

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites North Radnorshire

PROJECT REPORT



CPAT Report No 419

Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: North Radnorshire

PROJECT REPORT

N W Jones
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Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The survey of Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites in North Radnorshire followed the format adopted for similar surveys in the Upper Severn Valley (Gibson 1998 and forthcoming), Denbighshire and East Conwy (Jones 1999) and Flintshire and Wrexham (Jones 2000). It was designed as a comprehensive study of Neolithic and Bronze Age sepulchro-ritual monuments in the region and was based on the existing records contained in the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) maintained by CPAT.
- 1.2 The survey of these important monuments was undertaken with the following objectives: to undertake an audit of the surviving state of monuments; to assess the present form and condition; to redefine and standardise the site types and site type definitions in the SMR; to assist users and researchers of the SMR; to recommend sites for scheduling. 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 2000/01 financial year (Project No. 715).
- 1.2 The only previous study undertaken for the area as a whole was by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments (1913), although significant studies have also been undertaken by Dunn (1974; 1988) to the east of the Ithon, and Gibson (1999) in the Walton Basin.
- 1.3 The number of excavated sites is fairly small, with only 16 recorded excavations, of which 10 might be regarded as antiquarian investigations. Only six sites have been excavated since 1960, with more recent excavations including the Hindwell palisaded enclosure (PRN 19376) and two round barrows (PRNs 305 and 307) excavated as part of the Walton Basin Project (Gibson 1999a). Numerous sites also appear to have been the subject of less formal antiquarian investigations, but are 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. It included sites where the most likely interpretation (ie Type 1) was not necessarily either prehistoric or belonging to funerary or ritual monuments, but where other, less likely interpretations (Types 2 to 3) fell within the scope of the study. For example, the SMR includes a number of cairns which are likely to be clearance cairns, but which may alternatively be burial cairns. Also, there were a number of sites which were included as possible round barrows, but which are now thought to be land-form sites such as glacial moraines.
- 2.2 The initial extract produced 386 sites, which were reassessed, taking into account the SMR description and any readily available published or other written sources such as CPAT site visit forms or Cadw Field Monument Wardens' reports. This reassessment led to 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 58 records were for placenames or fieldnames which had generally been included in the SMR as a result of Welsh names such as *maen*, *carreg*, *carnedd*, *domen*, *gorsedd* etc., being assumed to denote the site of a burial mound, standing stone, or stone circle. Welsh names such as these may more often refer simply to a stony field or a field containing a large boulder, rather than to an archaeological feature. Where site visits over the years had failed to produce any evidence of an archaeological site the records were excluded from the study, while others were visited to check for any possible features and then excluded if none were identified. The entries for all sites within the initial database were thoroughly examined with the intention of enhancing the SMR by improving the detail and accuracy of records, regardless of their inclusion or exclusion from the final project database.
- 2.3 The site type for each individual database entry was edited to correspond with the revised list of monument types (see Appendix 2). Further revisions were necessary during and following subsequent fieldwork.
- 2.4 As many sites as possible were visited, with the exception of those which were recorded as having been

destroyed. Priorities for visiting were made on the basis of the following criteria: all non-scheduled and potentially extant sites together with any scheduled sites where the status or condition of the site remained uncertain. In all, a total of 268 sites were visited during the project. In the course of visiting known sites, 4 previously unknown prehistoric funerary and ritual sites were recorded, and 4 round barrow cemeteries were identified comprising significant groupings of sites already recorded. Following field visits a further 52 sites were excluded from the project database, leaving a final total of 218 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 on whether to recommend individual sites for scheduling, on the basis of the National Assembly's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*, Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 5 December 1996, Annex C). For the purpose of the project, the scheduling criteria have been summarised (see Appendix 3) and assessed for each site visited on a separate form. Consequently, 45 sites are to be recommended for scheduling, as summarised in Table 1. A number of sites in the Walton Basin have already been recommended for scheduling and those recommendations have therefore not been repeated .
- 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 types currently listed in the regional SMR, together with the current number of scheduled sites (Table 1).

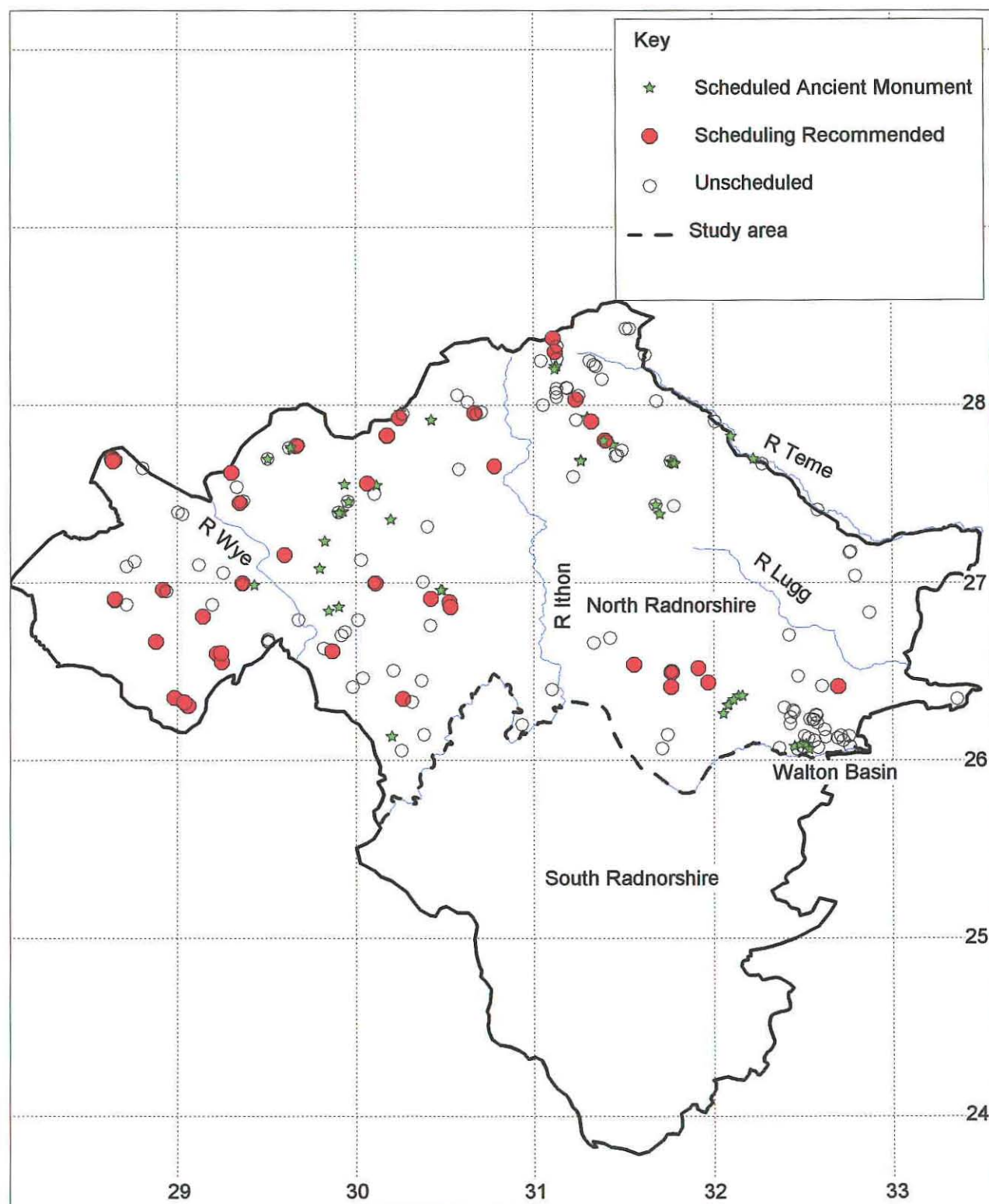
Table 1: Summary of Monument Types

| Monument type | unscheduled sites | scheduled sites | Totals | % scheduled | New scheduling recommendations |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Carved stone | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chambered tomb | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| Cist | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Cremation burial | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cremation cemetery | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cursus | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Henge | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Inhumation | - | - | - | - | - |
| Long barrow | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mortuary enclosure | - | - | - | - | - |
| Palisaded enclosure | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Pit | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pit circle | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Ring ditch | 20 | - | 20 | - | - |
| Round barrow | 108 | 44 | 152 | 30 | 38 |
| Round barrow cem. | 3 | 3* | 6 | 50 | - |
| Standing stone | 18 | 5 | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| Stone circle | 1 | 2 | 3 | 66 | - |
| Stone row | 4 | - | 4 | - | 2 |
| Stone setting | 2 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Timber circle | - | - | - | - | - |
| Totals | 163 | 54* | 218 | - | 45 |

* 3 round barrow cemeteries comprising sites already scheduled

- 3.2 As might have been expected, round barrows comprise by far the largest number of sites (152 sites), accounting for 70% of all sites. The relatively low number of ring ditches (20 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 (23).
- 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.
- 3.4 To avoid any duplication of figures in the following tables and associated illustrations, round barrow cemeteries have been excluded since the individual monuments are counted in their own right, with the exception of PRN 4124 Esgair Rhiwlan Mounds and PRN 1983 Cilfachau Cropmarks (see section 12). The total number of sites in Tables 2 and 4 is therefore 214, and not 218, as in Table 1.

Fig. 1 Distribution of Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments in North Radnorshire



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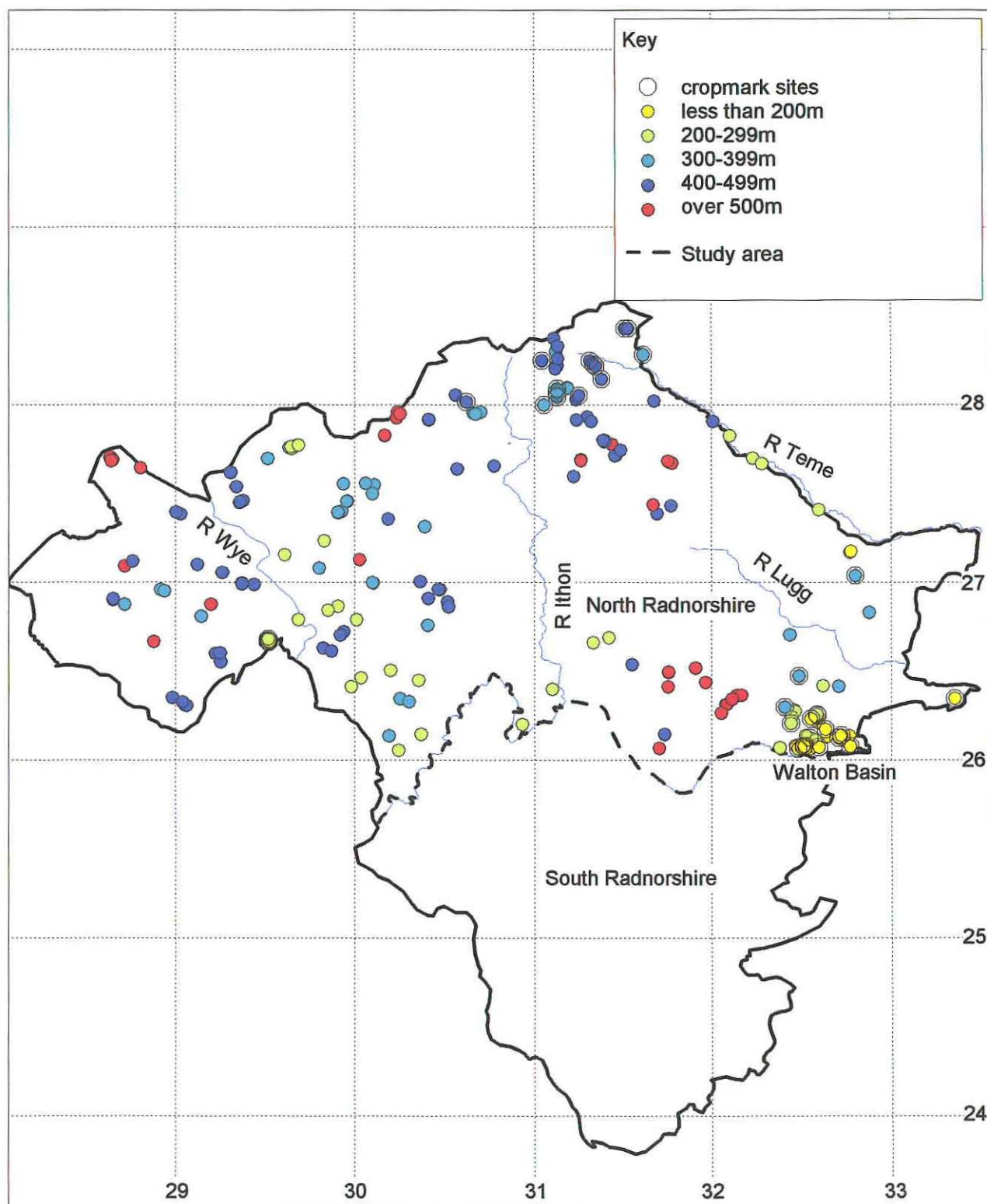
Distribution of Sites

- 3.5 The general distribution of sites (fig. 1) shows several noticeable trends, and in particular the concentration of monuments within the Walton Basin. As noted above, this area has already been the subject of a study by Gibson (1999a) which included excavations on two barrows, the Walton Cursus (which lies outside the present study area), three prehistoric enclosures and a flint scatter. The area has long been recognised as an one of great archaeological potential with the well-drained, fertile soils presenting an attractive area for settlement from the Mesolithic onwards. It is ironic, however, that it is these very conditions and their potential for arable agriculture which now poses the greatest threat to the archaeological resource (Gibson 1999a, 1). Elsewhere, there is a distinct concentration in the north of the county to the east of the Ithon, and a general trend for higher numbers of monuments in the western, upland areas. To some extent this distribution may be a reflection of the pattern of upland survey, which to date has focused on the following areas: east of the upper Ithon; the Radnor Forest (west of the Walton Basin); and the Elan Valley in the extreme west. This may at least in part account for the noticeable lack of sites in the central region which has significant area of upland where prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments might have been expected.
- 3.6 An examination of the relative altitudes of sites (Table 2; fig. 2) shows that the 70% are located above the 300m contour and 36 sites lie above 500m. This is largely a reflection of the regional topography which is dominated by significant blocks of upland divided north to south by the valleys of the Wye and Ithon, with the Lugg flowing west to east and the Teme forming the north-east boundary.
- 3.7 As one would expect, the distribution of cropmark sites correlates well with lowland areas, with 20 of the 37 sites below 300m and 12 sites below 200m. There are 13 cropmark sites in the north of the county which have been recorded as possible round barrows, identified in the past from RAF vertical aerial photography, and although these are now considered likely to be spurious identifications, since the original source has not been traced they remain within the study. The generally low numbers of cropmarks can be seen as a direct reflection of land-use, which is predominantly pasture or moorland, with the exception of lowland areas in the east where conditions are more favourable for cropmark formation. Undoubtedly, there are therefore a significant number of sites which preserve no surface trace and have not yet been revealed by aerial photography.

Table 2: Distribution of sites by altitude

| Altitude | no. sites | % |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 100-199m | 24 | 11 |
| 200-299m | 41 | 19 |
| 300-399m | 42 | 20 |
| 400-499m | 71 | 33 |
| over 500m | 36 | 17 |
| Total | 214 | 100 |

Fig.2 Distribution of Cropmark sites and sites by altitude in North Radnorshire



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Monument siting

- 3.8 It was not possible to assess all sites within the study and those which have been excluded from the figures for monument siting (Table 3), as well as from Tables 5-7, include those which have been destroyed and those which were either not visited or not definitely located during the field visits, leaving 149 sites for which an assessment was possible.

