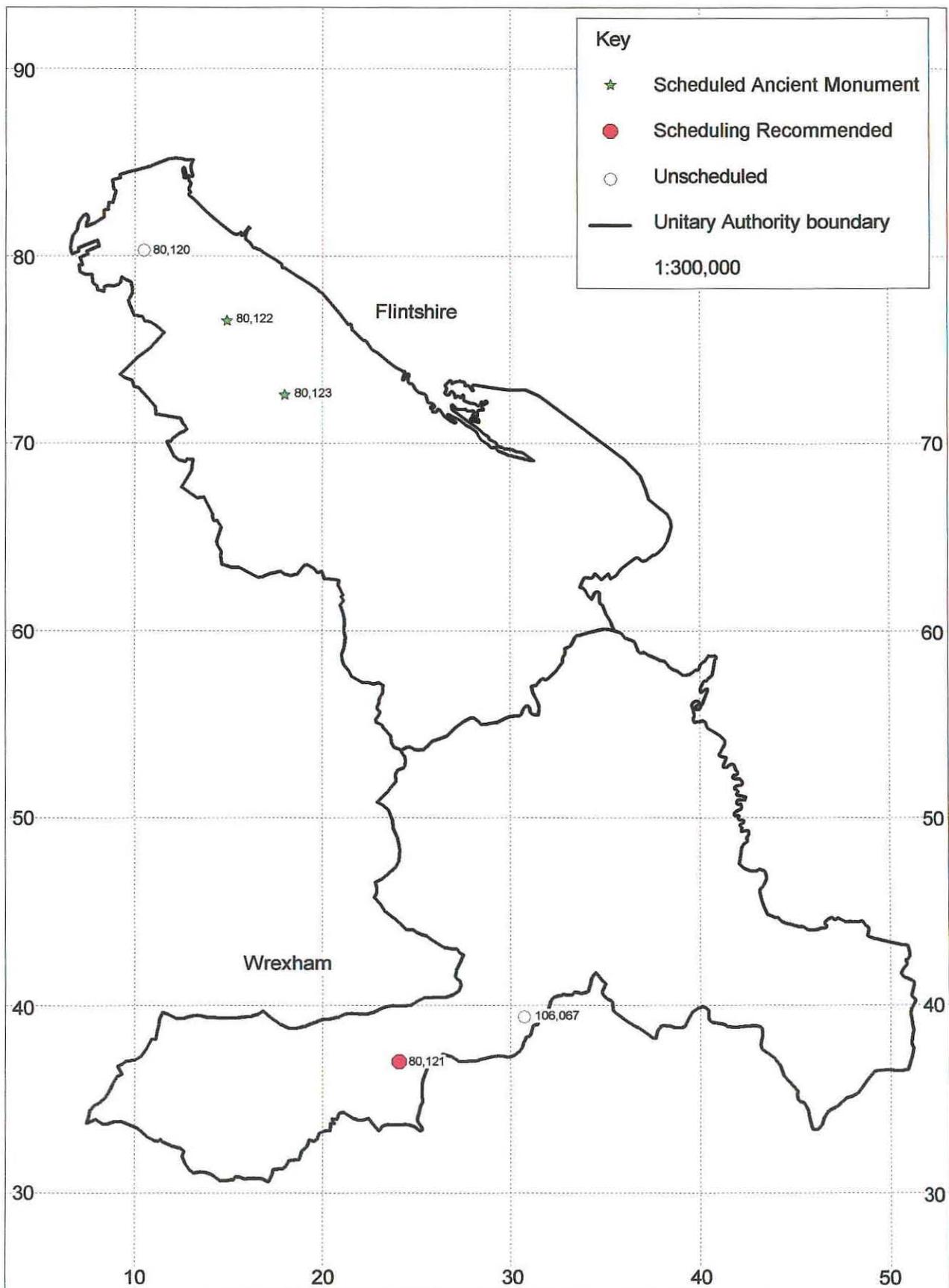
### **Bryn Cosyn round barrow cemetery (PRN 80123)**

Distinct group of three scheduled round barrows (PRNs 100269-71)

### **Halton Farm Ring ditches (PRN 106067)**

Three circular cropmarks (PRNs 80101-3) in the same field, possibly representing the ploughed-out remains of round barrows.

Fig. 14 Distribution of Barrow cemeteries in Flintshire and Wrexham



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### 13 STANDING STONES

13.1 There are 23 standing stones or possible standing stones within the study area (fig. 15; Table 13), only one of which is currently scheduled although five are recommended for scheduling as a result of this survey.

Table 13: Standing stones within study area

PRN	Name	NGR
80105	Swch-cae-rhiw Standing stone 1	SJ12603650
80106	Ffridd Uchaf Standing stone ?	SJ16393560
80107	Swch-cae-rhiw Standing stone 2 ?	SJ12693666
100008	Carreg-y-llech Standing stone	SJ24875835
100018	Horeb Stone A	SJ28635755
100019	Horeb Stone B	SJ28715752
100032	Rhos Uchaf Standing stone site of	SJ26405650
100093	Dol Maen Llong Standing stone	SJ25766235
100094	Padeswood Station stone (pair)	SJ27396235
100118	Dol yr Orsedd Standing stone site of	SJ25206208
100124	Garreg Lydan Standing stone ?	SJ20297591
100224	Penbedw Standing Stone	SJ16886792
101025	Croes Garreg Rhys Goch Standing stone	SJ15733621
101036	Nant Rhydwylym Standing stone	SJ10703621
101126	Eglwyseg Mountain Standing stone I	SJ22994520
101516	Plas Nant-y-glyn Standing stone ?	SJ23755905
101551	Tomple Standing stone	SJ08083371
101621	Cefn-y-Gader Standing Stone	SJ2449
102219	Tynewdd Standing stone	SJ09818181
102381	Gorsedd Church Standing stone A	SJ15247638
102382	Gorsedd Church Standing stone B	SJ15167655
102504	Maen Cant-Awen Standing stone	SJ121770
102731	Caer Garreg Standing stone ?	SJ21246770

#### **Swch-cae-rhiw Standing stone (PRN 180105)**

Standing stone 0.7m high by 0.6m wide by 0.45m thick, situated on level upland plateau. Newly recorded site revealed during recent field visit.

#### **Ffridd Uchaf Standing stone ? (PRN 80106)**

A possible standing stone consisting of an irregular stone 0.75m high by 0.7 by 0.7m. Newly recorded site revealed during recent field visit.

#### **Swch-cae-rhiw Standing stone 2 ? (PRN 80107)**

A possible standing stone, 0.7m high by 0.6 by 0.45m, situated on level upland plateau. Newly recorded site revealed during recent field visit.

#### **Carreg-y-llech Standing stone (PRN 100008)**

Standing stone 1.8m high, 1.9m wide and 0.45m thick, described by Pennant (1783, 31) as 'a vast monumental stone . . . set erect on a tumulus coarsely paved'. The stone, which is situated on the edge of a ridge, is now leaning to the north-east. There is no clear evidence for a barrow, although the stone is sited on a small rise, which may be natural.

#### **Horeb Stone A (PRN 100018)**

One of two standing stones originally 50-60m apart, one of which is a few yards from the roadside wall, while the other is incorporated into it (Davies 1949, 195). There is now no trace of the former, although the latter survives.

**Horeb Stone B (PRN 100019)**

One of two standing stones originally 50-60m apart, now standing to 1.5m and incorporated into a wall (Davies 1949, 195). There is some doubt as to the authenticity of the stone, which has the appearance of a gatepost.

**Rhos Uchaf Standing stone, site of (PRN 100032)**

A standing stone was referred to by Lhwyd as 'a long stone pitcht on end at Rhos y maen hir', the former name of the farm now known as Tyn Rhos, although the name originally belonged to the whole of the 'rhos' or moor (Davies 1949, 225-6). a recent visit failed to locate the site and its position and condition remain unknown.

**Dol Maen Llong Standing stone (PRN 100093)**

Until 1910 an egg-shaped stone c. 1.8m high stood near Llong Station, planted on its thicker end into the ground with a packing of smaller stones. The stone was lifted in 1910 and is said to have been buried near same spot (Davies 1949, 249).

**Padeswood Station stone (pair) (PRN 100094)**

Two stones were recorded close to Padeswood station, both having the appearance of glacial boulders. One was upright, c. 2m high and 2m wide, while the other was recumbent and c. 2m long. The site has now been destroyed and its precise nature is therefore unclear.

**Dol yr Orsedd Standing stone, site of (PRN 100118)**

A standing stone was reportedly removed during the construction of a road between 1809 and 1814. A dagger and some human bones were found near its base. In 1849 the stone was seen lying prostrate in the field, measuring 2.74m long it appeared to have originally been sunk c. 0.9m into the ground, the buried portion seeming roughly splintered or chiselled down on two sides (Wynne-Foulkes 1849). There is now no trace of the stone.

**Garreg Lydan Standing stone ? (PRN 100124)**

A standing stone was recorded in the garden of Garreg Lydan farm, and recorded in 1910 as measuring 1.2m by 1.2m by 0.6m, overturned, and with a fairly flat base and rough curved top (RCAHMW 1912, 41). There is now no trace of the stone.

**Penbedw Standing Stone {S} (PRN 100224)**

A large standing stone, generally rounded, measuring 1.6m high, 1.6m wide and 1.24m thick. The stone is situated alongside the drive of Penbedw Hall, about 270m from Penbedw Park Stone Circle (PRN 100225). Although the stone appears convincing, its proximity to the stone circle, which may be a folly (see below), and its position alongside the drive raises some doubt as to its authenticity.