Table 3: Monument siting

| Siting | no. sites | % |
|---------------|------------------|------------|
| col | 8 | 5 |
| hill slope | 12 | 8 |
| plateau | 18 | 12 |
| ridge | 13 | 9 |
| river terrace | 6 | 4 |
| shoulder edge | 24 | 16 |
| summit | 27 | 18 |
| valley bottom | 41 | 28 |
| Total | 149 | 100 |

- 3.9 There is a clear trend for prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments to be situated in prominent locations, either on summits or ridges, or in locations such as the shoulder edge (or false crest) or a col, which give the appearance of being on the skyline when viewed from the valley below, accounting for 48% of sites. Of the 28% of sites recorded as being in valley bottom locations, the majority are within the Walton Basin which is itself a gently undulating landscape with local summits which tend to be favoured locations.

Monument Survival

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

Table 4: Monument survival

| state of preservation | no. sites | % |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Intact/near intact | 42 | 20 |
| Damaged | 95 | 45 |
| Near destroyed | 9 | 4 |
| Destroyed | 10 | 4 |
| Moved | 2 | 1 |
| Unknown | 56 | 26 |
| Total | 214 | 100 |

- 3.11 Although the majority of sites (45%) have suffered at least some damage, generally as a result of ploughing, robbing for stone, or antiquarian investigation, it is interesting to note that 20% of sites survive intact or nearly so, and only 8% are recorded as destroyed or presumed destroyed. Two sites, both 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.

Monument Condition and Threats

- 3.12 In terms of the physical condition of those monuments for which an assessment was possible, 80 sites (56%) are in good condition with little or no obvious erosion, 39 sites (25%) are in moderate condition with some active erosion and 30 sites (19%) are in poor condition with serious erosion problems.
- 3.12 Each site has been assessed with regard to active and potential threats, which have been graded according to their likely impact on the site as well as the potential timescale involved.

Table 5: Active and potential threats

| Threat | Impact | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | High | Medium | Low | |
| agriculture (general) | - | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| burrowing | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| development | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| extraction | - | - | - | - |
| forestry | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| natural erosion | 1 | 4 | 20 | 25 |
| ploughing | 26 | 4 | 8 | 38 |
| robbing | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| stock erosion | 1 | 16 | 39 | 56 |
| vehicle | - | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| visitor erosion | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 33 | 39 | 77 | 149 |

- 3.13 As one might expect, agricultural related threats are by far the most numerous, accounting for 71% of cases. This includes not only ploughing, which itself is the most significant high impact threat, but also stock erosion and general agricultural improvement, land management and stock feeding. The pattern which emerges (fig. 3) serves to reinforce a predictable situation in which those monuments in upland areas are likely to be most at risk from stock erosion, whilst lowland sites, particularly within the Walton Basin, are under greater threat from ploughing, either under arable cultivation, as part of a rotation, or else through regular resowing of pasture.
- 3.14 Encouragingly, the majority of sites (52%) are considered to be subject to a low impact threat, with the majority of these being potentially at risk from minor stock erosion or from no obvious threat other than (usually long term) natural erosion.

Fragility and vulnerability

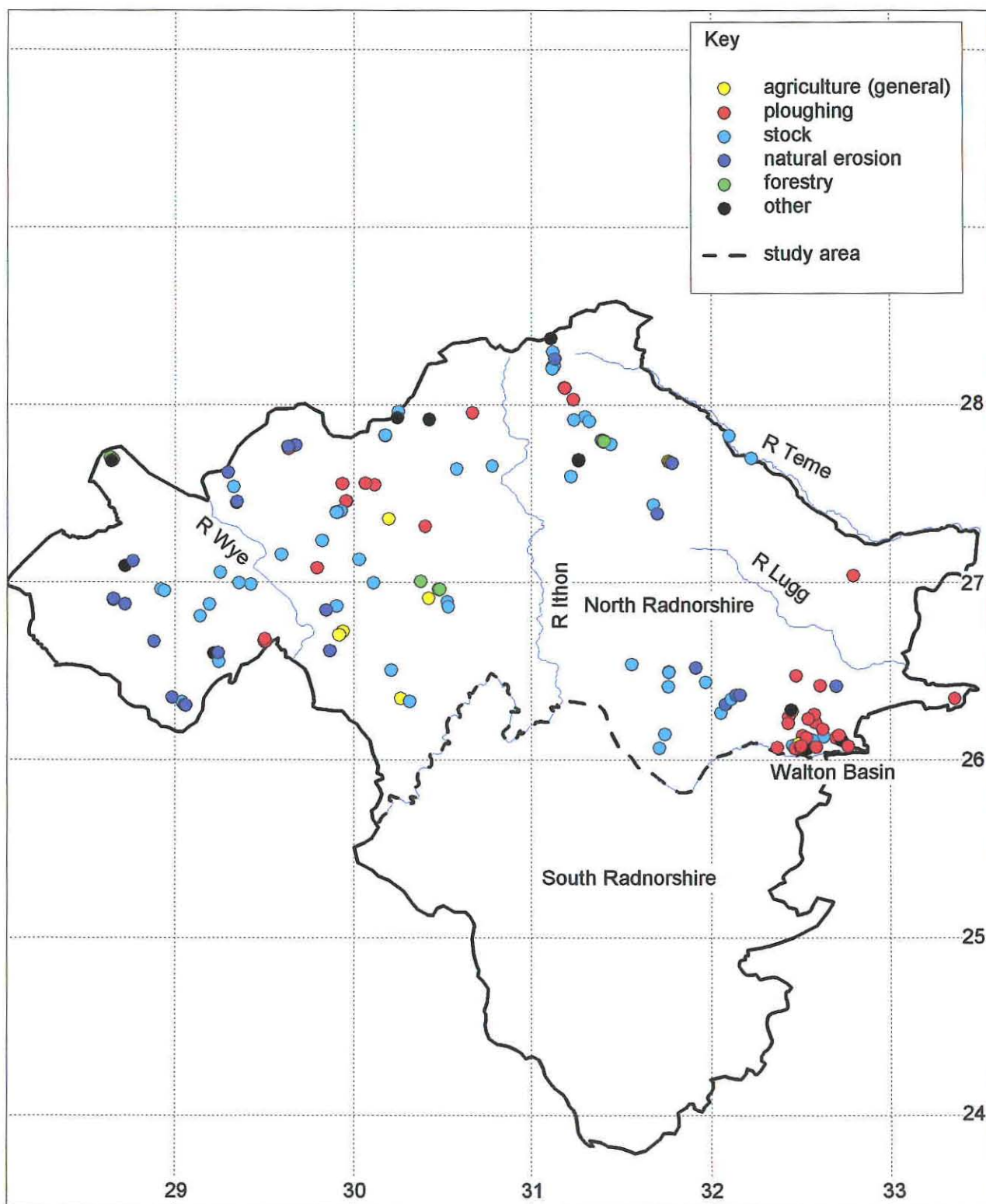
- 3.15 The fragility of a monument is largely determined by its type and composition. Those constructed of stone, or with a high percentage of stone in their composition are likely to be less fragile than those composed entirely of earth. The surviving height of the monument is also significant since 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 6: Monument fragility and vulnerability

| Vulnerability | Fragility | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | High | Medium | Low | |
| High | 11 | 1 | - | 12 |
| Medium | 27 | 41 | 3 | 71 |
| Low | 1 | 37 | 28 | 66 |
| Total | 39 | 79 | 31 | 149 |

- 3.16 Of the 149 sites for which an assessment was possible, the majority (74%) are of medium or low fragility, while 26% are considered to be highly fragile. In terms of vulnerability, the majority (92%) are of medium or low vulnerability, while only 8% are thought to be highly vulnerable. Considered together, 7% of sites appear to be both highly fragile and highly vulnerable. The distribution (fig. 4) shows a general trend of sites located in the more upland regions of the study area being considered to be less at risk than those in areas of more intensive agriculture, particularly in Walton Basin. For many of the sites located in the upland areas which are recorded as being both moderately fragile and vulnerable, such as those to the east of the Ithon, the threat is usually perceived as being in the long term, rather than as an active threat.

Fig. 3 Active and Potential Threats to Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments in North Radnorshire

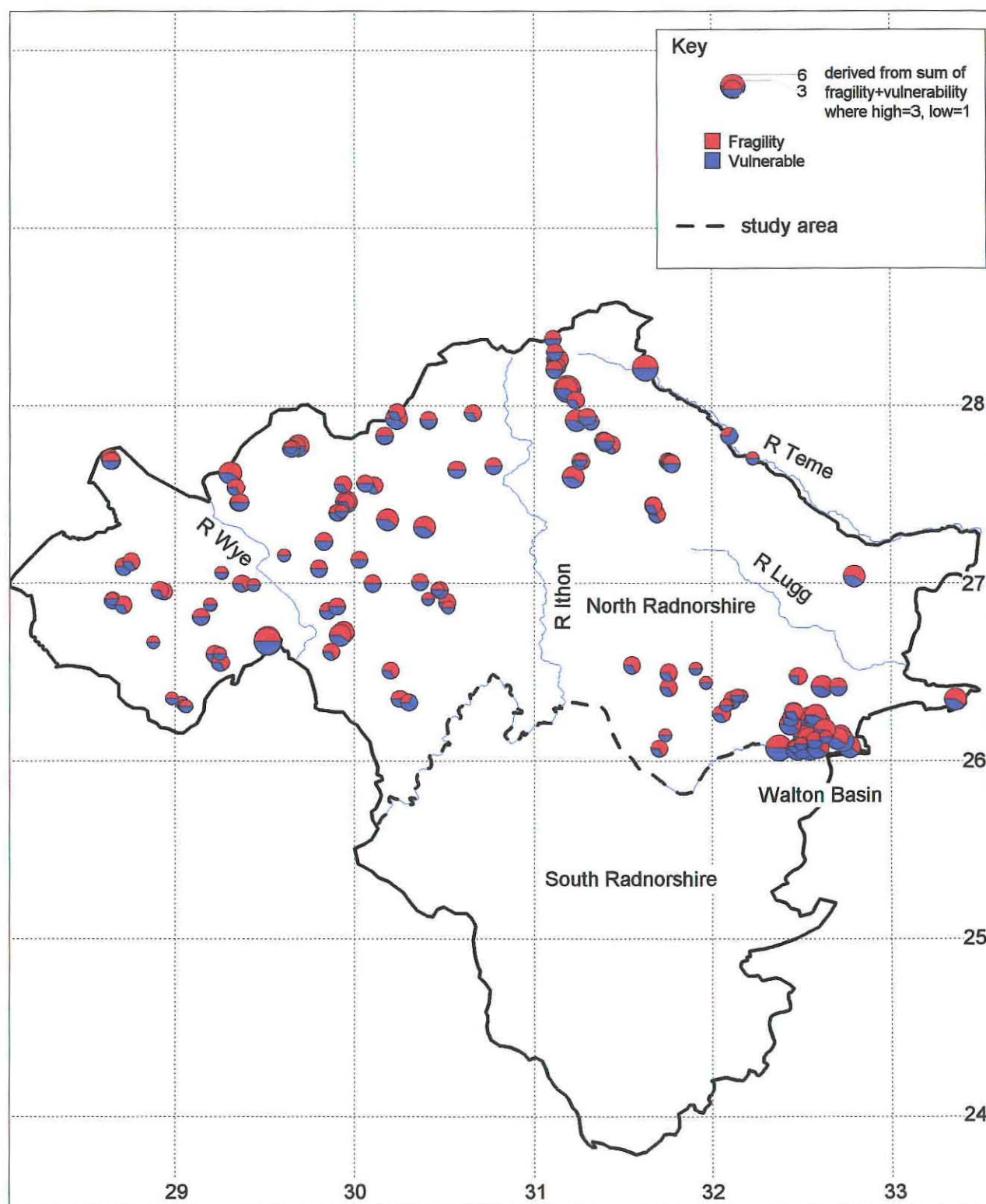


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Fig. 4 Monument Fragility and Vulnerability in North Radnorshire



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Palaeoenvironmental potential

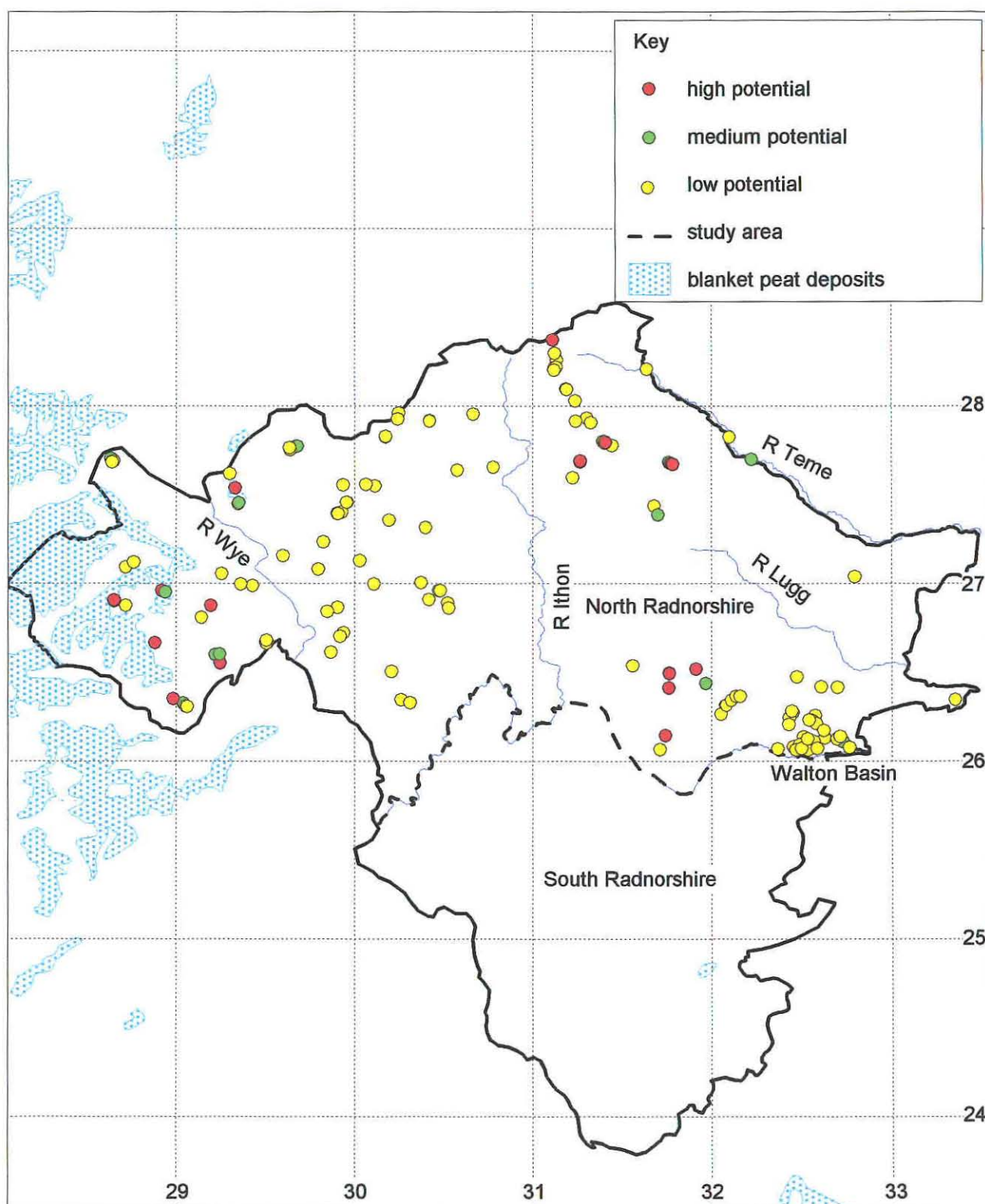
- 3.17 During the course of field visits the palaeoenvironmental potential has been assessed for the area immediately surrounding each monument. This has been achieved by identifying areas of potential, such as blanket peats, valley or basin peats, raised bogs, wet flushes, or pools, and recording their proximity to the site, so that a 'high' rating is within 50m, 'medium' within 100m, and 'low' over 100m, or not present. The approximate distance of the deposits, and its direction from the site, has also been recorded.