**Croes Garreg Rhys Goch Standing stone (PRN 101025)**

A large upright stone measuring 1.4m by 0.8m by 0.5m is set on the corner of low field bank within which are other, smaller upright stones. It would seem possible that this stone has been utilised as a marker for the boundary and could be prehistoric, although it could just be a boundary marker.

**Nant Rhydwylym Standing Stone (PRN 101036)**

A large upright stone, measuring 1.25m by 0.8m by 0.7m, leaning slightly to the north-west. The stone is situated alongside a track leading to a mountain pass. A stone setting (PRN 80104) lies c. 60m to the north.

**Eglwyseg Mountain Standing stone I (PRN 101126)**

Standing stone 1.35m high, 1.95m wide and 0.4m thick, situated on boundary and now used as fence-post with a single hole drilled through centre with iron fence bolt through it. The stone is aligned east-west, and has a rounded top, apparently deliberately shaped. Situated on broad col 50m south of a substantial round barrow (cairn) (PRN 101119).

**Plas Nant-y-glyn Standing stone ? (PRN 101516)**

A squat upright of roughly trimmed limestone, 1.5m high, 0.5m wide and 0.5m thick. Situated in a garden and leaning slightly to the north-east. It is possible that the stone has been moved to its present position and its origins and authenticity are questionable.

**Tomple Standing stone (PRN 101551)**

A large, now recumbent stone which has fallen to the south. The stone is 2.55m long, 0.55m wide and 0.15m thick, and weathering would suggest that it was originally buried up to 0.7m deep. Numerous packers within the stonehole do not give the appearance of any great antiquity. The stone is sited on a col to the east side of the Berwyn ridge, where a track from Maen Gwynedd crosses to Bwlch Maen Gwynedd. Although sited on the county boundary, the stone is actually in Powys and not in Wrexham as previously recorded.

**Cefn-y-Gader Standing Stone (PRN 01621)**

A standing stone was recorded somewhere on Cefn y Gader, although the exact location is now lost. It may, however, be the stone recorded by Davies (1929, 390) on summit of a round barrow (PRN 101134). The stone is c. 1.0m high and has been recorded by the Ordnance Survey as a boundary stone although it is not actually situated precisely on the county boundary.

**Tynewdd Standing Stone (PRN 102219)**

A standing stone reputedly stood on top of a large round barrow (PRN 102218), but was removed in 1912 to the yard of the nearby public house, where it remained until 1930, when it disappeared. The stone, which was 1.2-1.5m high, was undressed and devoid of inscription, but had a hole right through the upper part (Davies 1949, 210-2).

**Gorsedd Church Standing stones (PRNs 102381-2)**

Two standing stones illustrated by Pennant (1796) were removed from site of Gorsedd Church before its construction in 1852 and used as gateposts nearby (Davies 1949, 394). One stone (PRN 102381) is supposedly that now situated a garden, and stands to 1.4m high with two holes drilled through it. The other (PRN 102382) has recently been reset within the grounds of a nursery at Orsedd Farm, and now stands to 1.45m above ground with iron gate hinges remaining on one side.

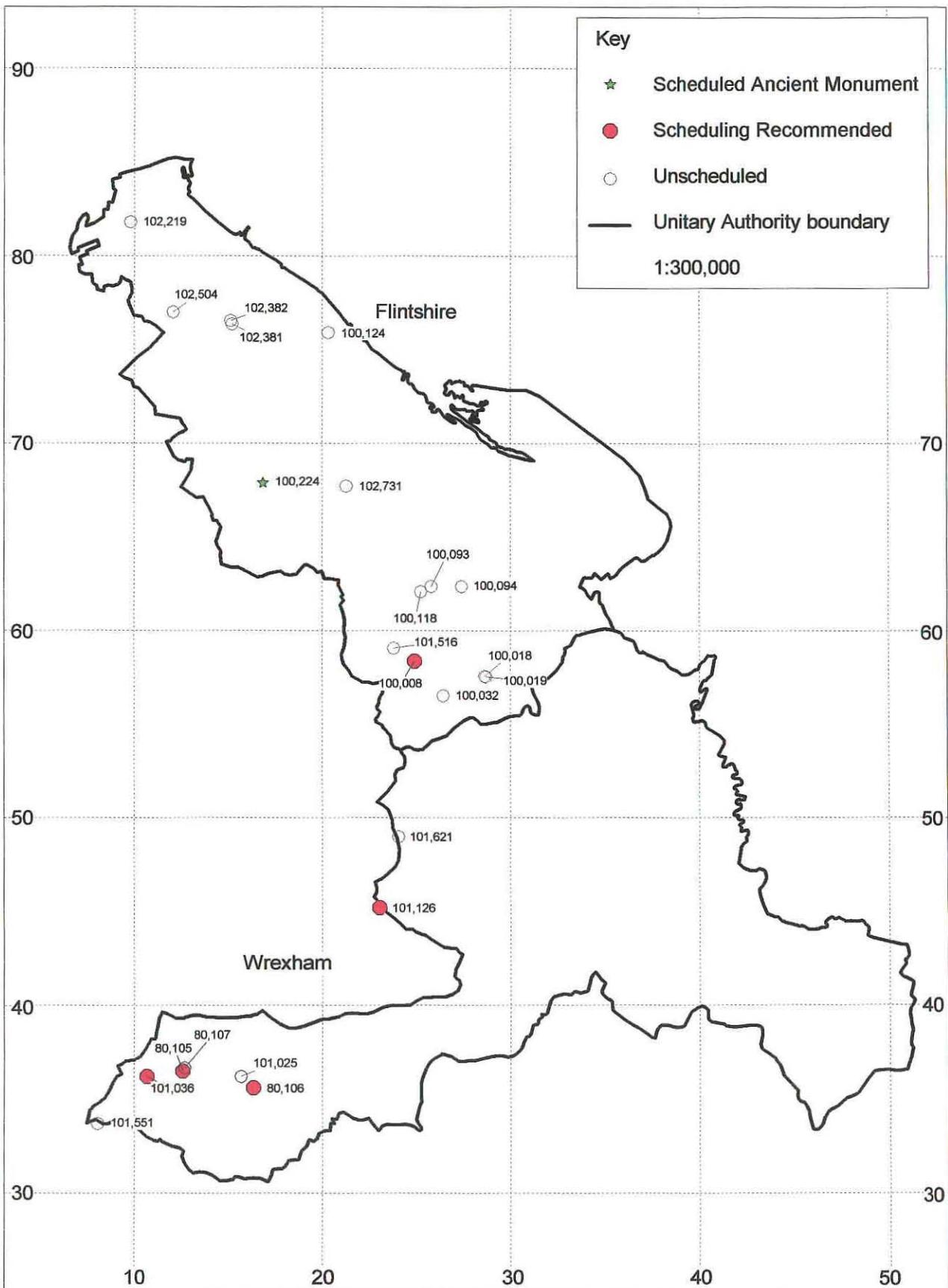
**Maen Cant-Awen Standing Stone (PRN 102504)**

An upright stone formerly stood on the right-hand side of road from Tanrallt Farm past Penllwyn, near the turning to Llyn Helig. The stone was removed in the 1850s and used as a gatepost (Davies 1949, 385).

**Caer Garreg Standing stone ? (PRN 102731)**

A standing stone is recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" of 1871, although there is now no trace of it.

Fig. 15 Distribution of Standing stones in Flintshire and Wrexham



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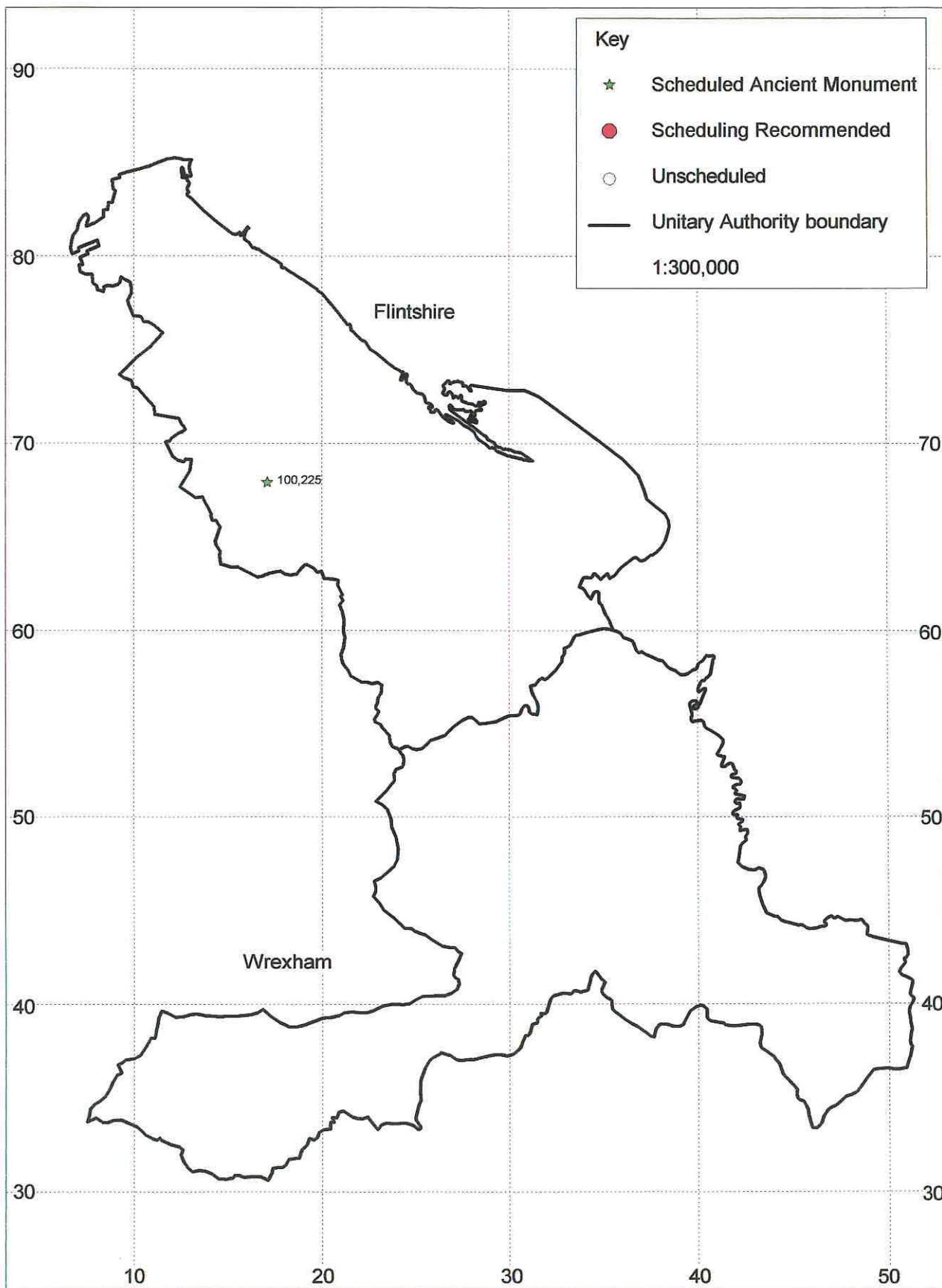
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## 14 STONE CIRCLES

- 14.1 There is only one stone circle recorded within the study area, which is at Penbedw Park, near Nannerch (PRN 100225; fig. 16). The earliest records of it are by Pennant (1784) and Lewis (1833), who both noted only five stones, varying in height between 1.55m and 0.45m, the circle being completed by oak trees supposedly on the approximate sites of the missing stones (RCAHMW 1912, 12-13). There is a tradition that the missing stones were removed during the construction of a house on a nearby farm, although there appears to be no clear evidence for their existence or removal. Presently, only four stones survive, one of which is now recumbent, while another has been re-set. The recumbent stone shows none of the differential weathering one might expect if it had been partly buried in the ground for any great period of time, and there is no obvious hole or setting next to it. The circle is raised c. 0.3m above the rest of the field, on a platform c. 34m in diameter, the stones and trees forming a circle within this which is approximately 31m across. The site lies in parkland directly below Penbedw Hall, and its position, together with its form and the lack of conclusive evidence for the missing stones have led to suggestions that it may be a fake, constructed as a romantic folly. It is probably significant that there is no mention of the circle by Lhwyd in 1699 (Lhwyd 1909-11), although the then owner of Penbedw Hall, Richard Mostyn, wrote numerous letters to Lhwyd on archaeological matters (Davies 1949, 5 and 89-91).

Fig. 16 Distribution of Stone circles in Flintshire and Wrexham



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## 15 STONE SETTINGS

- 15.1 There are two sites currently recorded as stone settings within the study area (fig. 17; Table 14), neither of which is scheduled although one is to be recommended for scheduling as a result of this study. Stone settings are difficult to define, to date and to interpret, and the two sites listed are quite different.

Table 14: Stone Settings within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
80104	Nant Rhydwylym Stone Setting	SJ10703627
100229	Roft Wood Standing Stones	SJ17936969

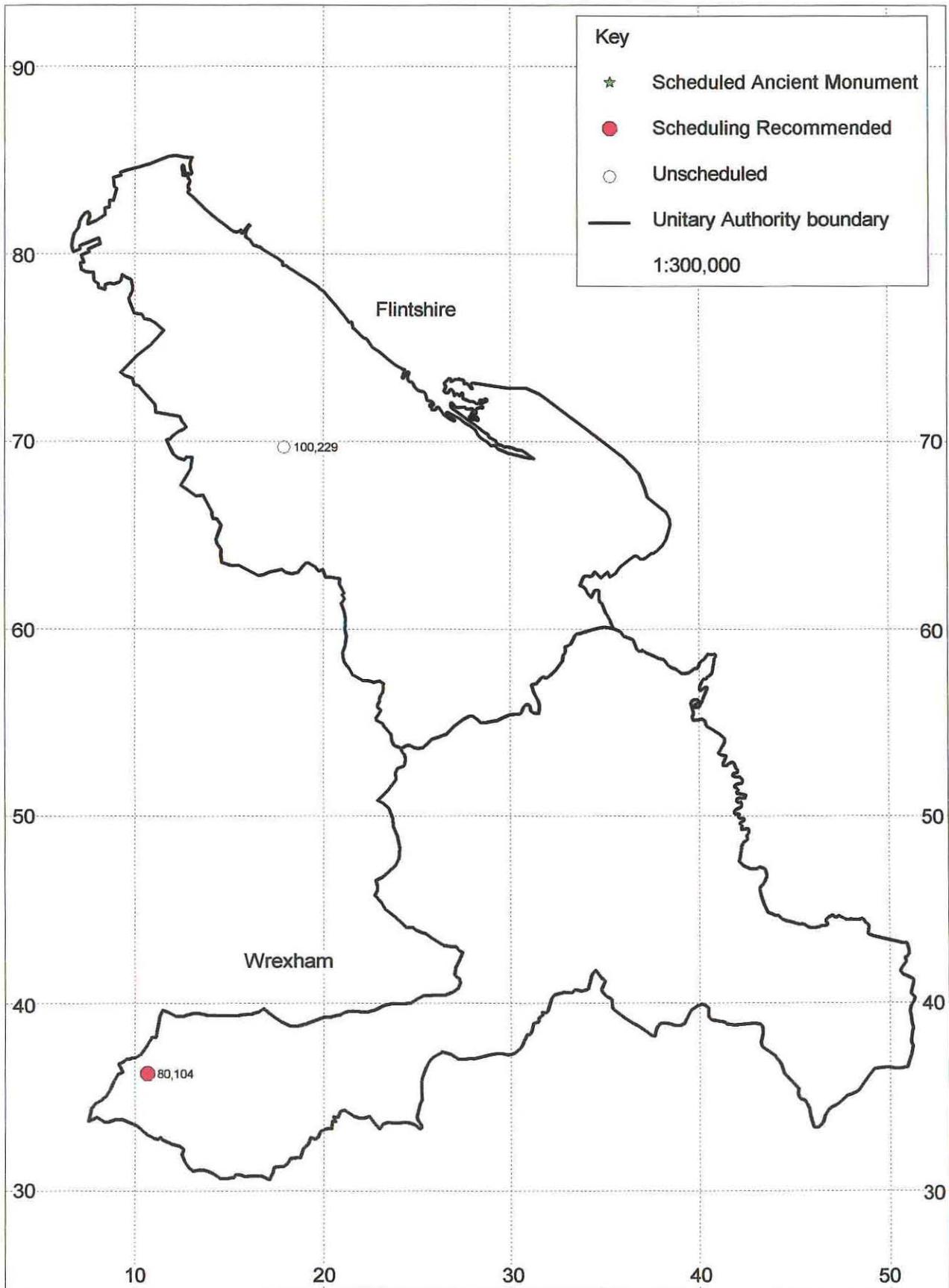
### **Nant Rhydwylym stone setting (PRN 80104)**

A group of three upright stones forming an irregular stone setting identified during the present study. The largest stone is 0.8m high and 0.6m wide, with the second 2m to the east and the third 0.3m to the north of that. The site lies in an upland valley within 60m of a standing stone (PRN 101036).

### **Roft Wood Standing stones (PRN 100229)**

Two standing stones were recorded by Davies (1949, 267), with at least two others embedded in the soil. One stone has since fallen. The upright stone measures 0.7m high and 0.7m across, while the recumbent stone is 0.6m long.