Table 7: Palaeoenvironmental potential

| Potential | no. sites | % |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| High | 19 | 13 |
| Medium | 15 | 10 |
| Low | 115 | 77 |
| Total | 149 | 100 |

- 3.18 Although the majority of those monuments for which an assessment was possible (77%) were not considered to have a significant palaeoenvironmental potential within the immediate area, there are 34 sites where the potential was thought to be high or medium. The distribution (fig. 5) shows an obvious correlation with areas of blanket peat in the west, around the Elan Valley. Individual sites in the upland region of the Radnor Forest, west of the Walton Basin, and the Radnor hills, east of the Ithon, have also been identified as having potentially significant palaeoenvironmental deposits within reasonably close proximity.

Fig. 5 Distribution of palaeoenvironmental potential in North Radnorshire



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4 CHAMBERED TOMBS

- 4.1 There are two recorded chambered tombs within the study area (fig. 6; Table 8), one of which is only known from documentary sources.

Table 8: Chambered tombs within study area

| PRN | Site name | NGR |
|------|----------------------------|------------|
| 871 | Beddaufolau Chambered tomb | SN92216600 |
| 4005 | Knucklas Battle Site Mound | SO259741 |

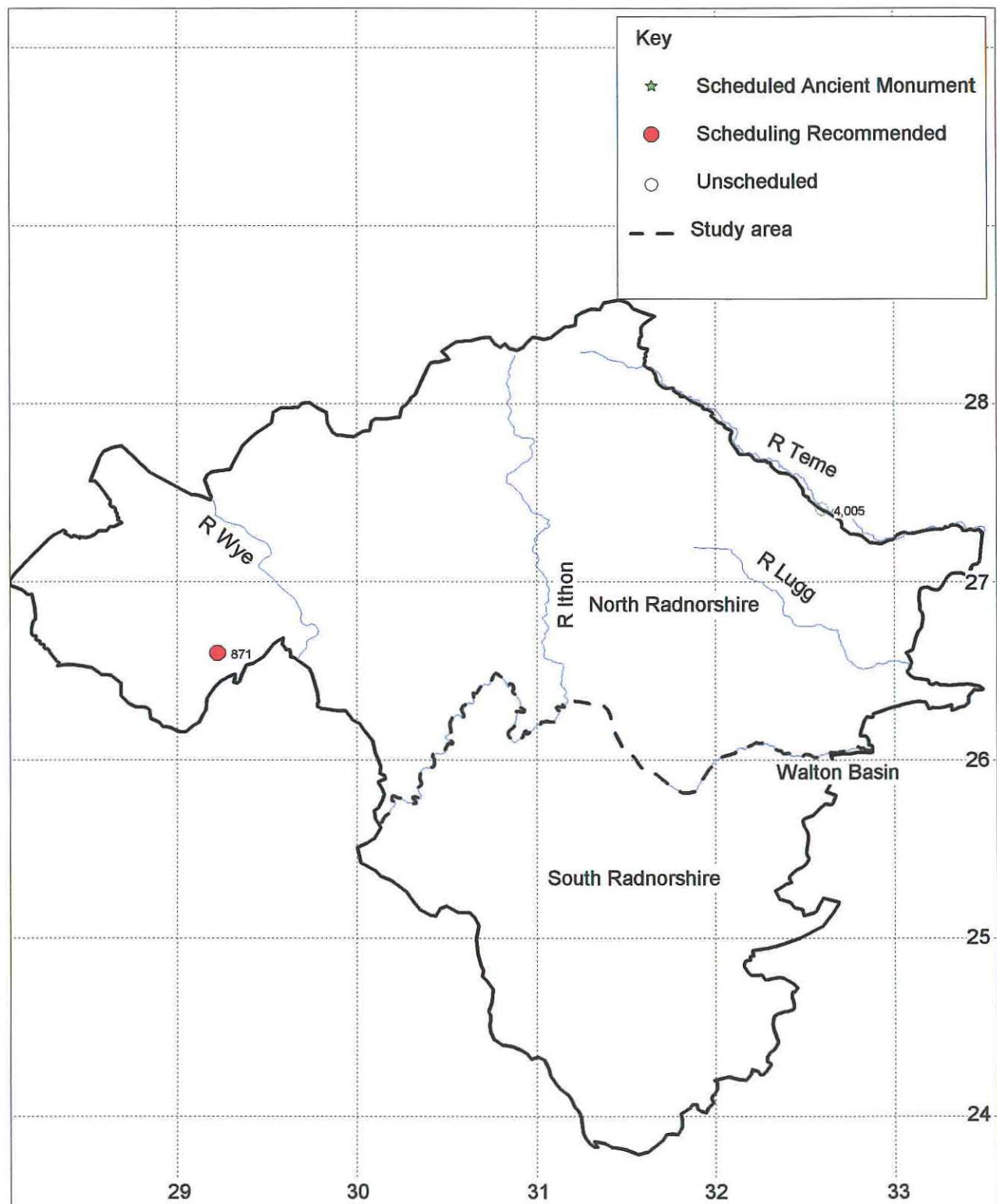
Beddaufolau Chambered tomb (PRN 871)

The site lies in the Elan Valley at the head of a side valley, just below a col. Prior to the construction of the waterworks, was recorded as a circle of stones pitched on end and standing close to one another. The site now consists of an exposed and disturbed polygonal burial chamber measuring c. 2.5m x 2.5m with four large edge-set slabs surviving in situ, some smaller or broken slabs in between and two large slabs lying recumbent in the interior. The surrounding mound has been substantially denuded to expose the chamber, but appears to have been roughly circular, 8m diameter and now 1m high. An outcrop of rock 10m to the S has been quarried, presumably to supply stone for the cairn and chamber. The area around the stream 60-80m to the east is very boggy and possibly of good palaeoenvironmental potential.

Knucklas Battle Site Mound (PRN 4005)

Documentary sources suggest the former existence of a chambered tomb near Knucklas which, when opened, 'presented a stone of astonishing dimensions, of a quality very different from the stones of this country, weighing several tons . . . and covering an entrance into a vault which was divided into 5 compartments. In each of these recesses were deposited human skeletons, arranged side by side in complete regularity' (Williams 1905). The site has traditionally been associated with a battle fought nearby, although this is presumably false. The location remains uncertain and may be across the border into Shropshire.

Fig. 6 Distribution of Chambered tombs in North Radnorshire



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5 CISTS

- 5.1 There are two recorded cists within the study area (fig. 7; Table 9), neither of which is currently scheduled.

Table 9: Cists within study area

| PRN | Site name | NGR |
|------|--------------------|------------|
| 5177 | Moelfryn Cist | SN88816667 |
| 6713 | Banc Dolhelfa cist | SN93507451 |

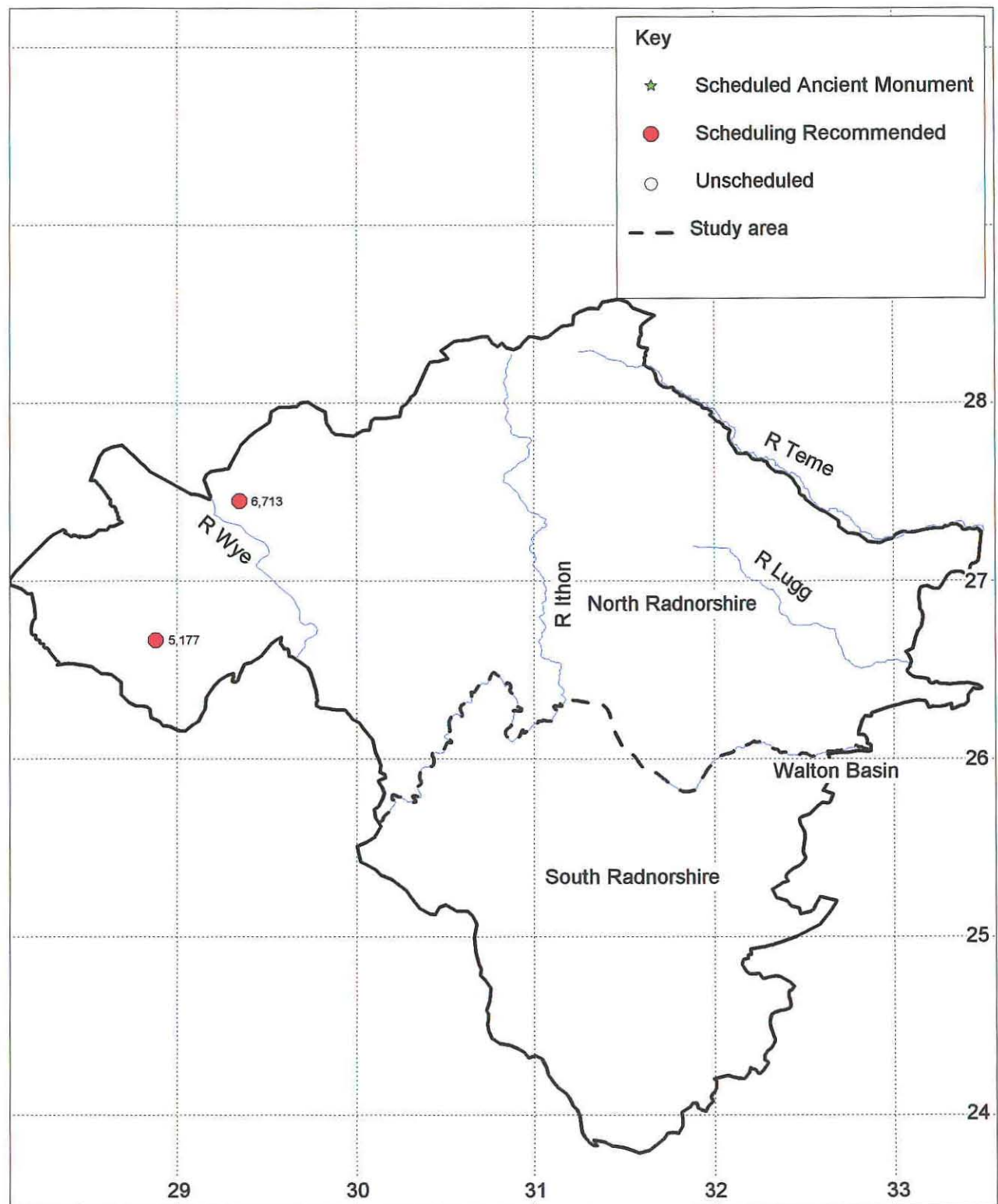
Moelfryn Cist (PRN 5177)

A well-defined cist originally measuring c. 0.9m x 0.75m, and c. 0.35m deep, and aligned roughly north-south, is formed by four edge-set slabs, all but the northern one of these inclined inwards. There is no obvious cairn surrounding it, although there is a low mound of stone, mostly quartz, to the west which measures c. 3m x 1m x 0.3m. The site lies on an upland plateau in the Elan Valley with blanket peat bog and areas of former peat cutting which suggests good palaeoenvironmental potential in the immediate area.

Banc Dolhelfa cist (PRN 6713)

A square-shaped cist measuring 0.4 x 0.4m internally, composed of edge-set stones on three sides, and a recumbent (displaced) stone on the north-east side. No evidence for a surrounding mound. The site lies on the shoulder edge of an upland plateau to the east of the Wye.

Fig. 7 Distribution of Cists in North Radnorshire



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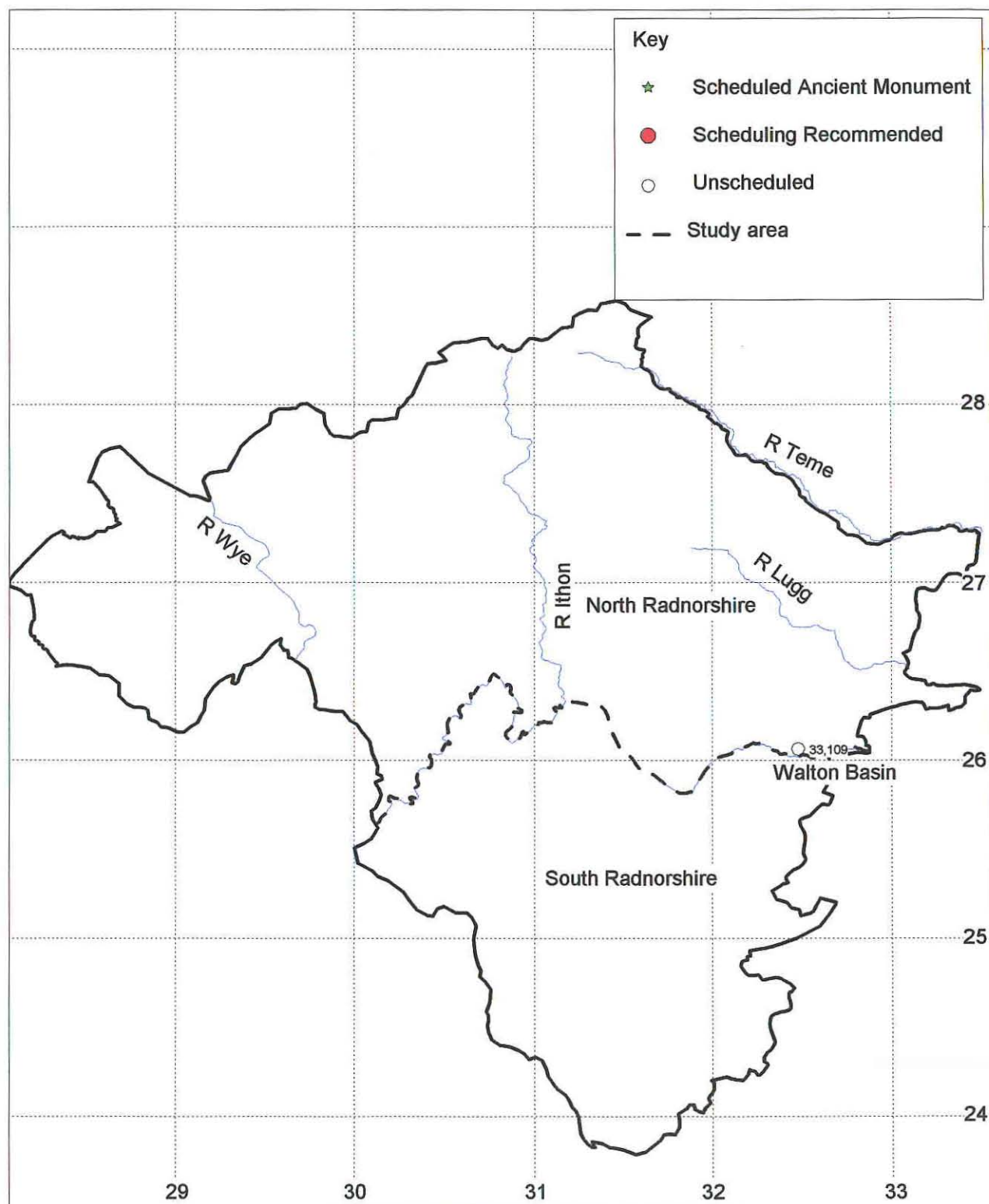
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6 CURSUS MONUMENTS

- 6.1 The only recorded cursus within the study area is within the Walton Basin (fig. 8) at Hindwell (PRN 33109; SO 2471 6063), which was identified as a cropmark from aerial reconnaissance. The existing plot shows the presumed cursus to be defined by roughly parallel narrow ditches c. 70m apart at either end, but narrowing to 60m apart in the middle, and extending for a distance of c. 465m. The cursus passes close to the Four Stones stone circle (PRN 1072), which lies some 20m to the north, with two substantial barrows close by. Some 20m from the north-eastern end as currently traceable, lies the Hindwell palisaded enclosure (PRN 19376) (Gibson 1999a).