Fig. 17 Distribution of Stone settings in Flintshire and Wrexham



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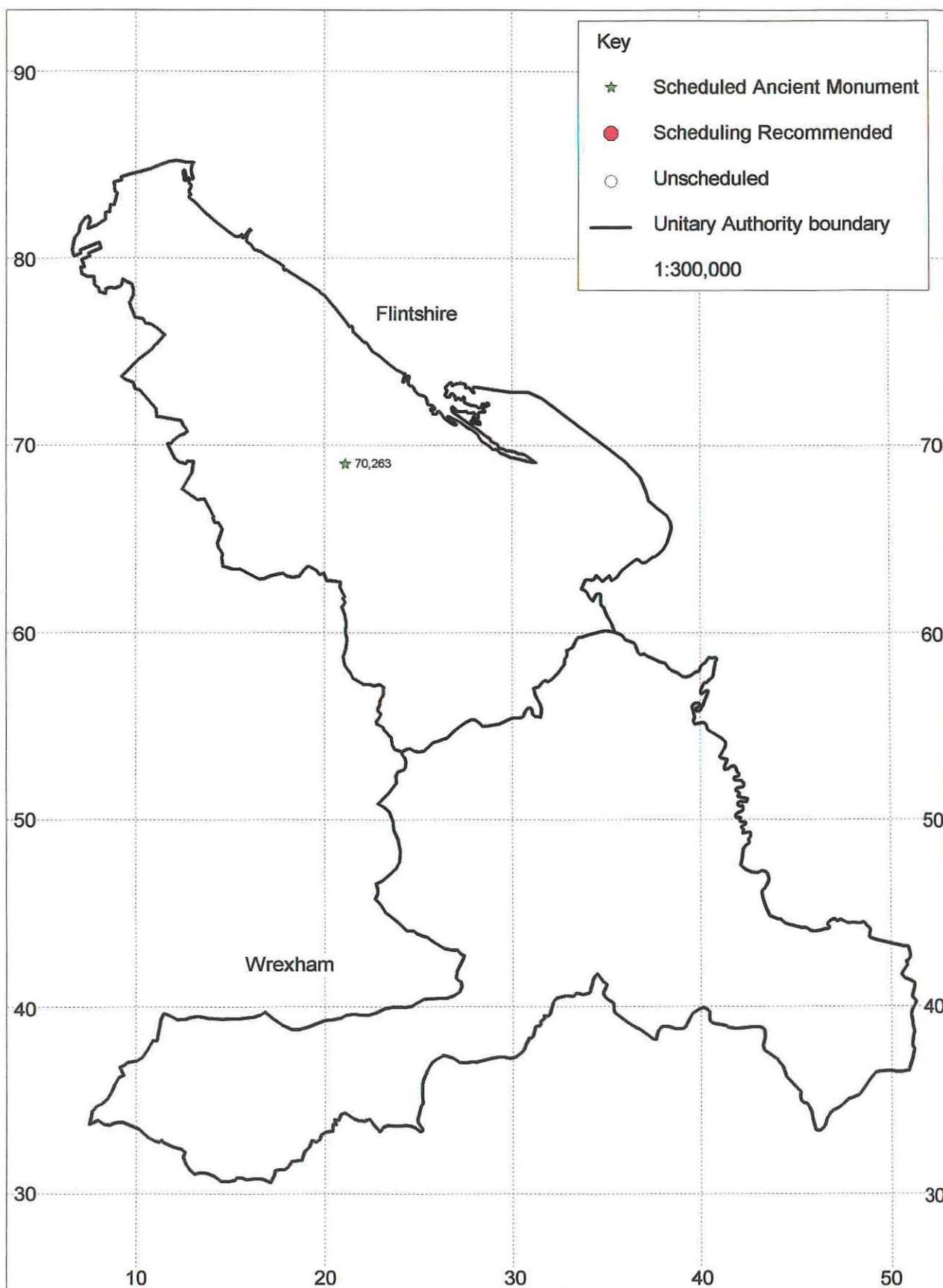
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## **16 TIMBER CIRCLES**

- 16.1 The only recorded timber circle (PRN 70263) within the study area was revealed during excavations within Moel y Gaer hillfort (fig. 18; SJ21116903). Seven presumed post pits were set in a small circle 7.4m diameter and surrounding a central pit, which may have been a grave although no remains or grave goods were found. The site was assumed to have a ritual function and has since been suggested as a possible timber circle (Gibson 1998b, 135).

Fig. 18 Distribution of Timber circles in Flintshire and Wrexham



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**APPENDIX 1**

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

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

## APPENDIX 2 CONSOLIDATED MONUMENT TYPE DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

### *Definition*

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

### *Sub-types*

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

### *Dimensions*

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

### *To be distinguished from*

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

### *Same as*

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

### *References*

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

## **Carved Stones**

### *Definition*

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

### *Sub-types*

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

*Dimensions*

-

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

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

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

*References*

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

**Chambered Tomb***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

*Dimensions*

Not currently defined

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

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

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

*References*

Gibson 1998a, 7

**Cist***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

*Dimensions*

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

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

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

*References*

Gibson 1998a, 44

**Cremation**

*Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

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

*Dimensions*

-

*To be distinguished from*

Cremation burials associated with round barrows, henges.

*Same as*

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

*References*

Britnell 1994  
Gibson 1998a, 46

**Cremation Cemetery**

*Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

*Dimensions*

-

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

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

*References*

Britnell 1994  
Gibson 1998a, 46

**Cursus***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

*Dimensions*

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

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

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

*References*

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

**Henge***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

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

*Dimensions*

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

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

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

*References*

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

**Inhumation burial***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

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

*Dimensions*

-

*To be distinguished from*

cist, cremation, round barrow, grave

*Same as**References*

Brassil and Gibson 1999

**Long Barrow***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

*Dimensions*

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 20-60 metres in length, 8-18 metres in width and 0.3-3.0 metres in height, being possibly higher or wider at one end.

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

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

*References*

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

**Mortuary Enclosure***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

*Dimensions*

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

*To be distinguished from*

Cropmark cursus monuments and long barrows.

*Same as*

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

*References*

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

**Pit***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

*Dimensions*

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

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

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

*References*

Gibson 1998a, 27

**Pit Circle***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

*Dimensions*

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

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

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

*References*

Barclay 1993  
Cleal *et al.* 1995  
Gibson 1992  
Gibson 1994  
Gibson 1998a  
Harding 1981

**Ring Ditch***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

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

*Dimensions*

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

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

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

*References*

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

**Round Barrow***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

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

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

Round barrow (kerbed cairn): a circular cairn with an outer kerb of stone.

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

Round barrow (large): rarer, larger examples the size of which would appear to set them apart from smaller monuments. Sites may be large in diameter (30-60 metres in diameter), or in height (over 3m), the latter possibly being of late Neolithic date.

*Dimensions*

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

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

Includes English Heritage's 'Ring Cairn', 'D-shaped Cairn', 'Oval Barrow' Monument Class Descriptions. RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Round Barrow', 'Bell Barrow', 'Bell Disk Barrow', 'Bowl Barrow', 'Fancy Barrow', 'Monumental Mound', 'Oval Barrow', 'Pond Barrow', 'Round Cairn'.

*References*

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

**Round Barrow Cemetery***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

*Dimensions*

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

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

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

*References*

Gibson 1998a, 47

**Standing Stone***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

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

*Dimensions*

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

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

English Heritage's 'Standing Stone' Monument Class Descriptions.  
RCHME Thesaurus term 'Standing Stone'.

*References*

Burl 1976  
Gibson 1998a, 30  
Morgan 1992

**Stone Circle***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

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

*Dimensions*

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

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

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

*References*

Burl 1976  
Gibson 1998a, 40  
Grimes 1963

**Stone Row***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

*Dimensions*

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

*To be distinguished from*

Field boundaries or other features formed of upright slabs.

*Same as*

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

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Stone Alignment'.

*References*

Burl 1993

Grimes 1963

Gibson 1998a, 34

**Stone Setting***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

*Dimensions*

-

*To be distinguished from*

Stone rows, stone circles.

*Same as*

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

RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Stone Setting'.

*References*

Gibson 1998a, 31

**Timber Circle***Definition*

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

*Sub-types*

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

*Dimensions*

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

*To be distinguished from*

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

*Same as*

English Heritage's 'Timber Circle' Monument Class Descriptions.

RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Timber Circle'.

*References*

Gibson 1994  
Gibson 1998a, 23  
Gibson 1998b

### APPENDIX 3 PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENTS: SCHEDULING ASSESSMENT

#### **Discrimination criteria**

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

#### *Survival*

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

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

Medium - one third to two thirds left intact

Low - less than one third left intact

#### *Potential*

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

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

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

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

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

Low - none of the factors are wholly or largely intact

#### *Group value*

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

High - more than 5 associated sites within 1km

Medium - 2 to 5 associated sites within 1km

Low - less than 2 associated sites within 1km

#### *Archaeological Documentation*

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

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

High - two or more categories

Medium - one category

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

#### *Historical Documentation and Associations*

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

High - two or more relevant sources

Medium - a single relevant source

Low - no such sources

#### *Amenity and cultural value*

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

High - remains easily visible and understood by layperson

Medium - remains extant but not easily understood

Low - remains not visible, disturbed or destroyed

### **Management criteria**

#### *Condition*

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

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

Medium - moderate condition, some signs of erosion

Poor - poor condition with serious erosion

#### *Fragility*

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

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

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

Low - predominantly stone structures mostly turf covered

#### *Vulnerability*

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

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

Medium - stable land-use, possible longer term threat

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

## APPENDIX 4

## PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENTS IN FLINTSHIRE AND WREXHAM BY TYPE

{S} denotes Scheduled Ancient Monument

**Cist**

100038	SJ28975409	Bryn-y-ffynnon Beaker burial
100039	SJ26785383	Nant-y-ffrith Cist
100986	SJ17683381	Tregeiriog Cist Burial
101344	SJ30404397	Ruabon Cist Burial

**Cremation**

101257	SJ40465461	Holt, bronze age burial site
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**Cremation (natural mound)**

102455	SJ11287211	Maes Mynan cremation
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**Cremation cemetery**

100044	SJ29235105	Tyn y Coed Cremation Cemetery
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**Cursus ?**

106722	SJ15267500	Offa's Dyke (Whitford Dyke) - Ysceigiog F6
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**Henge**

102385	SJ15177524	Holywell Racecourse earth circle
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**Henge (hengiform monument)**

101158	SJ25544875	Cefn-y-Gader Hengiform monument
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**Inhumation burial**

102240	SJ07498151	Bryn Llwyd Burials
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**Inhumation burial (natural mound)**

100231	SJ19426838	Hendre Farm Bronze Age burial
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**Long barrow ?**

102355	SJ1178	Sarn Hwlkin Tumulus
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**Ring ditch**

19766	SJ26676243	Buckley Llong double ring ditch
101843	SJ35385673	Yew Tree Farm Ring Ditch
101900	SJ11848254	Gwelfor Ring Ditch
102660	SJ37945762	Gamford House Ring-ditch

**Ring ditch ?**

80101	SJ30763950	Halton Farm Ring Ditch 1
80102	SJ30793947	Halton Farm Ring Ditch 2
80103	SJ30723940	Halton Farm Ring Ditch 3
101352	SJ24576260	Pentrehobin Lodge Cropmarks
101406	SJ24823409	Orseddwen Cropmark A
101407	SJ24683405	Orseddwen Cropmark B
101645	SJ210629	Whimble Hill Ring ditch ?
102656	SJ370455	Royton Ring-ditch
105077	SJ30794815	Croes Foel ring ditch