Fig. 8 Distribution of Cursus monuments in North Radnorshire



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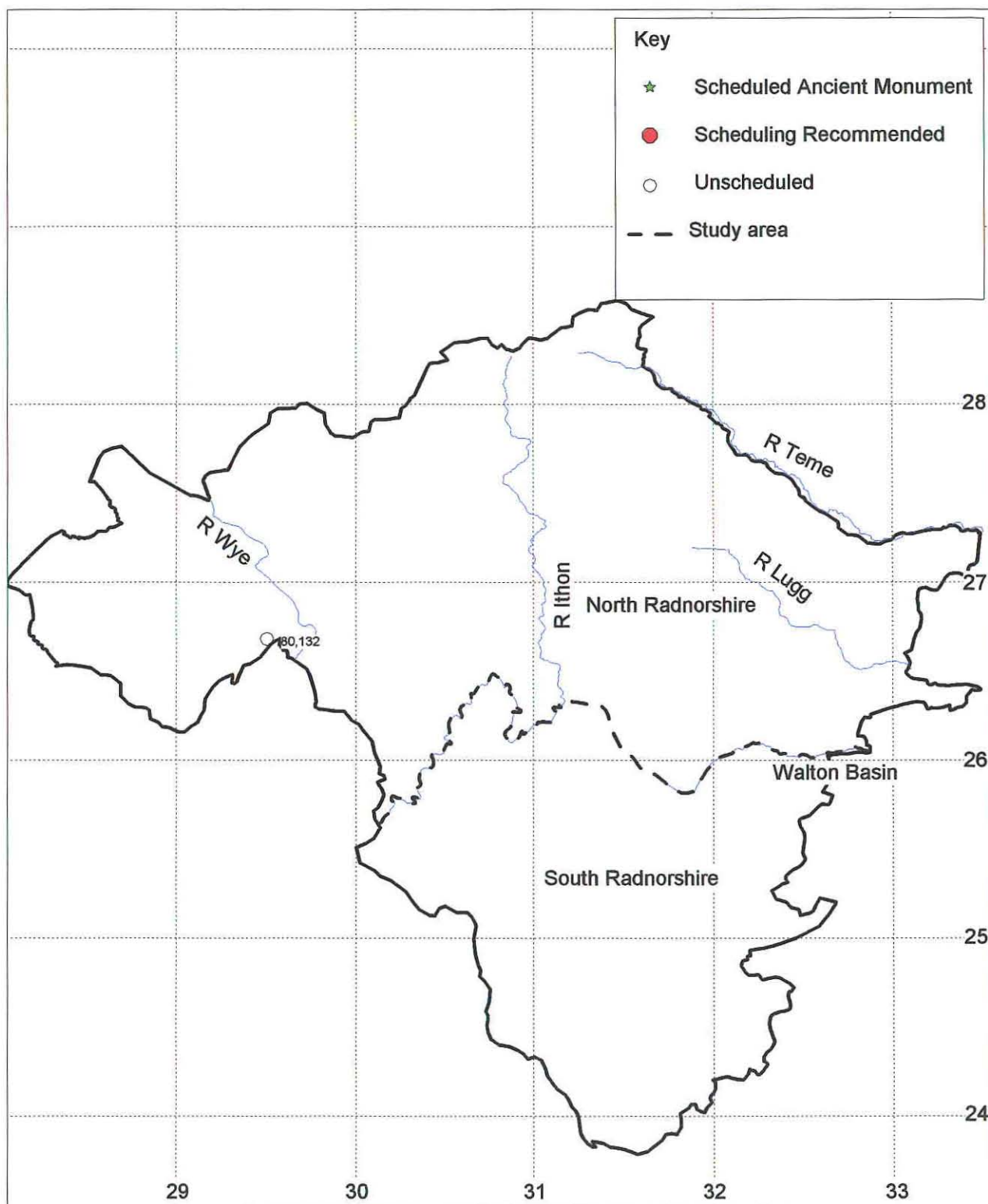
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7 HENGES AND HENGIFORM MONUMENTS

- 7.1 There is only one possible henge recorded within the study area, at Coed Mynach (PRN 80132), near Rhayader (fig. 9). The site was identified during the current study from aerial reconnaissance as a broad circular cropmark c. 16m diameter, with a possible entrance on the north-west side. A darker inner shadow may be a narrow internal ditch. There are three ring ditches, or possible ring ditches (PRNs 3746, 4489 and 4490), which have also been identified within the same field, together with a possible pit circle (PRN 4491). There is no surface indication of the site and although the cropmark looks convincing, it appears to be located partly on the slope of a former river terrace.

Fig. 9 Distribution of Henges and hengiform monuments in North Radnorshire



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8 PALISADED ENCLOSURES

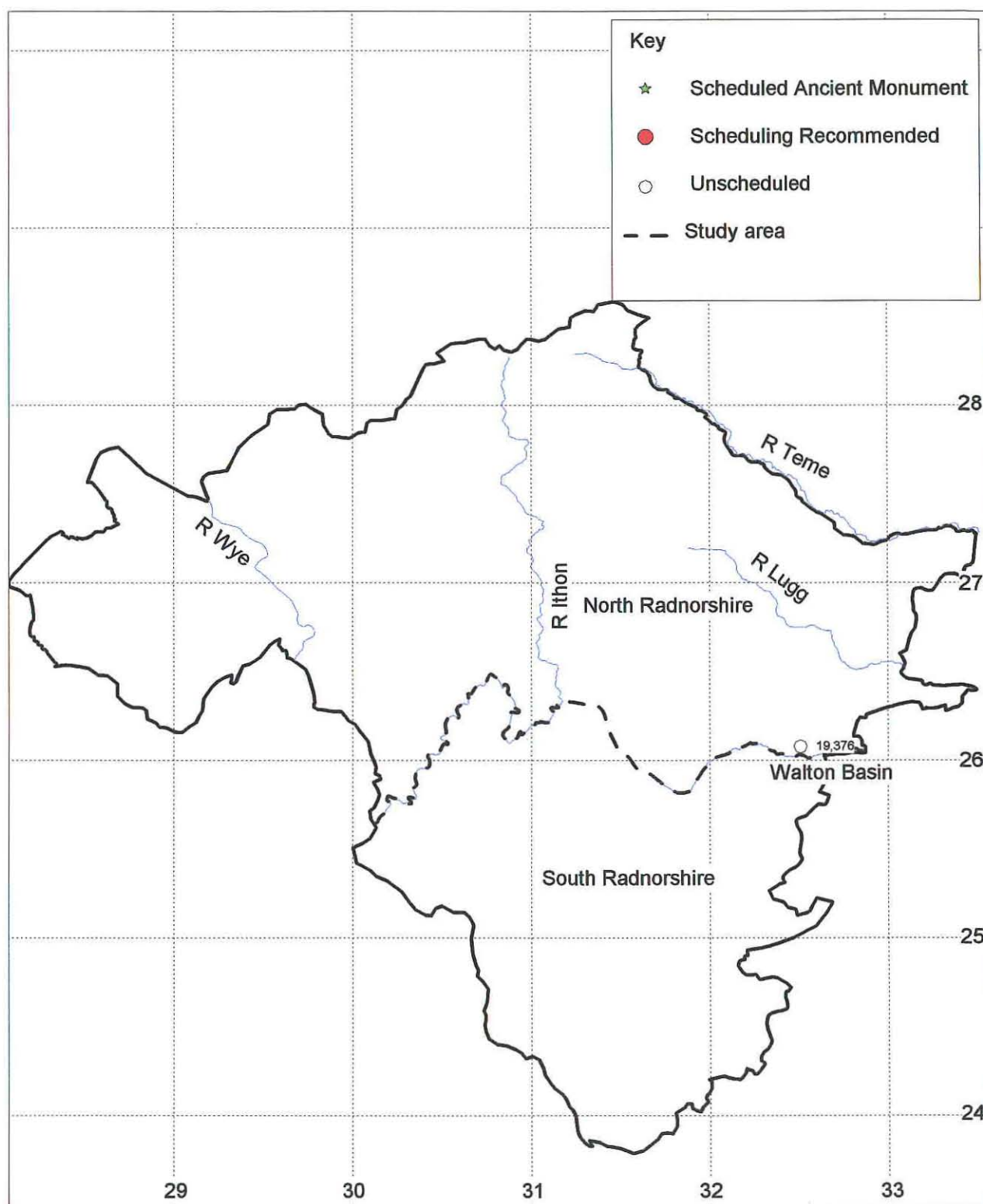
- 8.1 There is only one palisaded enclosure recorded within the study area, at Hindwell (PRN 19376) in the Walton Basin (fig. 10). The site, which was identified as a cropmark from aerial reconnaissance, is a truly remarkable discovery enclosing an area of 35ha, making it by far the largest palisaded enclosure in Britain. In a European context Hindwell is only smaller than the early Neolithic enclosure at Urmitz on the Rhine, near Koblenz (Gibson 1999a, 155-158).

Two trial excavations have revealed that the site consists of a perimeter formed by a series of intersecting post-pits, each with an attendant post-ramp. The postholes averaged 2m in depth and would have contained posts 0.8m in diameter, which may have stood at least 6m above ground (assuming that at least one third of the post height would have been buried). The remains of carbonised oak posts were found within the post-pits, from which C14 dates were obtained of 2900-2800 or 2700-2220 Cal BC 95%, and 2880-2800 or 2780-2460 Cal BC 95% (SWAN-116, 117). The spacing of the posts indicates that there were three posts every 5m, so that in a monument with a circumference of 2.35km, 1410 posts would have been required to complete the perimeter. The original appearance of the Hindwell enclosure remains uncertain as it is impossible to determine whether the posts were free-standing, with gaps in between, or whether horizontal timbers may have been used to form a solid barrier.

Topographical and geophysical survey was carried out over the enclosure as part of the SEPAH project in 1998, which revealed that the enclosure does not survive in any way as an earthwork. Magnetometry revealed a western entrance to the enclosure as well as several large pits within the interior. It was also clear that the perimeter was in places formed by a double row of posts (Gibson 1999c).

There are two round barrows (PRNs 309 and 314) within the enclosure and the north-eastern end of the Hindwell cursus (PRN 33109), as currently traceable, terminates just 20m from the western perimeter of the enclosure.

Fig. 10 Distribution of Palisaded enclosures in North Radnorshire



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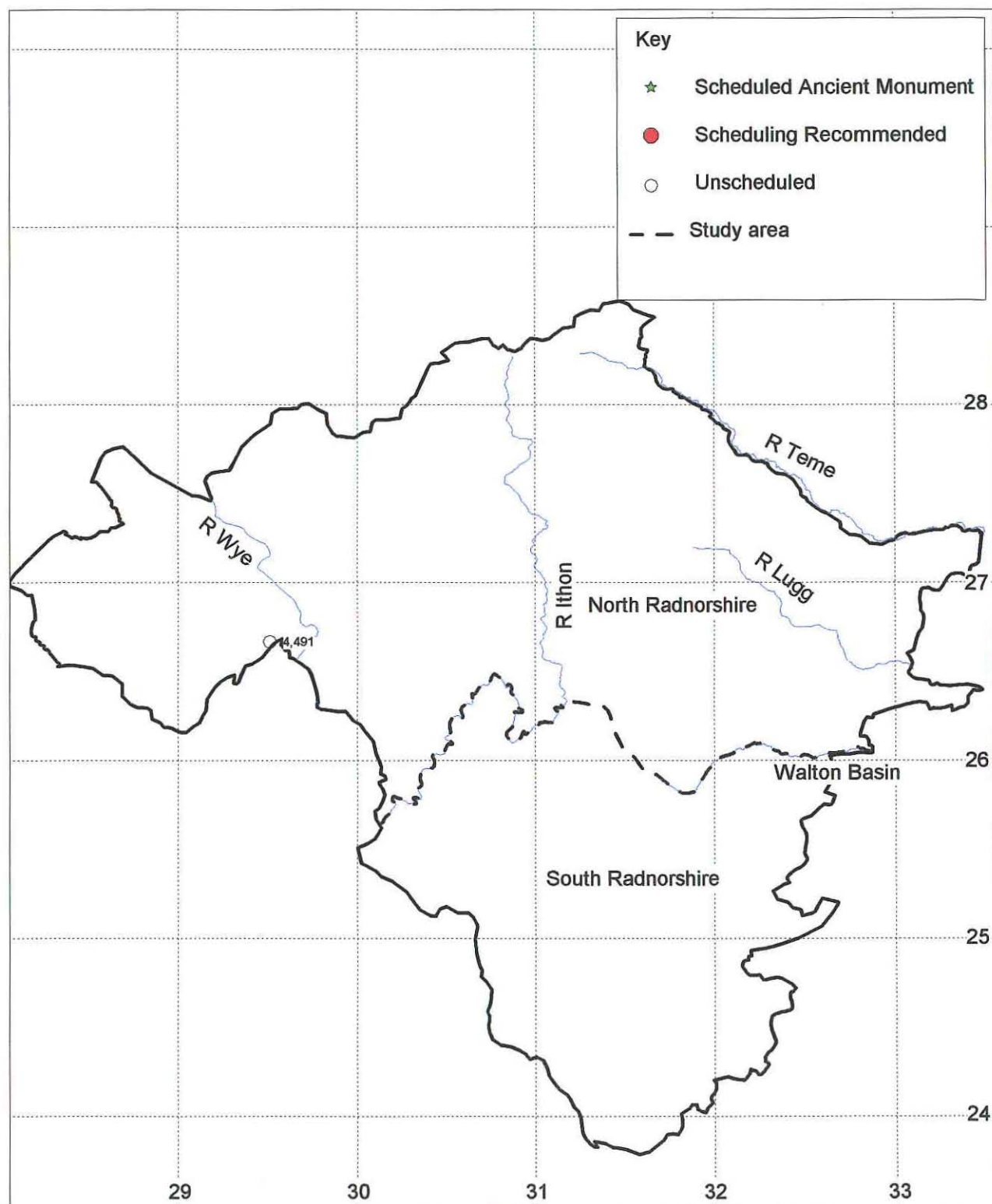
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9 PIT CIRCLES

- 9.1 Only one possible pit circle has been identified within the study area, at Coed Mynach (PRN 4491; SO 95146668), west of Rhayader (fig. 11). Plotted from aerial photography as part of the current project, the site appears to be c. 16m in diameter, with at least 7 irregularly spaced pits visible. Within the same field are a ring ditch (PRN 3746), two possible ring ditches (PRN 4489 and 4490), and a possible henge (PRN 80132).

Fig. 11 Distribution of Pit circles in North Radnorshire



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10 RING DITCHES

- 10.1 There are 20 cropmark ring ditches recorded in the SMR (fig. 12; Table 10), none of which is scheduled. As might be expected, they have a generally lowland distribution and lie in areas predominantly given to arable agriculture and valley bottom pasture. The majority (13 sites) lie within the Walton Basin, with another possibly significant cluster of three sites to the west of Rhayader. All sites were visited to check for the remains of surface mounds or other earthwork features, although none were noted.
- 10.2 The ring ditches within the study area show considerable variation in size, ranging between 6.5 to 7.5m and 48m. Although the latter is exceptionally large, there are three others in excess of 30m in diameter. The majority, however, are between 10 and 20m diameter, with only two sites between 20 and 30m diameter.