**Ring ditch (large)**

101731 SJ24626240 Pentrehobin Cropmark

**Round barrow**

100006 SJ24235783 Pen y Stryt Barrow  
 100031 SJ27745564 Pentre Tumulus  
 100051 SJ26226758 Wared Wood Mound (site of)  
 100055 SJ24346393 Bryn-yr-ellyllon Tumulus  
 100058 SJ24316191 Broncoed Tower Round Barrow  
 100211 SJ49974206 Warren Tump Barrow  
 100223 SJ17006819 Penbedw Hall Park Tumulus {S}  
 100226 SJ17816826 Glust Barrow I  
 100230 SJ19676959 Hen Efail round barrow  
 100237 SJ16216702 Plas-yw barrow I {S}  
 100259 SJ18037391 Eosfan tumulus A {S}  
 100260 SJ18027394 Eosfan tumulus B {S}  
 100264 SJ15847082 Gledlom Tumulus  
 100266 SJ19327244 Bryntirion Tumulus  
 100267 SJ19597315 Pen y Llingle Farm Tumulus  
 100270 SJ17987264 Bryn Cosyn barrow B {S}  
 100271 SJ18027265 Bryn Cosyn barrow C {S}  
 100272 SJ18157282 Llwyn Cosyn Tumulus  
 100274 SJ18357251 Parc y Prysau tumulus A {S}  
 100300 SJ21766972 Pen-y-parc Barrow I  
 101022 SJ16173812 Tomen y meirw round barrow {S}  
 101023 SJ17513551 Tomen y Gwyddel barrow {S}  
 101095 SJ21143533 Bryn-ugeilyn barrow A  
 101201 SJ29874221 Wynnstay round barrow {S}  
 101236 SJ30704810 Croes Foel Barrow {S}  
 101239 SJ33154962 Fairy Oak Round Barrow {S}  
 101240 SJ33424939 Hillbury Round Barrow {S}  
 101285 SJ30165587 Plas Maen Cottage Barrow  
 101643 SJ40654848 Sutton Green Barrow  
 101780 SJ12117918 Mynydd Mostyn round barrow {S}  
 101932 SJ14117733 Twll Barrow C  
 102081 SJ076797 Tu Marl Barrow  
 102088 SJ0979 Trelawnyd Barrow  
 102209 SJ06998114 Coed yr Escob tumulus B {S}  
 102210 SJ07098146 Coed yr Escob tumulus A {S}  
 102212 SJ09588039 Bryn Awel mound {S}  
 102221 SJ08488179 St Elmo's Summer House Mound A  
 102274 SJ14206948 Bryn Golau Tumulus A  
 102277 SJ12706790 Pen-y-Cloddiau round barrow  
 102322 SJ10867793 Plas Captain Barrow  
 102323 SJ11067956 Bryn Castell Barrow  
 102329 SJ11597967 Berthen Gam tumulus {S}  
 102330 SJ12157969 Berthen Gam Barrow A {S}  
 102331 SJ12127821 Glol Tumulus I {S}  
 102337 SJ12607919 Bryn Digrif tumulus A {S}  
 102338 SJ12717888 Pen yr allt tumulus A {S}  
 102340 SJ12547882 Pen yr allt tumulus C {S}  
 102342 SJ13277721 Penffordllan Bach Mound  
 102343 SJ13007712 Brynhella Mound {S}  
 102364 SJ11337514 Pen y Cefn Tumulus  
 102367 SJ14947658 Rosehill Wood Tumulus B {S}  
 102369 SJ13577590 Ffrith y Garreg Wen barrow {S}  
 102371 SJ14407634 Pant y Waco Tumulus  
 102372 SJ11877574 Llwybr hir tumulus {S}

102373	SJ11687638	Ffyddion Barrow
102376	SJ12277527	Penygraig Barrow A
102377	SJ12427532	Penygraig Barrow B
102378	SJ12187513	Penygraig Barrow C
102386	SJ15177524	Holywell Racecourse Tumulus I {S}
102387	SJ15217500	Llyn Du round barrow {S}
102400	SJ17277519	Clwt Militia Tumulus A
102419	SJ17457658	Holway Tumulus (site of)
102425	SJ10187373	Coed Bronfawr Barrow A {S}
102427	SJ10217369	Coed Bronfawr Barrow B
102429	SJ11607438	Plas yn Rhos barrow {S}
102437	SJ14697282	Groes Faen Bach Tumulus
102453	SJ11917009	Moel y Parc Tumulus A
102468	SJ10488031	Axtyn tumulus C
102469	SJ10598031	Axtyn tumulus B
102500	SJ117782	Giol Tumulus III
102724	SJ14367327	Llyfanod Mound
103040	SJ18757366	Pen yr Hwylfa Mound

**Round barrow ?**

80114	SJ18257018	Mwcd Mound 2
80115	SJ17967064	Mwcd Mound 3
100009	SJ24875835	Carreg-y-Ilech Barrow ?
100028	SJ29765570	Cymau Cairn A
100049	SJ27166782	Northop Hall Tumulus
100096	SJ27196083	Queens Farm Mound
100106	SJ25706351	Bron Wylfa Farm Tumulus
100120	SJ27176199	Padeswood Mound II
100171	SJ32376360	Cherry Orchard Mound
100209	SJ46464091	Bryn Rosset Round Barrow
100227	SJ17716838	Glust Barrow II
100234	SJ16966808	Penbedw tumulus
100280	SJ17537346	Gelli Fowler Barrow
100284	SJ17487351	Cae Penffordd Mound
100382	SJ32105458	Gwersyllt Park Poss Barrow (site of)
101226	SJ24225026	Aber Sychnant Barrow
101615	SJ11088178	Ffoes y Garedd / Maes y Garnedd
101751	SJ10317745	Plas Mawr Mound B
101752	SJ10317745	Plas Mawr Mound C
101848	SJ25436809	Gables Barrow
101907	SJ12238014	Trelogan Barrow A
101911	SJ12228012	Trelogan Barrow B
101929	SJ130791	Coed y Bryn Tumulus
102211	SJ08838010	Gop Wood Tumulus {S}
102275	SJ14226947	Bryn Golau Tumulus B
102325	SJ10317745	Plas Mawr Mound A
102375	SJ130768	Rhydwen Round Barrow
102383	SJ15237528	Lower Stables Tumulus Babell
102403	SJ16547537	Y Groes Onnen tumulus {S}
102433	SJ10497337	Coed Glyn Bach mound {S}
102443	SJ13487198	Bryn Sion Bach Tumulus
102470	SJ10278230	Kelston Farm Tumulus
102476	SJ136816	Mynydd y Garth barrow ?
102485	SJ07717939	Henfryn Barrow
102488	SJ14506976	Bryn Golau Tumulus C
102501	SJ121783	Giol Tumulus IV
102502	SJ135764	Coed Pen y Gelli Mound
102506	SJ151763	Yr Orsedd Farm Tumulus

102896	SJ16106992	Tyddyn Onn Barrow
102940	SJ31705135	Gatewen Hall Farm Mound
105000	SJ2363	Mold barrow
106507	SJ09308240	Bryn Glas Mound

**Round barrow (cairn)**

19618	SJ26335070	Esclusham Mountain cairn
19691	SJ24384810	Penycae cairn
23305	SJ25644874	Nant y cwm mawr cairn
100013	SJ29485689	Hope Mountain Cairn
100037	SJ26565477	Pen-llun-y-gwr Cairn B
100041	SJ25705087	Esclusham Mountain cairn B
101014	SJ13493120	Y Garnedd Wen Cairn
101090	SJ22183837	Pen-y-Brongyll barrow A {S}
101097	SJ24323666	New Buildings Cairn A
101098	SJ24353660	New Buildings Cairn B
101099	SJ24403659	New Buildings Cairn C
101100	SJ23903757	Graig Wen Cairn A
101101	SJ23883745	Graig Wen Cairn B
101102	SJ24063710	Graig Wen Cairn C
101103	SJ24093711	Graig Wen Cairn D
101104	SJ23903698	Graig Wen Cairn E
101105	SJ23903692	Graig Wen Cairn F
101111	SJ21073498	Caemor Wood Cairn
101113	SJ24743400	Yr Orsedd Wen Tumulus
101117	SJ23434534	Ruabon Mountain Cairn A
101118	SJ23434539	Ruabon Mountain Cairn B
101133	SJ24014923	Cefn-y-Gader cairn A {S}
101134	SJ23774971	Cefn-y-Gader cairn B {S}
101146	SJ25164888	Cefn-y-Gader cairn C {S}
101147	SJ25454900	Cefn-y-Gader cairn D {S}
101148	SJ25344968	Nant-y-mawr Cairn A
101199	SJ29774423	Ruabon Grammar School Burial
101227	SJ23735007	Aber Sychnant Ford Cairn

**Round barrow (cairn) ?**

17529	SJ143671	Bryn Ffynnon Cairn
23307	SJ26254959	Fron-deg Flat cairn
70197	SJ223384	Pen-y-Brongyll barrow B
100243	SJ19036686	Pen y Cefn Cairn (site of)
100255	SJ18367434	Garnedd Llwyd Cairn
100268	SJ18797341	Bryn Mawr Tumulus
101004	SJ17663491	Tyn-y-mynydd Cairn (Site of)
101020	SJ16013880	Plas Nantyr Cairn A
101021	SJ16053877	Plas Nantyr Cairn B
101026	SJ17023548	Llyn Gloyw Bach Cairn Site
101027	SJ16523520	Ffridd Uchaf Cairn A
101091	SJ22173805	Llwydiarth Tumulus
101094	SJ20753521	Bryn-bugeilyn barrow B
101110	SJ22083488	Llechrydau Cairn Site
101149	SJ25324976	Nant-y-mawr Cairn B
101292	SJ30725644	Abermorddu Cairn Site Of
101607	SJ16707028	Garneddwen cairn ?
101887	SJ12147836	GloI Tumulus II {S}
102531	SJ17347256	Plas Captain Cairn