Table 10: Ring ditches within study area.

| PRN | Site name | NGR |
|-------|---------------------------|------------|
| 3726 | Llaithddu Ring Ditch ? | SO06218016 |
| 3746 | Coed Mynach Ring Ditch I | SN95076673 |
| 4489 | Coed Mynach Ring Ditch II | SN95096666 |
| 4490 | Coed Mynach Cropmark | SN95086668 |
| 5277 | Woodhouse Lane Cropmark | SO27947039 |
| 5283 | Broadheath Ring Ditch | SO33586347 |
| 5650 | Kinnerton Ring Ditch | SO2463 |
| 7022 | Burfa Bank ring ditch | SO26966124 |
| 7958 | Court Farm ring ditch II | SO258625 |
| 7959 | Court Farm ring ditch I | SO258625 |
| 33100 | Rough Close barrow | SO24326206 |
| 33111 | Evenjobb ring ditch | SO25766257 |
| 33112 | Rough Close ring ditch I | SO25436230 |
| 33113 | Evenjobb ring ditch | SO26246172 |
| 33118 | Ditchyeld ring ditch | SO27646078 |
| 33126 | Hindwell ring ditch | SO25026071 |
| 33148 | Hindwell Ash ring ditch | SO25876073 |
| 34059 | Womaston ring ditch | SO27136140 |
| 34400 | Ackwood Lane ring ditch | SO24766475 |
| 50188 | Rough Close ring ditch II | SO25356125 |

Llaithddu Ring Ditch ? (PRN 3726)

The SMR records a well-marked ring on a ridge top position, suggested as a barrow site (source RCAHM archive). There is no indication of any earthwork and the site is an unlikely one for a cropmark ring ditch.

Coed Mynach Ring Ditch I (PRN 3746)

A narrow ring ditch c. 17m in diameter is visible on oblique aerial photography, plotted as part of the current project. Within the same field are two possible ring ditches (PRNs 4489 and 4490), together with a possible henge (PRN 80132) and a possible pit circle (PRN 4491).

Coed Mynach Ring Ditch II (PRN 4489)

A possible ring ditch 20m in diameter has been identified adjacent to a possible pit circle (PRN 4491), although this remains uncertain. Within the same field are another ring ditch (PRN 3746), a possible ring ditch (PRN 4490), and with a possible henge (PRN 80132).

Coed Mynach Cropmark (PRN 4490)

The SMR records a circular cropmark 15m in diameter suggested as possibly an interrupted barrow ditch, although nothing definite could be identified on available aerial photography. Within the same field are another ring ditch (PRN 3746), a possible ring ditch (PRN 4489), together with a possible henge (PRN 80132) and a possible pit circle (PRN 4491).

Woodhouse Lane Cropmark (PRN 5277)

Aerial photography from 1977, plotted as part of the current project, shows a double-ditched ring ditch, with an outer ditch c. 48m diameter and 5m wide, and an inner ditch c. 36m diameter and 6m wide.

Broadheath Ring Ditch (PRN 5283)

A single ring ditch c. 19m diameter with a ditch c. 2m wide and a possible central pit slightly off-centre to west was plotted as part of the current project.

Kinnerton Ring Ditch (PRN 5650)

The SMR records a poorly located ring ditch which it has not been possible to identify.

Burfa Bank ring ditch (PRN 7022)

A possible ring ditch has been plotted from aerial photography as a single, narrow, sub-circular ditch measuring 35 x 30m.

Court Farm ring ditch I and II (PRNs 7958-9)

The SMR records two ring ditches identified from aerial photography in 1985, although the only available photography shows a different ring ditch (PRN 33111). It is considered likely that these two are spurious identifications.

Rough Close barrow (PRN 33100)

A double ditched ring ditch has been plotted from aerial photography with an outer ditch c. 34m diameter and 2.5m wide, and an inner ditch 21m diameter and 3m wide. A central pit c. 4.5m across has also been identified.

Evenjobb ring ditch (PRN 33111)

Aerial photography in 1995 revealed a cropmark suggesting part of a narrow circular ring ditch c. 24m diameter.

Rough Close ring ditch I (PRN 33112)

Aerial photography shows an indistinct, irregular ring ditch 37-39m in diameter.

Evenjobb ring ditch (PRN 33113)

A single ring ditch c. 12m diameter has been plotted from aerial photography as part of the current project.

Ditchyeld ring ditch (PRN 33118)

A single ring ditch c. 16m diameter has been plotted from aerial photography as part of the current project. The site is bisected by a field boundary, the eastern two thirds being visible while the western side is under a different crop and could not be identified.

Hindwell ring ditch (PRN 33126)

A small, irregular ring ditch has been identified, c. 6.5 to 7.5m in diameter.

Hindwell Ash ring ditch (PRN 33148)

A double ring ditch has been plotted from aerial photography with an outer ditch 16m in diameter, and an inner ditch 7m in diameter.

Womaston ring ditch (PRN 34059)

The SMR records a large ring ditch which roughly coincides with the area of a flint scatter (PRN 2213).

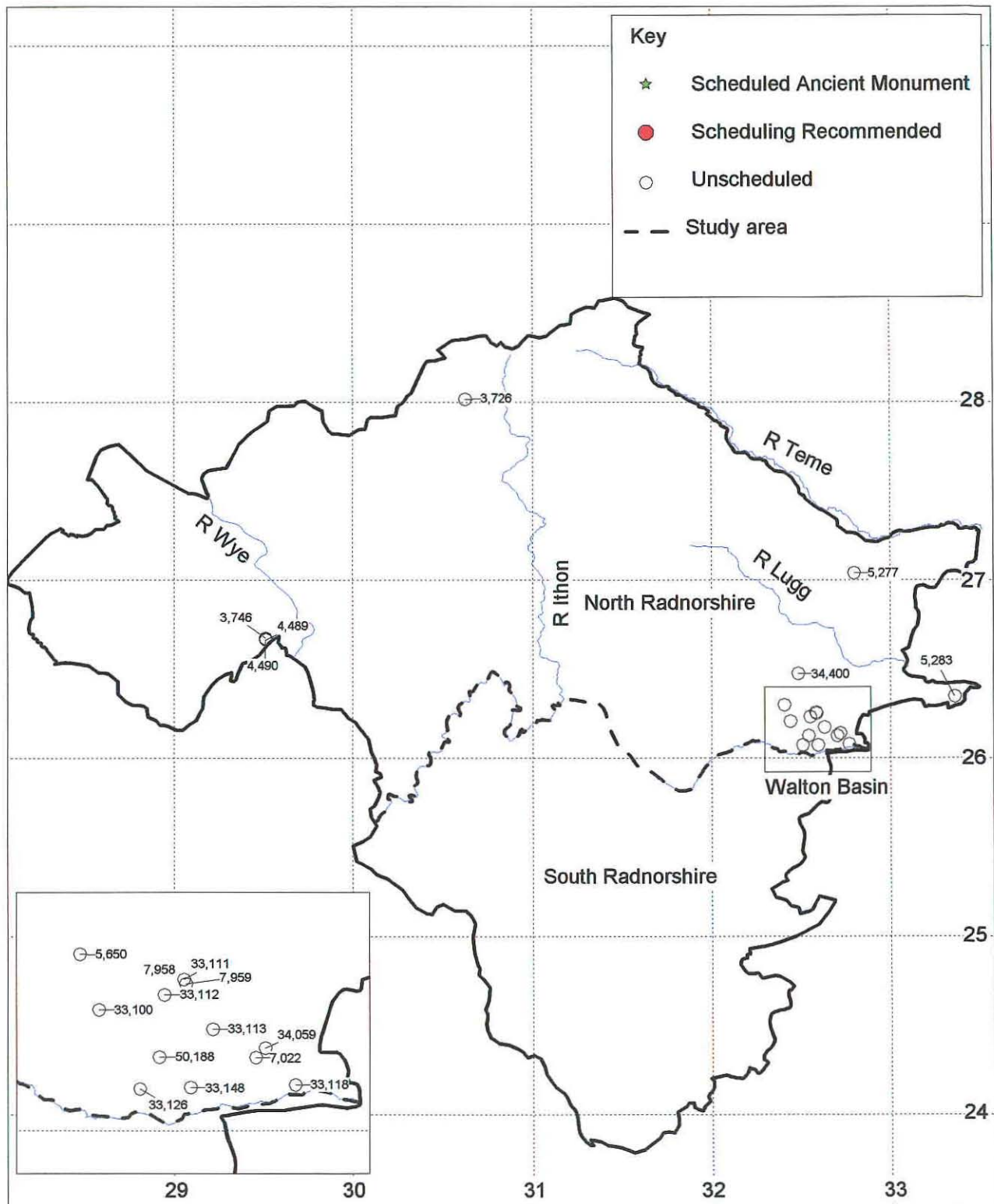
Ackwood Lane ring ditch (PRN 34400)

Aerial photography in 1996 has revealed a small, narrow ring ditch c. 10m diameter.

Rough Close ring ditch II (PRN 50188)

A single ring ditch c. 12-14m diameter has been plotted from aerial photography.

Fig. 12 Distribution of Ring ditches in North Radnorshire



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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), small circular cairns (c. 5m diam) with an outer kerb of disproportionately large stones (kerb cairns), some defined by kerbs or with other structural features (structured cairns) and some defined by low platforms (platform cairns). A further sub-type, Round barrow (large), includes sites which either due to size (over 30m diameter) or height (over 3m) would appear to be set apart from smaller monuments. Earthen barrows and stone cairns can sometimes be distinguished, their construction materials generally reflecting local geology and soils. As these various monuments tend to be broadly contemporary and to have much the same function, allowing, perhaps, for regional/typological idiosyncrasies, they have been treated here under the broad title of round barrow as they tend to share a common sepulchro-ritual role.
- 11.2 There are 152 round barrows or possible round barrows of various forms recorded in the SMR (fig. 13), 44 of which are scheduled and a further 38 are now to be recommended for scheduling. A breakdown of round barrows by sub-type (fig. 14; Table 11) 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 so the total of 99 for round barrows also includes sites which have been either destroyed or were not located during the survey and for which a sub-type cannot therefore be determined. The figures are not definitive but are subject to the vagaries of field observation, monument preservation and fieldworkers' interpretation.

Table 11: Round barrow sub-types

| Type | No. of sites |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Round barrow | 99 |
| Round barrow (cairn) | 33 |
| Round barrow (kerb cairn) | 1 |
| Round barrow (large) | 7 |
| Round barrow (platform cairn) | - |
| Round barrow (ring cairn) | 4 |
| Round barrow (structured cairn) | 8 |
| Total | 152 |

- 11.3 The distribution of sub-types reveals a number of trends, the most notable of which is a general transition from round barrows to cairns to the west of the lthron. This is largely a reflection of topography and geology, with the western area being generally upland with easily available stone. The relatively low numbers of structured cairns may be a reflection of condition and covering vegetation, so that features such as a kerb are not generally visible.
- 11.4 Round barrows show a considerable variation in size (fig. 15; Table 12) with 31 sites at the lower end of the scale measuring less than 10m in diameter, and 7 sites measuring over 30m in diameter. The larger barrows are all within the Walton Basin, while the smallest size-range may suggest some possible confusion with clearance cairns in some instances, especially since their distribution is markedly upland, but the majority of sites are probably reliable identifications. The most common size range for barrows in the study area is between 10 and 20m, accounting for 51 sites (34%). There are 19 sites for which diameters are not recorded due to the sites having been lost or destroyed.

Table 12: Round barrow sizes

| Size range | No. of sites | % |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| <10m | 31 | 20 |
| 10-20m | 51 | 34 |
| 20-30m | 34 | 22 |
| 30-60m | 7 | 5 |
| not recorded | 29 | 19 |
| Total | 152 | 100 |

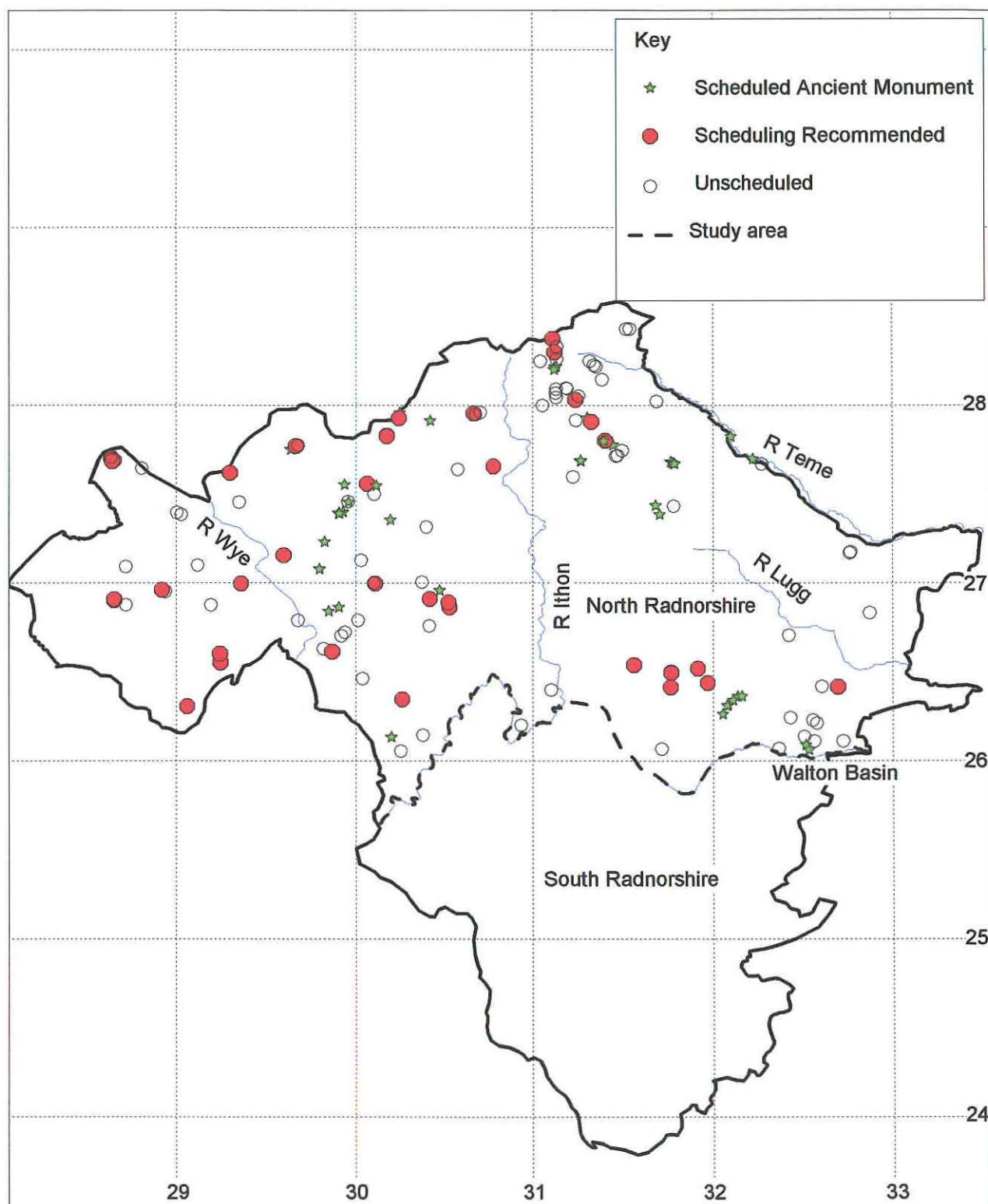
- 11.5 There is a clear trend for round barrows to be situated in prominent locations, either on summits or ridges, or in locations such as the shoulder edge (or false crest) or a col, which give the appearance of being on the skyline when viewed from the valley below. Such sitings account for 42% of round barrow locations, although statistics were only available for 107 of the 152 round barrows. A particularly good example is the edge of the upland to the north-west of the Walton Basin (Whimble, Whinyard Rocks and Bache Hill) where six barrows are sited such that they appear on the skyline when viewed from much of the area below. Of the 15% of sites recorded as being in valley bottom locations, the majority are within the Walton Basin which is itself a gently undulating landscape with local summits which tend to be favoured locations.