**Round barrow (kerbed cairn)**

100001	SJ22115801	Nercwys Mountain cairn A {S}
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100002	SJ21865793	Nercwys Mountain cairn B
100253	SJ17477465	Golf House tumulus B {S}
100254	SJ17467474	Golf House tumulus A {S}
102148	SJ09897404	Pant Ifan mound {S}
102214	SJ07868095	Ty Uchaf tumulus {S}
102439	SJ13997350	Nook Barrow

**Round barrow (large)**

100003	SJ24015744	Pentre Round Barrow
100004	SJ24455816	Bryntirion Barrow A
100005	SJ24475812	Bryntirion Barrow B
100056	SJ24776251	Pentrehobyn tumulus {S}
100077	SJ22546496	Rhual Isaf round barrow {S}
100090	SJ25926221	Llong Tumulus
100206	SJ490416	Waenreef Farm Barrow
100210	SJ49564160	Whitewell barrow A {S}
100235	SJ16197375	Gatehouse Farm Tumulus
100252	SJ15347426	Plas Newydd tumulus {S}
100262	SJ15307339	Waun Isaf tumulus {S}
100269	SJ17947259	Bryn Cosyn barrow A {S}
100273	SJ18527232	Parc y Prysau tumulus B {S}
100378	SJ33305412	Bryn Alyn round barrow {S}
101238	SJ30864768	Hafod y bwch round barrow {S}
101726	SJ12137970	Berthen Gam Barrow B {S}
101816	SJ49414159	Whitewell barrow B {S}
102089	SJ08547950	Hen-dy Barrow
102218	SJ09818181	Tynewdd Tumulus
102220	SJ08308182	St Elmo's Summer House Mound B {S}
102289	SJ18316418	Maes Alun Tumulus
102333	SJ13177766	Groesffordd Tumulus
102334	SJ12997797	Cae Crwn Tumulus
102336	SJ12687923	Bryn Digrif tumulus B {S}
102339	SJ12567897	Pen yr allt tumulus B {S}
102365	SJ14727673	Rosehill Wood Tumulus C {S}
102366	SJ14907662	Rosehill Wood Tumulus A {S}
102374	SJ12517608	Crown Wood tumulus {S}
102402	SJ18057524	Coitia Mawr tumulus {S}
102426	SJ11057376	Coed Shepherd Barrow {S}
102435	SJ13977273	Bryn Sion tumulus {S}
102440	SJ14547312	Groes Faen barrow {S}
102441	SJ14057313	Llyfanod barrow {S}
102462	SJ10158193	Tyn y Caeau Tumulus
102465	SJ10818013	Axtyn tumulus A {S}
102466	SJ10368030	Axtyn tumulus E {S}
102467	SJ10418032	Axtyn tumulus D {S}

**Round barrow (large) ?**

80126	SJ10767358	Penhirdir Mound II
100012	SJ29485891	Hafod Tumulus
100172	SJ33396412	Park Farm Mound
100228	SJ18316851	Pen y Gelli Tumulus
100277	SJ18057042	Mwcd Mound {S}
101200	SJ29844209	Wynnstay mound {S}
101328	SJ50104240	Crossfield Mound
102213	SJ07568114	Bryn yr Orsedd Mound
102432	SJ10697356	Penhirdir Mound

**Round barrow (ring cairn)**

19096	SJ21895802	Bryn Seion stone circle
100036	SJ26525475	Pen-llun-y-gwr Cairn A
101024	SJ15773614	Carnedd Rhys Goch Cairn
101031	SJ12733610	Swch-cae-rhiw Cairn A
101032	SJ12693631	Swch-cae-rhiw Cairn B
101112	SJ20933494	Caemor Wood ring cairn
101114	SJ24963387	Yr Orsedd Wen Ring Cairn
105094	SJ12223365	Cefn Cwm-y-Geifr ring cairn

**Round barrow (ring cairn) ?**

101705	SJ07717939	Henfryn Circle C
102533	SJ17597249	Llwyn Erddyn Circle

**Round barrow (very large)**

102207	SJ08658016	Gop Cairn {S}
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**Round barrow cemetery**

80120	SJ105803	Axtyn round barrow cemetery
80121	SJ240370	Graig Wen round barrow cemetery
80122	SJ148765	Gorsedd round barrow cemetery
80123	SJ180726	Bryn Cosyn round barrow cemetery
106067	SJ307394	Halton Farm Ring Ditches

**Standing stone**

80105	SJ12603650	Swch-cae-rhiw Standing stone1
100008	SJ24875835	Carreg-y-llech Standing stone
100224	SJ16886792	Penbedw Standing stone
101126	SJ22994520	Eglwyseg Mountain Standing stone I
101551	SJ08083371	Tomple standing stone
101621	SJ2449	Cefn-y-Gader Standing stone

**Standing stone ?**

80106	SJ16393560	Ffridd Uchaf standing stone ?
80107	SJ12693666	Swch-cae-rhiw Standing stone 2?
100018	SJ28635755	Horeb Stone A
100019	SJ28715752	Horeb Stone B
100032	SJ26405650	Rhos Uchaf Standing stone site of
100093	SJ25766235	Dol Maen Llong Standing stone
100118	SJ25206208	Dol yr Orsedd Standing stone site of
100124	SJ20297591	Garreg Lydan Standing stone ?
101025	SJ15733621	Croes Garreg Rhys Goch Standing stone
101036	SJ10703621	Nant Rhydwylym Standing stone
101516	SJ23755905	Plas Nant-y-glyn Standing stone
102219	SJ09818181	Tynewdd Standing stone
102381	SJ15247638	Gorsedd Church Standing stone A
102382	SJ15167655	Gorsedd Church Standing stone B
102504	SJ121770	Maen Cant-Awen Standing stone
102731	SJ21246770	Caer Garreg Standing stone ?

**Standing stone (pair) ?**

100094	SJ27396235	Padeswood Station Standing stone (pair)
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**Stone circle**

100225	SJ17126793	Penbedw Park Stone Circle
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**Stone setting**

80104	SJ10703627	Nant Rhydwylym Stone Setting
100229	SJ17936969	Rhoft Wood Standing Stones

**Timber circle**

70263	SJ21116903	Moel y Gaer Rhosesmor hillfort timber circle
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## APPENDIX 5

## PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENTS IN FLINTSHIRE AND WREXHAM BY PRN

{S} denotes Scheduled Ancient Monument

PRN	Grid ref	Name	Type
17529	SJ143671	Bryn Ffynnon Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
19096	SJ21895802	Bryn Seion stone circle	Round barrow (ring cairn)
19618	SJ26335070	Esclusham Mountain cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
19691	SJ24384810	Penycae cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
19766	SJ26676243	Buckley Llong double ring ditch	Ring ditch
23305	SJ25644874	Nant y cwm mawr cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
23307	SJ26254959	Fron-deg Flat cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
70197	SJ223384	Pen-y-Brongyll barrow B	Round barrow (cairn) ?
70263	SJ21116903	Moel y Gaer Rhosesmor hillfort, timber circle {S}	Timber circle
80101	SJ30763950	Halton Farm Ring Ditch 1	Ring ditch ?
80102	SJ30793947	Halton Farm Ring Ditch 2	Ring ditch ?
80103	SJ30723940	Halton Farm Ring Ditch 3	Ring ditch ?
80104	SJ10703627	Nant Rhydwylym Stone Setting	Stone setting
80105	SJ12603650	Swch-cae-rhiw standing stone 1	Standing stone
80106	SJ16393560	Ffridd Uchaf standing stone?	Standing stone ?
80107	SJ12693666	Swch-cae-rhiw standing stone 2?	Standing stone ?
80114	SJ18025018	Mwccwd Mound 2	Round barrow ?
80115	SJ17967064	Mwccwd Mound 3	Round barrow ?
80120	SJ105803	Axtyn round barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery
80121	SJ240370	Graig Wen round barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery
80122	SJ148765	Gorsedd round barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery
80123	SJ180726	Bryn Cosyn round barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery
80126	SJ10767358	Penhirdir Mound II	Round barrow (large) ?
100001	SJ22115801	Nercwys Mountain cairn A {S}	Round barrow (kerbed cairn)
100002	SJ21865793	Nercwys Mountain cairn B	Round barrow (kerbed cairn)
100003	SJ24015744	Pentre Round Barrow	Round barrow (large)
100004	SJ24455816	Bryntirion Barrow A	Round barrow (large)
100005	SJ24475812	Bryntirion Barrow B	Round barrow (large)
100006	SJ24235783	Pen y Stryt Barrow	Round barrow
100008	SJ24875835	Carreg-y-Ilech Standing Stone	Standing stone
100009	SJ24875835	Carreg-y-Ilech Barrow ?	Round barrow ?
100012	SJ29485891	Hafod Tumulus	Round barrow (large) ?
100013	SJ29485689	Hope Mountain Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
100018	SJ28635755	Horeb Stone A	Standing stone ?
100019	SJ28715752	Horeb Stone B	Standing stone ?
100028	SJ29765570	Cymau Cairn A	Round barrow ?
100031	SJ27745564	Pentre Tumulus	Round barrow
100032	SJ26405650	Rhos Uchaf Standing Stone Site Of	Standing stone ?
100036	SJ26525475	Pen-llun-y-gwr Cairn A	Round barrow (ring cairn)
100037	SJ26565477	Pen-llun-y-gwr Cairn B	Round barrow (cairn)
100038	SJ28975409	Bryn-y-ffynnon Beaker burial	Cist
100039	SJ26785383	Nant-y-ffrith Cist	Cist
100041	SJ25705087	Esclusham Mountain cairn B	Round barrow (cairn)
100044	SJ29235105	Tyn y Coed Cremation Cemetery	Cremation cemetery
100049	SJ27166782	Northop Hall Tumulus	Round barrow ?
100051	SJ26226758	Wared Wood Mound (site of)	Round barrow
100055	SJ24346393	Bryn-yr-ellyllon Tumulus	Round barrow
100056	SJ24776251	Pentrehobyn tumulus {S}	Round barrow (large)
100058	SJ24316191	Broncoed Tower Round Barrow	Round barrow

100077	SJ22546496	Rhual Isaf round barrow {S}	Round barrow (large)
100090	SJ25926221	Llong Tumulus	Round barrow (large)
100093	SJ25766235	Dol Maen Llong Standing Stone	Standing stone ?
100094	SJ27396235	Padeswood Station Stones	Standing stone (pair) ?
100096	SJ27196083	Queens Farm Mound	Round barrow ?
100106	SJ25706351	Bron Wylfa Farm Tumulus	Round barrow ?
100118	SJ25206208	Dol yr Orsedd Standing Stone Site Of	Standing stone ?
100120	SJ27176199	Padeswood Mound II	Round barrow ?
100124	SJ20297591	Garreg Lydan ?standing stone	Standing stone ?
100171	SJ32376360	Cherry Orchard Mound	Round barrow ?
100172	SJ33396412	Park Farm Mound	Round barrow (large) ?
100206	SJ490416	Waenreef Farm Barrow	Round barrow (large)
100209	SJ46464091	Bryn Rosset Round Barrow	Round barrow ?
100210	SJ49564160	Whitewell barrow A {S}	Round barrow (large)
100211	SJ49974206	Warren Tump Barrow	Round barrow
100223	SJ17006819	Penbedw Hall Park Tumulus {S}	Round barrow
100224	SJ16886792	Penbedw Standing Stone {S}	Standing stone
100225	SJ17126793	Penbedw Park Stone Circle {S}	Stone circle
100226	SJ17816826	Glust Barrow I	Round barrow
100227	SJ17716838	Glust Barrow II	Round barrow ?
100228	SJ18316851	Pen y Gelli Tumulus	Round barrow (large) ?
100229	SJ17936969	Rhoff Wood Standing Stones	Stone setting
100230	SJ19676959	Hen Efail round barrow	Round barrow
100231	SJ19426838	Hendre Farm Bronze Age burial	Inhumation burial (natural mound)
100234	SJ16966808	Penbedw tumulus	Round barrow ?
100235	SJ16197375	Gatehouse Farm Tumulus	Round barrow (large)
100237	SJ16216702	Plas-yw barrow I {S}	Round barrow
100243	SJ19036686	Pen y Cefn Cairn (site of)	Round barrow (cairn) ?
100252	SJ15347426	Plas Newydd tumulus {S}	Round barrow (large)
100253	SJ17477465	Golf House tumulus B {S}	Round barrow (kerbed cairn)
100254	SJ17467474	Golf House tumulus A {S}	Round barrow (kerbed cairn)
100255	SJ18367434	Garnedd Llwyd Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
100259	SJ18037391	Eosfan tumulus A {S}	Round barrow
100260	SJ18027394	Eosfan tumulus B {S}	Round barrow
100262	SJ15307339	Waun Isaf tumulus {S}	Round barrow (large)
100264	SJ15847082	Gledlom Tumulus	Round barrow
100266	SJ19327244	Bryntirion Tumulus	Round barrow
100267	SJ19597315	Pen y Llongle Farm Tumulus	Round barrow
100268	SJ18797341	Bryn Mawr Tumulus	Round barrow (cairn) ?
100269	SJ17947259	Bryn Cosyn barrow A {S}	Round barrow (large)
100270	SJ17987264	Bryn Cosyn barrow B {S}	Round barrow
100271	SJ18027265	Bryn Cosyn barrow C {S}	Round barrow
100272	SJ18157282	Llwyn Cosyn Tumulus	Round barrow
100273	SJ18527232	Parc y Prysau tumulus B {S}	Round barrow (large)
100274	SJ18357251	Parc y Prysau tumulus A {S}	Round barrow
100277	SJ18057042	Mwcd Mound {S}	Round barrow (large) ?
100280	SJ17537346	Gelli Fowler Barrow	Round barrow ?
100284	SJ17487351	Cae Penffordd Mound	Round barrow ?
100300	SJ21766972	Pen-y-parc Barrow I	Round barrow
100378	SJ33305412	Bryn Alyn round barrow {S}	Round barrow (large)
100382	SJ32105458	Gwersyllt Park Poss Barrow (site of)	Round barrow ?
100986	SJ17683381	Tregeiriog Cist Burial	Cist
101004	SJ17663491	Tyn-y-mynydd Cairn (Site of)	Round barrow (cairn) ?
101014	SJ13493120	Y Garnedd Wen Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
101020	SJ16013880	Plas Nantyr Cairn A	Round barrow (cairn) ?
101021	SJ16053877	Plas Nantyr Cairn B	Round barrow (cairn) ?
101022	SJ16173812	Tomen y meinw round barrow {S}	Round barrow
101023	SJ17513551	Tomen y Gwyddel barrow {S}	Round barrow

101024	SJ15773614	Carnedd Rhys Goch Cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)
101025	SJ15733621	Croes Garreg Rhys Goch Standing Stone	Standing stone ?
101026	SJ17023548	Llyn Gloyw Bach Cairn Site	Round barrow (cairn) ?
101027	SJ16523520	Ffridd Uchaf Cairn A	Round barrow (cairn) ?
101031	SJ12733610	Swch-cae-rhiw Cairn A	Round barrow (ring cairn)
101032	SJ12693631	Swch-cae-rhiw Cairn B	Round barrow (ring cairn)
101036	SJ10703621	Nant Rhydwylym Standing Stone	Standing stone ?
101090	SJ22183837	Pen-y-Brongyll barrow A {S}	Round barrow (cairn)
101091	SJ22173805	Llwydiarth Tumulus	Round barrow (cairn) ?
101094	SJ20753521	Bryn-bugeilyn barrow B	Round barrow (cairn) ?
101095	SJ21143533	Bryn-bugeilyn barrow A	Round barrow
101097	SJ24323666	New Buildings Cairn A	Round barrow (cairn)
101098	SJ24353660	New Buildings Cairn B	Round barrow (cairn)
101099	SJ24403659	New Buildings Cairn C	Round barrow (cairn)
101100	SJ23903757	Graig Wen Cairn A	Round barrow (cairn)
101101	SJ23883745	Graig Wen Cairn B	Round barrow (cairn)
101102	SJ24063710	Graig Wen Cairn C	Round barrow (cairn)
101103	SJ24093711	Graig Wen Cairn D	Round barrow (cairn)
101104	SJ23903698	Graig Wen Cairn E	Round barrow (cairn)
101105	SJ23903692	Graig Wen Cairn F	Round barrow (cairn)
101110	SJ22083488	Llechrydau Cairn Site	Round barrow (cairn) ?
101111	SJ21073498	Caemor Wood Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
101112	SJ20933494	Caemor Wood ring cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)
101113	SJ24743400	Yr Orsedd Wen Tumulus	Round barrow (cairn)
101114	SJ24963387	Yr Orsedd Wen Ring Cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)
101117	SJ23434534	Ruabon Mountain Cairn A	Round barrow (cairn)
101118	SJ23434539	Ruabon Mountain Cairn B	Round barrow (cairn)
101126	SJ22994520	Eglwyseg Mountain standing stone I	Standing stone
101133	SJ24014923	Cefn-y-Gader cairn A {S}	Round barrow (cairn)
101134	SJ23774971	Cefn-y-Gader cairn B {S}	Round barrow (cairn)
101146	SJ25164888	Cefn-y-Gader cairn C {S}	Round barrow (cairn)
101147	SJ25454900	Cefn-y-Gader cairn D {S}	Round barrow (cairn)
101148	SJ25344968	Nant-y-mawr Cairn A	Round barrow (cairn)
101149	SJ25324976	Nant-y-mawr Cairn B	Round barrow (cairn) ?
101158	SJ25544875	Cefn-y-Gader embanked circle	Henge (hengiform monument)
101199	SJ29774423	Ruabon Grammar School Burial	Round barrow (cairn)
101200	SJ29844209	Wynnstay mound {S}	Round barrow (large) ?
101201	SJ29874221	Wynnstay round barrow {S}	Round barrow
101226	SJ24225026	Aber Sychnant Barrow	Round barrow ?
101227	SJ23735007	Aber Sychnant Ford Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)
101236	SJ30704810	Croes Foel Barrow {S}	Round barrow
101238	SJ30864768	Hafod y bwch round barrow {S}	Round barrow (large)
101239	SJ33154962	Fairy Oak Round Barrow {S}	Round barrow
101240	SJ33424939	Hillbury Round Barrow {S}	Round barrow
101257	SJ40465461	Holt, bronze age burial site	Cremation
101285	SJ30165587	Plas Maen Cottage Barrow	Round barrow
101292	SJ30725644	Abermorddu Cairn Site Of	Round barrow (cairn) ?
101328	SJ50104240	Crossfield Mound	Round barrow (large) ?
101344	SJ30404397	Ruabon Cist Burial	Cist
101352	SJ24576260	Pentrehobin Lodge Cropmarks	Ring ditch ?
101406	SJ24823409	Orseddwen Cropmark A	Ring ditch ?
101407	SJ24683405	Orseddwen Cropmark B	Ring ditch ?
101516	SJ23755905	Plas Nant-y-glyn	Standing stone ?
101551	SJ08083371	Tomple standing stone	Standing stone
101607	SJ16707028	Garneddwen cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?
101615	SJ11088178	Ffoes y Garedd / Maes y Garnedd	Round barrow ?
101621	SJ2449	Cefn-y-Gader Standing Stone	Standing stone
101643	SJ40654848	Sutton Green Barrow	Round barrow