Table 13: Round barrow siting

| Siting | no. sites | % |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| col | 4 | 4 |
| hill slope | 8 | 8 |
| plateau | 13 | 12 |
| ridge | 10 | 9 |
| river terrace | 6 | 6 |
| shoulder edge | 23 | 21 |
| summit | 27 | 25 |
| valley bottom | 16 | 15 |
| Total | 149 | 100 |

- 11.6 It has been argued that a wealth of archaeological information may be preserved within the fragile contexts which are receiving protection from the covering mounds of round barrows, either in the form of satellite burials and/or protected land surfaces (Gibson 1998a). Round barrows should not, therefore, simply be viewed in terms of the survival of the upstanding monument, but also in relation to an important archaeological resource sealed beneath it.

Fig. 13 Distribution of Round barrows in North Radnorshire

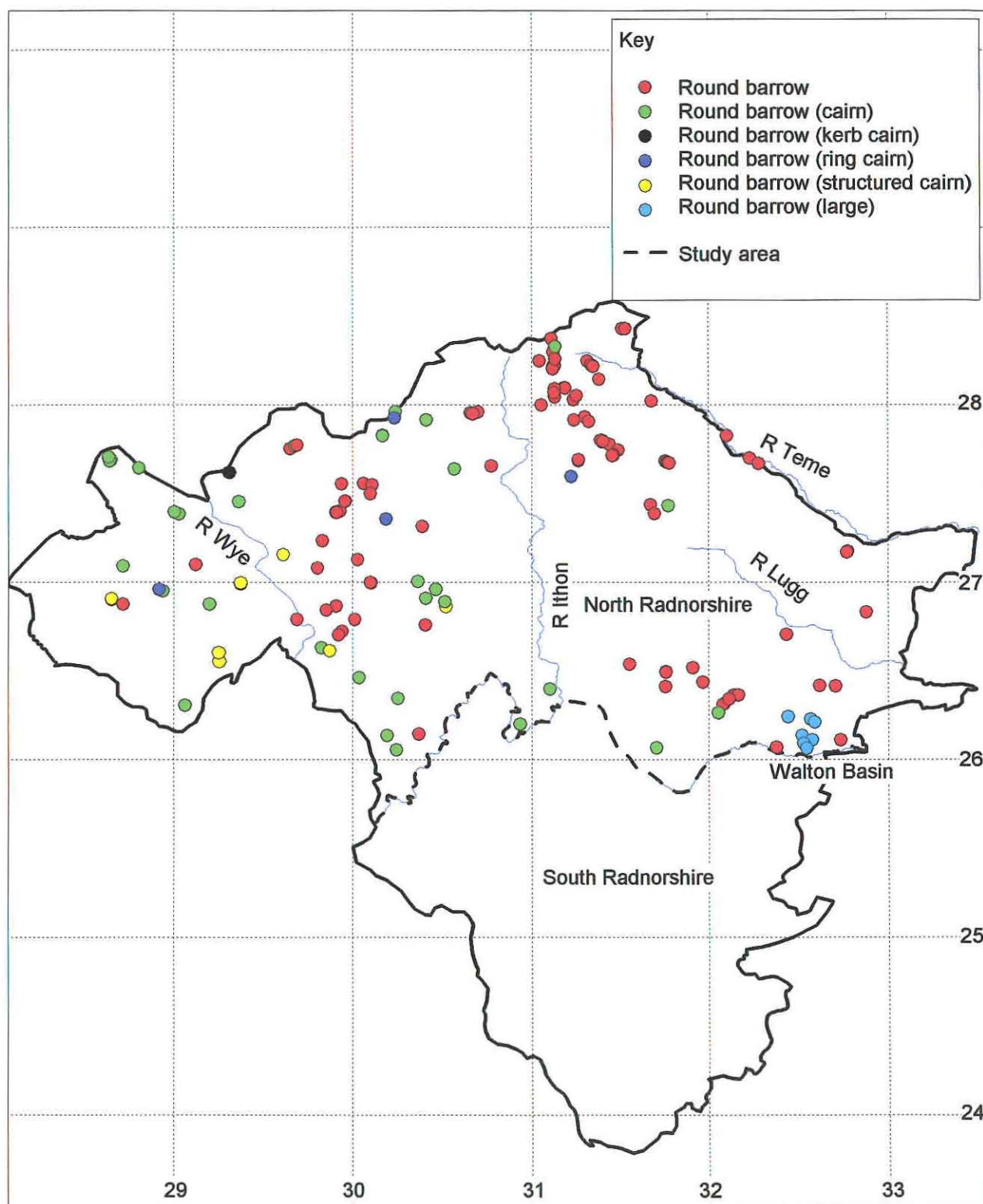


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Fig. 14 Distribution of Round barrows by type in North Radnorshire

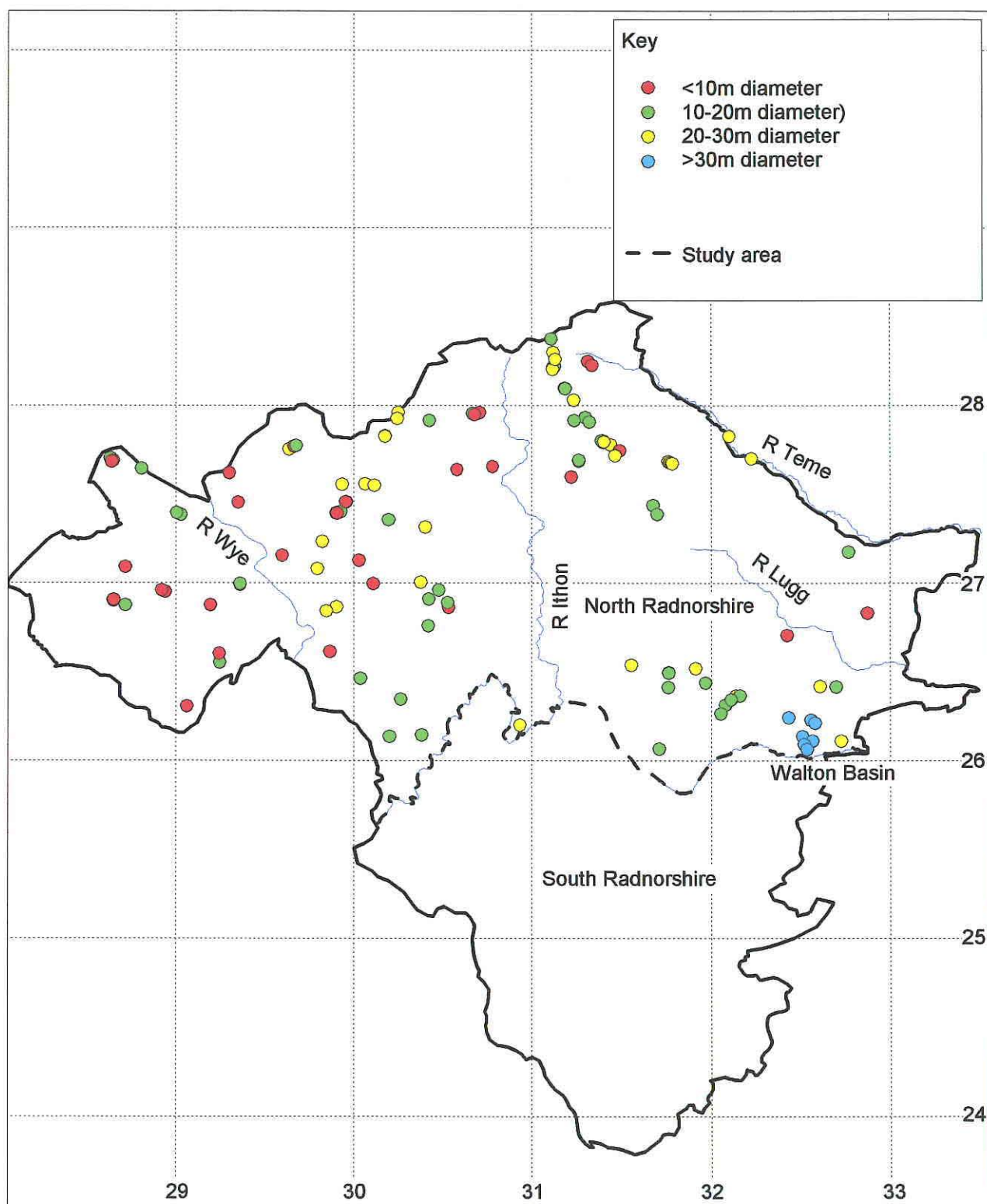


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Fig. 15 Distribution of Round barrows by size in North Radnorshire



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12 ROUND BARROW CEMETERIES

- 12.1 The current definition for a round barrow cemetery is a group of two or more round barrows or ring-ditches within reasonably close proximity to each other. Those groupings which have been identified within the study area include two pairs of barrows and two larger groups, with a further two groups of monuments whose identification is far from certain (fig. 16; Table 14). The grouping of sites in this manner has been used with some caution and only those sites which appear to have definite associations have been included.

Table 14 Round barrow cemeteries within the study area

| PRN | Site name | NGR |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1938 | Cilfachau Cropmarks | SO16158281 |
| 4124 | Esgair Rhiwlan Mounds | SN876712 |
| 81210 | Cwm Bwch Barrow Cemetery | SO17586497 |
| 81211 | Rhos Crug Barrow Cemetery | SO16717438 |
| 81212 | Beacon Hill Barrow Cemetery | SO17557685 |
| 81213 | Cwm Difwg Barrow Cemetery | SN99037396 |

Cilfachau Cropmarks (PRN1938)

The SMR records three cropmark circles of up to 10m diameter, identified from vertical aerial photography. These sites have not been confirmed and their individual locations remains unknown. It is possible that if the cropmarks do represent three ring ditches they may not be in close enough proximity to be considered a round barrow cemetery.

Esgair Rhiwlan Mounds (PRN 4124)

A group of at least 40 roughly circular or slightly elongated mounds has been identified extending over at least a 100m length of the broad ridge. The mounds are generally 3-4m across and up to 0.4m high, some with flat tops. There is no obvious pattern to the distribution with the mounds not in groups or noticeably more concentrated in any one area. Each mound is covered in short grass in an area of generally long, tussock grass and probing suggests a stony composition. The mounds are not obviously clearance and have been tentatively identified as possible burial cairns although their dating and function remain unknown.

Cwm Bwch Barrow Cemetery (PRN 81210)

A pair of round barrows 20m apart are situated on the shoulder edge on the western side of the Radnor Forest uplands, with extensive views to the west and north. The northern barrow (PRN 994) is 11m in diameter and 0.7m high, with the southern barrow (PRN 995) 14m in diameter and 1.2m high.

Rhos Crug Barrow Cemetery (PRN 81211)

A pair of round barrows only 2m apart are situated on the summit of Rhos Crug. The larger, western barrow (PRN 1109) is 17m in diameter and 1.8m high, while the eastern barrow (PRN 1110) is 13m in diameter and 1.6m high.

Beacon Hill Barrow Cemetery (PRN 81212)

A group of four barrows (PRNs 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980) on the summit of Beacon Hill are aligned roughly west-north-west to east-south-east. The barrows are spaced between 60 and 100m apart and are all of similar size and form, ranging between 21 and 25m diameter and 1.4 to 1.8m high, with flat summits.

Cwm Difwg Barrow Cemetery (PRN 81213)

A group of four barrows (PRNs 1668, 5730, 5731 and 5732), now bisected by a road, lie within an area 38 x 25m. The barrows are unusual within the study in having earthwork remains for the surrounding ditches. None of the barrows is more than 10m from its nearest neighbour and the ditches of two are almost touching. The central mounds are between 6 and 12m diameter and 0.8 to 1.2m high. The excavation of one of the barrows revealed a narrow sloping berm and a mound of stiff loam and clay with a gravel capping. Although no finds were recovered, covered carbonised planks were revealed, apparently dragged from the pyre, with a few cremated bones scattered over the pyre area (Burgess 1961).

11 STANDING STONES

- 11.1 There are 19 single standing stones or possible standing stones within the study area (fig. 17; Table 15), together with two pairs, or possible pairs of standing stones (fig. 18). It has been suggested that those within the Walton Basin may form two linear arrangements, possibly marking ancient routes from the basin interior to the Midlands plain (Gibson 1999a). The majority of standing stones are in valley bottom locations, although one is sited on a col, one on a ridge and six on hill slopes or plateaux.

Table 15: Standing stones within study area

| PRN | Name | NGR |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 274 | Upper Dolau Stone | SO142669 |
| 275 | Ty Du Stone | SO13306663 |
| 299 | Court Farm Boulder | SO25676230 |
| 306 | Knobley Stone | SO26306132 |
| 869 | Maen Serth Esgair Dderw Stone | SN94306988 |
| 901 | Maengwyngweddw Stone | SN92577057 |
| 1069 | Kinnerton Court Stone II | SO24496281 |
| 1070 | Kinnerton Court Stone I | SO24556274 |
| 1073 | Hindwell Stone | SO24916093 |
| 1117 | Pant y Caregl Stone | SO20087909 |
| 1154 | Llyn Dwr Stone | SO04776960 |
| 1880 | Maen Stone | SO05628057 |
| 1950 | Henriw Standing Stone | SN96377764 |
| 2036 | Wern Stone | SO03076328 |
| 2832 | Cefn Llyn Stone | SO02046506 |
| 3736 | Cefn Llanerchi standing stone (pair) | SN8984163516 |
| 4219 | Elvine's Farm Stone | SO28736832 |
| 4226 | Burfa Stone | SO27586136 |
| 5183 | Ynys standing stone (pair) ? | SN99786414 |
| 6716 | Bryn Titli stone | SN93357538 |
| 6833 | Cwm Du stone | SO17366144 |
| 80133 | Penglaneinion standing stone (pair) ? | SN9039063270 |
| 81214 | Cwm y Saeson standing stone (pair) | SN9507776976 |

Upper Dolau Stone (PRN 274)

The SMR records a poorly located standing stone identified by Grimes on an unpublished map. A field visit failed to identify the site at the recorded grid reference, although there is a large boulder in the field on the north side of the stream at SO 14256690, which has obviously been cleared from the field and dumped down the slope above the river.

Ty Du Stone (PRN 275)

A standing stone, which was located adjacent to the river, fell in March 1939 following the erosion of the river bank and has now been lost.

Court Farm Boulder (PRN 299)

The SMR records a weathered boulder 0.8 x 0.7 x 0.2m lying in a hedgerow in the Walton Basin. A depression on the upper surface had been suggested as a possible cup mark (Dunn 1974). A recent field visit failed to locate the stone.

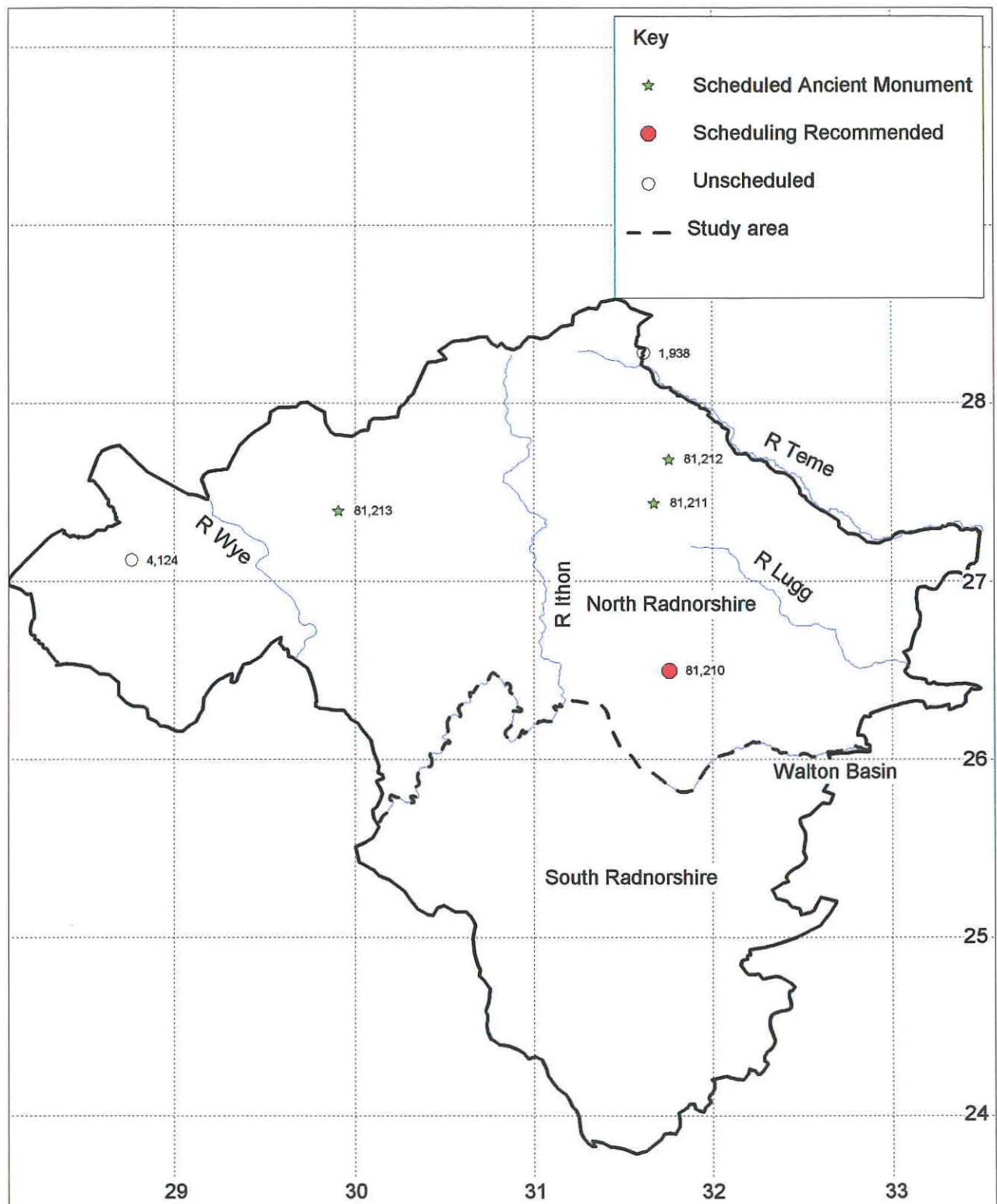
Knobley Stone (PRN 306)

A boulder-like stone located in the Walton Basin has deep natural fissures and hollows. It measures 1.3m high, 1.3 wide and 1.25m thick. It is uncertain whether this is a standing stone or a boulder.

Maen Serth Esgair Dderw Stone (PRN 869)

A large standing stone, also referred to as Carreg Bica, is located on the south side of a ridge to the west of the Wye. The stone stands 2.1m high, 0.53m wide and 0.23m and has been re-erected on a concrete

Fig. 16 Distribution of Round barrow cemeteries in North Radnorshire



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base. The stone, which is aligned north-south, has an incised cross on its east face, which may be secondary. The stone is leaning slightly to the west and there is slight sheep scour at the base. Tradition has it that the stone was erected to mark the spot of the murder of Einion Clud, a Welsh chieftain of Elvel in the late 12th Century (RCAHM 1913).

Maengwyngwedd Stone (PRN 901)

An irregular, large quartz boulder c. 0.85m high x 0.85m wide with sheep scour on the south side. It is uncertain whether this is prehistoric or a later boundary marker as the site is recorded as lying on the boundary dividing the manor of Grange Cwmdeuddwr from the lordship of Melenydd (RCAHM 1913).

Kinnerton Court Stone II (PRN 1069)

A recumbent stone 0.9m long x 0.7m wide x 0.4m thick, probably displaced from its original position and now on the roadside verge. The stone is located in the Walton Basin. Uncertain whether it is prehistoric or a later boundary marker.

Kinnerton Court Stone I (PRN 1070)

A weathered stone 0.9m high, 0.9m wide and 0.65m thick. Sheep scour has created a hollow 0.3m deep around the base of the stone. The stone is located in the Walton Basin.

Hindwell Stone (PRN 1073)

A possible standing stone located in the Walton Basin, which may have originally been a glacial erratic. The stone is aligned east-west, measuring 1.65m long, 1.1m wide and 1m high.

Pant y Caregl Stone (PRN 1117)

A recumbent stone of conglomerate c. 2m in length with an uneven surface. Possibly a standing stone, or a natural glacial erratic. The stone is located on the south-west side of the Teme valley.

Llyn Dwr Stone (PRN 1154)

A standing stone 0.75m high, 0.36m wide and 0.35m thick, leaning slightly to the west. The stone is sited along a ridge close to round barrow PRN 1153, and lies within felled forestry and has marker post adjacent to it.

Maen Stone (PRN 1880)

The SMR records a low boulder standing about 1.2m high, which used to be known as 'the maen stone'. A field visit failed to find any evidence for the stone.

Henriw Standing Stone (PRN 1950)

A standing stone in the Dulas valley was originally recorded as being part of a group of five stones, four of which have since been removed (RCAHM 1913, 142). It has been suggested that these may have formed a four-poster stone circle (PRN 81215). The surviving stone is also close to a possible stone row (PRN 900), round barrow (PRN 1946), and 1.5km east of standing stone (pair) PRN 81214. The stone is rectangular in section, 1.06m wide and 0.61m thick and rising to a point at 2.4m above ground level. Small stones around the base may be packers, or possibly clearance, and the stone now stands on a slight mound, possibly as a result of ploughing.

Wern Stone (PRN 2036)

A possible standing stone, now recumbent, which has obviously been cleared from its original position. Length 1.5m, width 0.6m, thickness 0.55m, tapering at one end.

Cefn Llyn Stone (PRN 2832)

An impressive standing stone in a valley bottom location, aligned roughly north-south with the north face having a vein of quartz covering most of the surface. The stone stands to a height of 1.4m and is 1.3m wide and 0.65m thick. The stone was pulled down in 1944 under government ploughing regulations, but re-erected after the war in the same position and orientation as before.

Cefn Llanerchi standing stone (pair) (PRN 3736)

A pair of very large standing stones aligned north-east to south-west. The south-western stone is recumbent and measures 3.65m x 0.6m. The north-eastern stone is almost recumbent, measuring 2.35 x

0.6 x 0.35m, and has a hollow from sheep scour around one end. The stones may originally have stood 2.6m apart centre to centre. Located on an upland plateau in the Elan Valley, the general area has good palaeoenvironmental potential with possibility of peat deposits.

Elvine's Farm Stone (PRN 4219)

A possible standing stone 0.5m high, 0.4m wide and 0.1m thick, situated on a summit adjacent to a possible round barrow (PRN 4218).

Burfa Stone (PRN 4226)

The SMR records a large boulder, possibly a standing stone, situated in a field bank. A site visit failed to identify the site.

Ynys standing stone (pair) (PRN 5183)

The SMR records two stones 1.1m apart in a valley bottom location. Both are of fine sandstone and aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. The western stone is 0.75m long, 0.35m wide and 0.8m high, while the eastern stone is 0.8m long, 0.45m wide and 0.85m high. The stones were last recorded in 1978 by the Ordnance Survey and a recent field visit failed to identify them, suggesting that they may have been cleared.

Bryn Titli stone (PRN 6716)

A possible standing stone consisting of an upright block of quartz 1m high, 0.5m wide and 0.5m thick, aligned east-south-east to west-north-west. The stone is sited on a hillslope on the edge of an upland plateau to the east of the Wye.

Cwm Du stone (PRN 6833)

A possible standing stone, now recumbent, which has apparently fallen to the south. However, what is now the upper face is considerably less weathered than the other visible sides, which may suggest that it has been turned. No differential weathering to suggest that it was ever partly buried. The stone is 1m long, 1m wide and 0.38m thick, lying in a hollow resulting from sheep scour. The stone is sited on a col, along a routeway across the Radnor Hills and would be consistent with this having been a standing stone, although it could equally be a boundary marker.

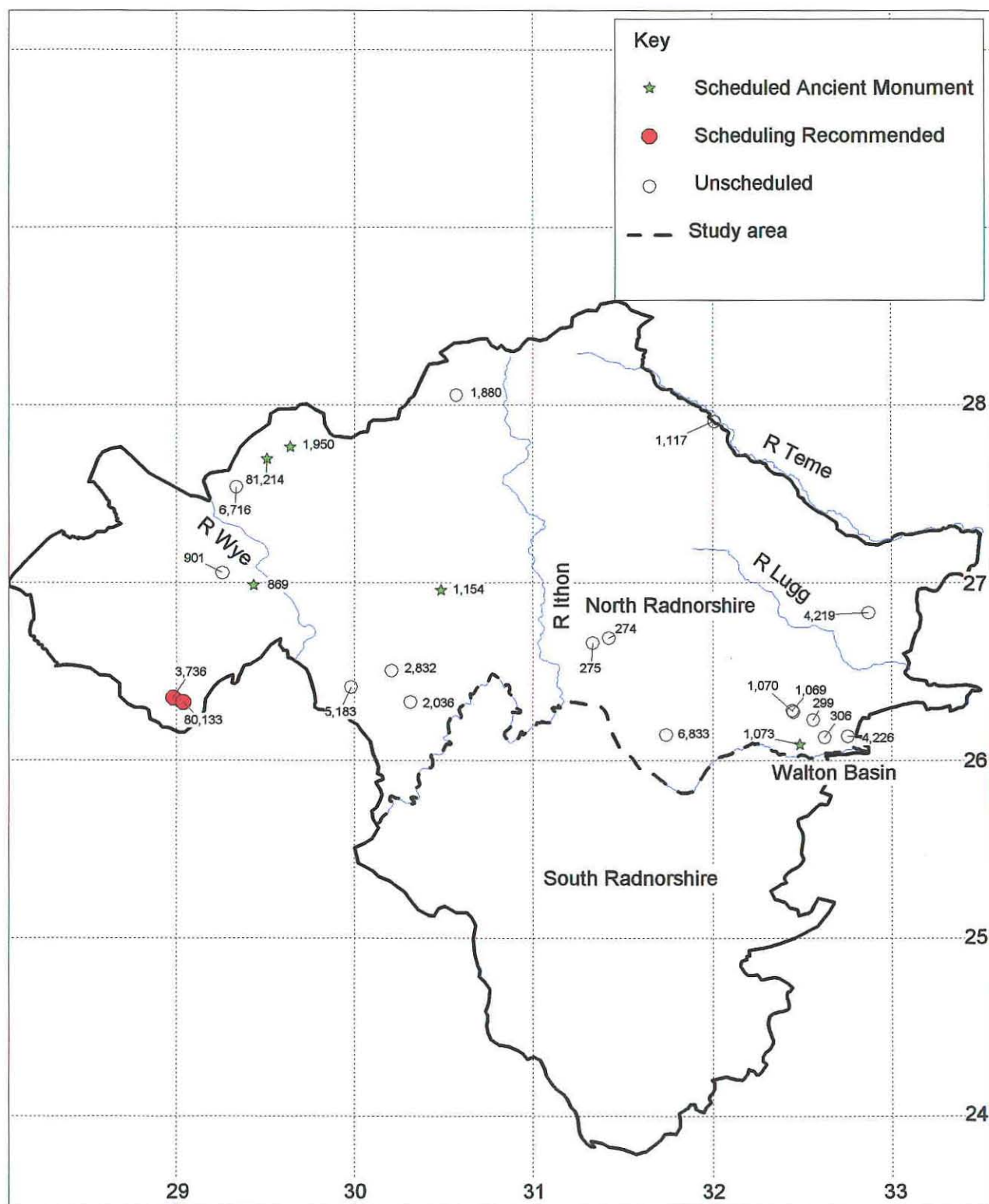
Penglaneinion standing stone (pair) (PRN 80133)

A possible pair of standing stones consisting of one large recumbent stone 1.76 x 1.0 x 0.5m and a second upright stone, measuring 0.62 x 0.44 x 0.44m, lying 11m to the west. The site lies on an upland plateau in the Elan Valley, in the same area as a stone row (PRN 874).

Cwm y Saeson standing stone (pair) (PRN 81214)

A pair of standing stones, one of which is recumbent, traditionally sited to mark the spot where 'the great battle ended' (RCAHM 1913). The upright stone is aligned north-east to south-west, standing 2m high, 2.25m wide and 0.3m thick. The recumbent stone is 2.3m long, 1.1m wide and 0.3m thick. The stones are located in the Dulas valley, with another standing stone (PRN 1950) and possible stone row (PRN 900) 1.5km to the east.

Fig. 17 Distribution of Standing stones in North Radnorshire

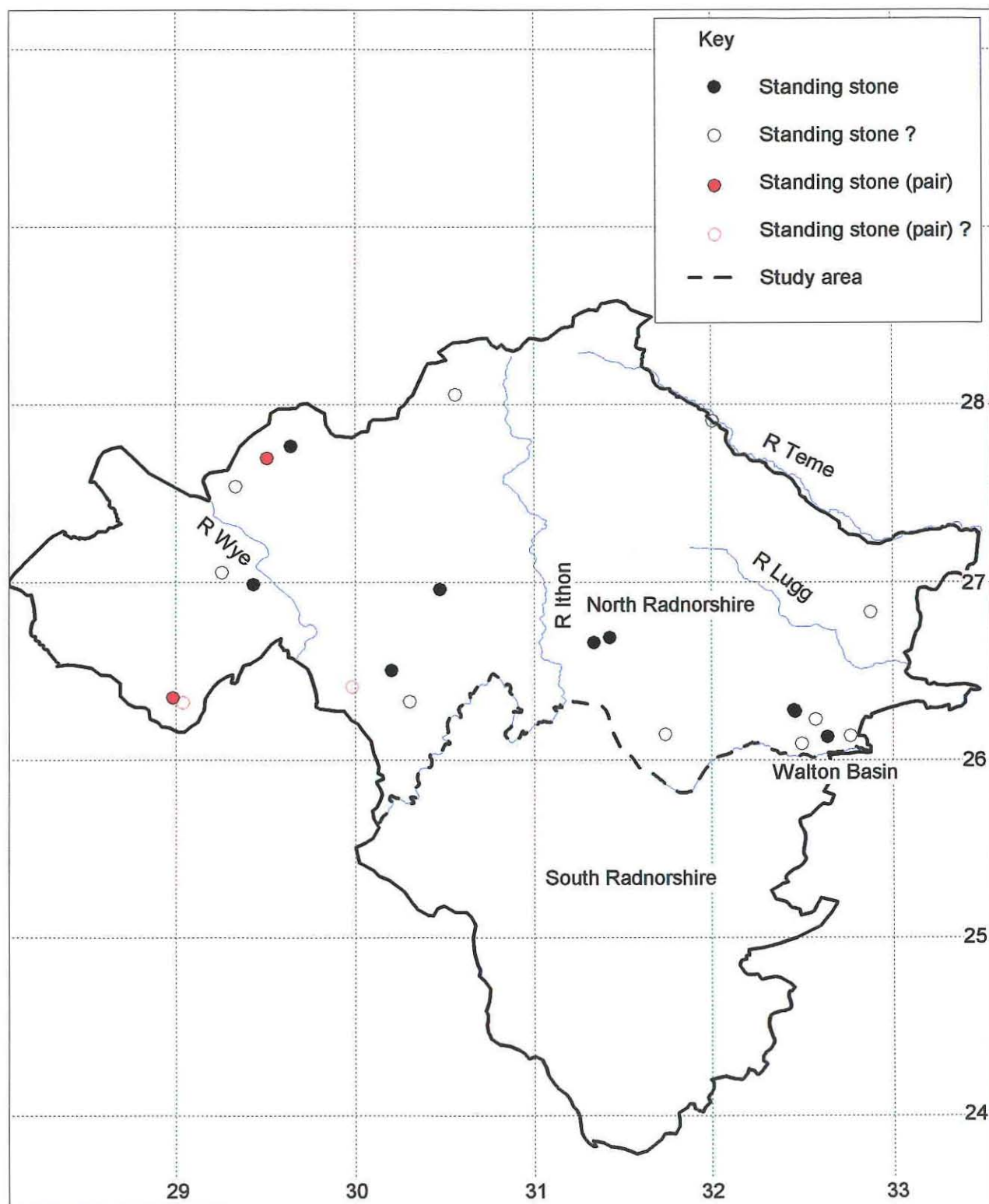


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Fig. 18 Distribution of Standing stones by type in North Radnorshire



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12 STONE CIRCLES

12.1 There are three recorded stone circles within the study area (fig. 19; Table 16), only two of which survive.

Table 16: Stone circles within study area

| PRN | Name | NGR |
|-------|--------------------------------|------------|
| 957 | Fowler's Armchair Stone Circle | SO04167917 |
| 1072 | Four Stones | SO24576080 |
| 81215 | Henriw stone circle ? | SN96377764 |

Fowler's Armchair Stone Circle (PRN 957)

The site has been badly damaged in the past and it is no longer certain what form it originally took, nor whether the remains do in fact represent part of a stone circle. Although earlier records suggest as many as eight stones, there are presently six stones forming an arc which may represent the south-west part of a circle approximately 13m in diameter. Within this is the large stone known as Fowler's armchair, which is an irregular weathered block of sandstone about 0.9m high. It is possible that some of the stones have been moved relatively recently to form a more convincing circle.