101645	SJ210629	Whimble Hill Ring ditch ?	Ring ditch ?
101705	SJ07717939	Henfryn Circle C	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
101726	SJ12137970	Berthen Gam Barrow B {S}	Round barrow (large)
101731	SJ24626240	Pentrehobin Cropmark	Ring ditch (large)
101751	SJ10317745	Plas Mawr Mound B	Round barrow ?
101752	SJ10317745	Plas Mawr Mound C	Round barrow ?
101780	SJ12117918	Mynydd Mostyn round barrow {S}	Round barrow
101816	SJ49414159	Whitewell barrow B {S}	Round barrow (large)
101824	SJ30804813	Croes Foel Ring Ditch	Ring ditch ?
101843	SJ35385673	Yew Tree Farm Ring Ditch	Ring ditch
101848	SJ25436809	Gables Barrow	Round barrow ?
101887	SJ12147836	Glol Tumulus II {S}	Round barrow (cairn) ?
101900	SJ11848254	Gwelfor Ring Ditch	Ring ditch
101907	SJ12238014	Trelogan Barrow A	Round barrow ?
101911	SJ12228012	Trelogan Barrow B	Round barrow ?
101929	SJ130791	Coed y Bryn Tumulus	Round barrow ?
101932	SJ14117733	Twl Barrow C	Round barrow
102081	SJ076797	Tu Marl Barrow	Round barrow
102088	SJ0979	Trelawnyd Barrow	Round barrow
102089	SJ08547950	Hen-dy Barrow	Round barrow (large)
102148	SJ09897404	Pant Ifan mound {S}	Round barrow (kerbed cairn)
102207	SJ08658016	Gop Cairn {S}	Round barrow (very large)
102209	SJ06998114	Coed yr Escob tumulus B {S}	Round barrow
102210	SJ07098146	Coed yr Escob tumulus A {S}	Round barrow
102211	SJ08838010	Gop Wood Tumulus {S}	Round barrow ?
102212	SJ09588039	Bryn Awel mound {S}	Round barrow
102213	SJ07568114	Bryn yr Orsedd Mound	Round barrow (large) ?
102214	SJ07868095	Ty Uchaf tumulus {S}	Round barrow (kerbed cairn)
102218	SJ09818181	Tynewdd Tumulus	Round barrow (large)
102219	SJ09818181	Tynewdd Standing Stone	Standing stone ?
102220	SJ08308182	St Elmo's Summer House Mound B {S}	Round barrow (large)
102221	SJ08488179	St Elmo's Summer House Mound A	Round barrow
102240	SJ07498151	Bryn Llwyd Burials	Inhumation burial
102274	SJ14206948	Bryn Golau Tumulus A	Round barrow
102275	SJ14226947	Bryn Golau Tumulus B	Round barrow ?
102277	SJ12706790	Pen-y-Cloddiau round barrow	Round barrow
102289	SJ18316418	Maes Alun Tumulus	Round barrow (large)
102322	SJ10867793	Plas Captain Barrow	Round barrow
102323	SJ11067956	Bryn Castell Barrow	Round barrow
102325	SJ10317745	Plas Mawr Mound A	Round barrow ?
102329	SJ11597967	Berthen Gam tumulus {S}	Round barrow
102330	SJ12157969	Berthen Gam Barrow A {S}	Round barrow
102331	SJ12127821	Glol Tumulus I {S}	Round barrow
102333	SJ13177766	Groesffordd Tumulus	Round barrow (large)
102334	SJ12997797	Cae Crwn Tumulus	Round barrow (large)
102336	SJ12687923	Bryn Digrif tumulus B {S}	Round barrow (large)
102337	SJ12607919	Bryn Digrif tumulus A {S}	Round barrow
102338	SJ12717888	Pen yr allt tumulus A {S}	Round barrow
102339	SJ12567897	Pen yr allt tumulus B {S}	Round barrow (large)
102340	SJ12547882	Pen yr allt tumulus C {S}	Round barrow
102342	SJ13277721	Penffordllan Bach Mound	Round barrow
102343	SJ13007712	Brynhella Mound {S}	Round barrow
102355	SJ1178	Sarn Hwlkin Tumulus	Long barrow ?
102364	SJ11337514	Pen y Cefn Tumulus	Round barrow
102365	SJ14727673	Rosehill Wood Tumulus C {S}	Round barrow (large)
102366	SJ14907662	Rosehill Wood Tumulus A {S}	Round barrow (large)
102367	SJ14947658	Rosehill Wood Tumulus B {S}	Round barrow
102369	SJ13577590	Ffrith y Garreg Wen barrow {S}	Round barrow

102371	SJ14407634	Pant y Waco Tumulus	Round barrow
102372	SJ11877574	Llwybr hir tumulus {S}	Round barrow
102373	SJ11687638	Ffyddion Barrow	Round barrow
102374	SJ12517608	Crown Wood tumulus {S}	Round barrow (large)
102375	SJ130768	Rhydwen Round Barrow	Round barrow ?
102376	SJ12277527	Penygraig Barrow A	Round barrow
102377	SJ12427532	Penygraig Barrow B	Round barrow
102378	SJ12187513	Penygraig Barrow C	Round barrow
102381	SJ15247638	Gorsedd Church Standing stone A	Standing stone ?
102382	SJ15167655	Gorsedd Church Standing stone B	Standing stone ?
102383	SJ15237528	Lower Stables Tumulus Babell	Round barrow ?
102385	SJ15177524	Holywell Racecourse earth circle	Henge
102386	SJ15177524	Holywell Racecourse Tumulus I {S}	Round barrow
102387	SJ15217500	Llyn Du round barrow {S}	Round barrow
102400	SJ17277519	Clwt Militia Tumulus A	Round barrow
102402	SJ18057524	Coitia Mawr tumulus {S}	Round barrow (large)
102403	SJ16547537	Y Groes Onnen tumulus {S}	Round barrow ?
102419	SJ17457658	Holway Tumulus (site of)	Round barrow
102425	SJ10187373	Coed Bronfawr Barrow A {S}	Round barrow
102426	SJ11057376	Coed Shepherd Barrow {S}	Round barrow (large)
102427	SJ10217369	Coed Bronfawr Barrow B	Round barrow
102429	SJ11607438	Plas yn Rhos barrow {S}	Round barrow
102432	SJ10697356	Penhiridir Mound	Round barrow (large) ?
102433	SJ10497337	Coed Glyn Bach mound {S}	Round barrow ?
102435	SJ13977273	Bryn Sion tumulus {S}	Round barrow (large)
102437	SJ14697282	Groes Faen Bach Tumulus	Round barrow
102439	SJ13997350	Nook Barrow	Round barrow (kerbed cairn)
102440	SJ14547312	Groes Faen barrow {S}	Round barrow (large)
102441	SJ14057313	Llyfanod barrow {S}	Round barrow (large)
102443	SJ13487198	Bryn Sion Bach Tumulus	Round barrow ?
102453	SJ11917009	Moel y Parc Tumulus A	Round barrow
102455	SJ11287211	Maes Mynan cremation	Cremation (natural mound)
102462	SJ10158193	Tyn y Caeau Tumulus	Round barrow (large)
102465	SJ10818013	Axtyn tumulus A {S}	Round barrow (large)
102466	SJ10368030	Axtyn tumulus E {S}	Round barrow (large)
102467	SJ10418032	Axtyn tumulus D {S}	Round barrow (large)
102468	SJ10488031	Axtyn tumulus C	Round barrow
102469	SJ10598031	Axtyn tumulus B	Round barrow
102470	SJ10278230	Kelston Farm Tumulus	Round barrow ?
102476	SJ136816	Mynydd y Garth barrow ?	Round barrow ?
102485	SJ07717939	Henfryn Barrow	Round barrow ?
102488	SJ14506976	Bryn Golau Tumulus C	Round barrow ?
102500	SJ117782	GloI Tumulus III	Round barrow
102501	SJ121783	GloI Tumulus IV	Round barrow ?
102502	SJ135764	Coed Pen y Gelli Mound	Round barrow ?
102504	SJ121770	Maen Cant-Awen Standing Stone	Standing stone ?
102506	SJ151763	Yr Orsedd Farm Tumulus	Round barrow ?
102531	SJ17347256	Plas Captain Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
102533	SJ17597249	Llwyn Erddyn Circle	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
102656	SJ370455	Royton Ring-ditch	Ring ditch ?
102660	SJ37945762	Gamford House Ring-ditch	Ring ditch
102724	SJ14367327	Llyfanod Mound	Round barrow
102731	SJ21246770	Caer Garreg Standing stone ?	Standing stone ?
102896	SJ16106992	Tyddyn Onn Barrow	Round barrow ?
102940	SJ31705135	Gatewen Hall Farm Mound	Round barrow ?
103040	SJ18757366	Pen yr Hwylfa Mound	Round barrow
105000	SJ2363	Mold barrow	Round barrow ?
105094	SJ12223365	Cefn Cwm-y-Geifr ring cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)

106067	SJ307394	Halton Farm Ring Ditches
106507	SJ09308240	Bryn Glas Mound
106722	SJ15267500	Offa's Dyke (Whitford Dyke)

Round barrow cemetery
Round barrow ?
Linear earthwork; Cursus ?