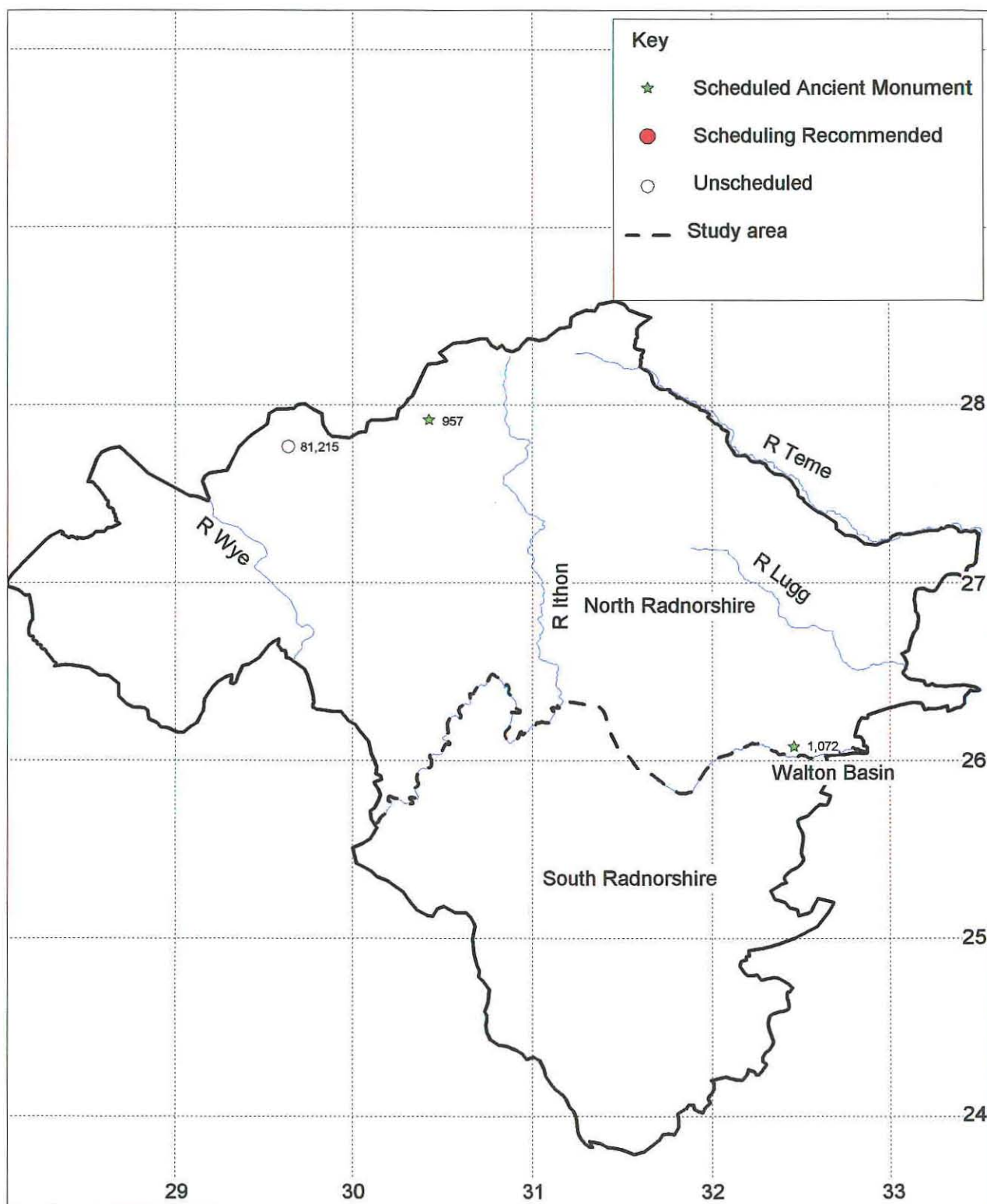
Four Stones (PRN 1072)

The site comprises four substantial stones located in the Walton Basin and aligned on the four cardinal points of the compass. The south-west stone measures 1.55m high, the north-west stone 1.92m high, the north-east stone 0.98m high and the south-east stone 0.92m high. The site is one of only a few four-poster stone circles outside the English/Scottish border and the only confirmed site in Wales, although a second site (PRN 81215 below) has been tentatively identified.

Henriw stone circle ? (PRN 81215)

A single surviving standing stone (PRN 1950) is recorded as originally having been associated with four other such stones 'two large and two small stones arrange quadrangularly', named 'Dau fraich a dau law' (two arms and two hands). The stones were removed during the 19th century during agricultural improvements (Williams 1905, 274; RCAHM 1913, 142). The site has since been interpreted as a possible four-poster stone circle similar to the Four Stones in the Walton Basin (Burl 1988, 202-3).

Fig. 19 Distribution of Stone circles in North Radnorshire



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13 STONE ROWS

13. 1 There are four stone rows recorded within the study area (fig. 20; Table 17).

Table 17: Stone rows within study area

| PRN | Name | NGR |
|------|----------------------------|------------|
| 874 | Rhosygelynnen Stones | SO90546309 |
| 900 | Cae Garreg Stone Alignment | SO96287761 |
| 1643 | Esgair Penygarreg Stones | SO91446808 |
| 6710 | Gwastad stone row | SO93707461 |

Rhosygelynnen Stones (PRN 874)

An east-west alignment of six stones with an overall length of 0.5m, three of which remain standing and three are recumbent. The site lies on a level plateau in a slight hollow. The stones are spaced 0.45 to 1.45m apart and range in height from 0.62m to 1.6m, although one recumbent stone is 2.75m long. The site lies on an upland plateau in the Elan Valley, in the same area as a possible standing stone (pair) (PRN 80133) and a round barrow (cairn) (PRN 4203).

Cae Garreg Stone Alignment (PRN 900)

The SMR records an east-west alignment of eight standing stones set on a low and apparently artificial mound, 30m long and 6m wide, in the Dulas valley near standing stone (PRN 1950). The stones were apparently inscribed and facing to the north. RCAHM (1913) identified the holes from which eight standing stones had been removed around 1890, seven of which were used to prevent erosion of the river bank. Seven stones were at that time seen in the river bed and bank, measuring on average 2m x 0.9m x 0.6m. A recent field visit identified four boulders in the river, although it was uncertain whether these represented any of the stones in question, and there was no indication of the position of the stone holes.

Esgair Penygarreg Stones (PRN 1643)

A stone row on a south-west facing hillslope overlooking the Penygarreg Reservoir in the Elan Valley. The row of three stones is aligned at 75 degrees magnetic north, with only the eastern stone still standing. The erect stone is 0.5m high, 0.76m long and 0.12m thick, leaning slightly to the south with sheep scour at the base. The middle stone is recumbent, having fallen to the south and is mostly grassed over. The western stone is also recumbent, and has fallen to the south, and measures 1.98m in length, 0.82m wide and 0.18m thick.

Gwastad stone row (PRN 6710)

The SMR records four stones almost in straight a line, one upright, the rest on edge, with two others 17m away. The site is situated on a saddle of land between summits. A recent field visit failed to identify the site.

Fig. 20 Distribution of Stone rows in North Radnorshire



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14 STONE SETTINGS

- 13.1 There are two sites currently recorded as stone settings within the study area (fig. 21; Table 18), neither of which is scheduled. Stone settings are difficult to define, to date and to interpret, and the two sites listed are quite different.

Table 18: Stone Settings within the study area.

| PRN | Site name | NGR |
|------|-------------------|------------|
| 2038 | Cae Gerrig Stones | SO03606449 |
| 6676 | Fualt stones | SO02557950 |

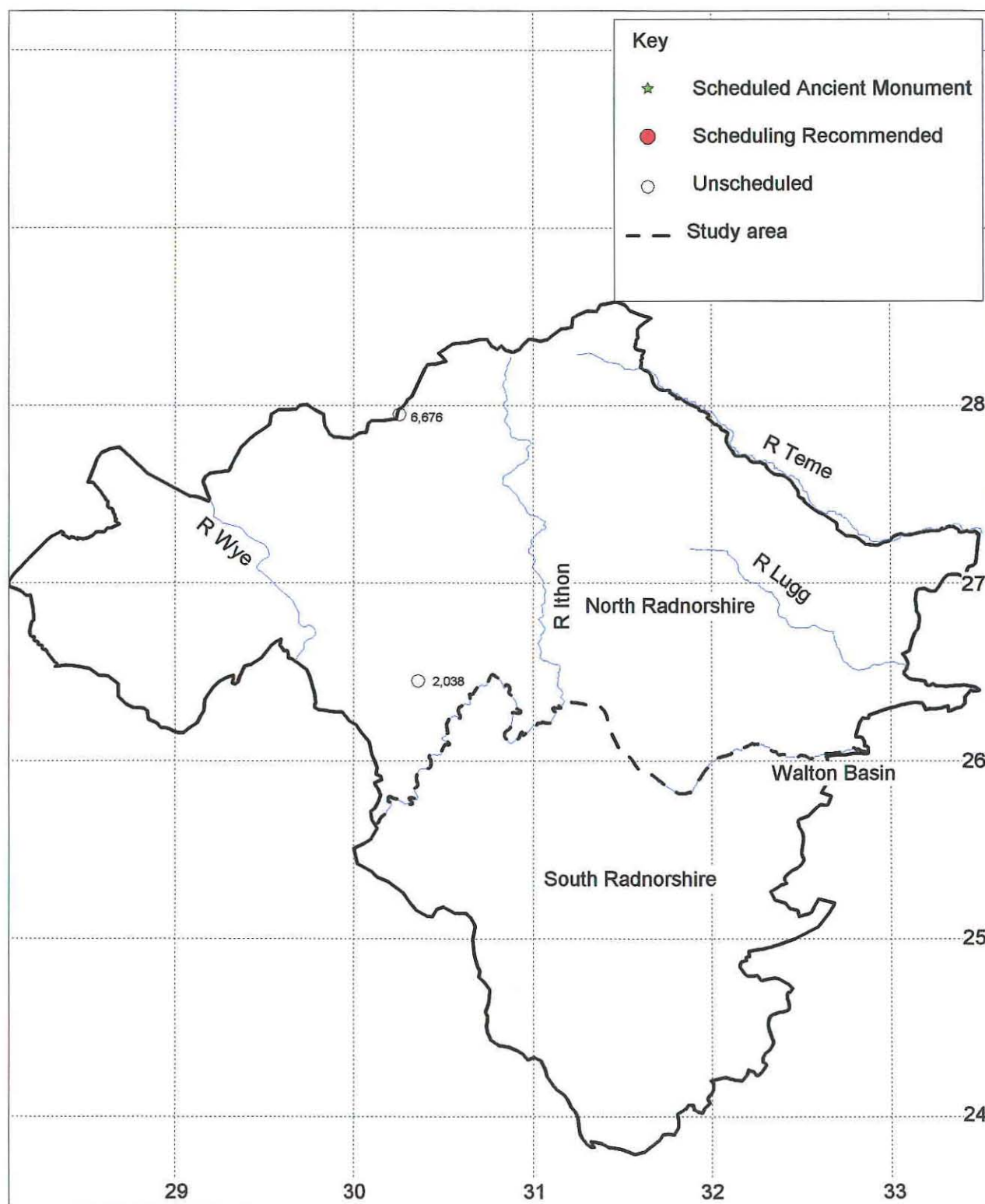
Cae Gerrig Stones (PRN 2038)

The SMR records four stones in a field called Cae Gerrig, which may be a non antiquity (RCAHM, 1913). A recent field visit failed to identify any stones within the field.

Fualt stones (PRN 6676)

Three erect stones forming right angled triangular setting. One is 0.5m high, 0.2m long and 0.07m thick, with a second 10m to the north-east, 0.7m high, 0.2m long and 0.2m thick. The third is a further 47m to the north-west, 0.5m high, 0.2m long and 0.07m thick (Owen, W G & Silvester, R J 1991). The site is located on the edge of an upland plateau east of the Wye. A recent field visit failed to identify the stones, which may have been removed.

Fig. 21 Distribution of Stone settings in North Radnorshire



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

Barrow
Barrow cemetery
Burial
Cairn
Cairnfield
Carved stone
Chambered tomb
Cist
Cist burial
Clearance Cairn
Cremation
Cursus
Cup marked stone
Henge
Incised stone
Inhumation
Long barrow
Megalithic tomb
Palisaded enclosure
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 stone

Definition

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

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

References

Baildon 1909

Barnatt & Reeder 1982

Beckensall 1983

Beckensall 1986

Marshall 1986

Chambered tomb*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Not currently defined

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

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

References

Gibson 1998a, 7

Cist*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Gibson 1998a, 44

Cremation burial*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

Cremation burials associated with round barrows, henges.

Same as

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

References

Britnell 1994

Gibson 1998a, 46

Cremation cemetery*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Britnell 1994
Gibson 1998a, 46

Cursus*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

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

Henge*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

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

Inhumation*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

cist, cremation, round barrow, grave

*Same as**References*

Brassil and Gibson 1999

Long barrow*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

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

Mortuary enclosure*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

Cropmark cursus monuments and long barrows.

Same as

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

References

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

Palisaded Enclosure*Definition*

One or more rows of pits identified from cropmarks or excavation, forming the perimeter of an enclosure which may be associated with Neolithic funerary or ritual activity. In Wales there are currently only two examples known, both of which are within the Walton Basin in Radnorshire, although there are a number of examples from the rest of Britain and Europe. In Britain, three main types have been identified, depending on the nature of construction. The first type has a perimeter of individual postholes, as at Walton (Dempsey 1998) and also at Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (Burgess 1976), Forteviot, Perthshire (Harding and Lee 1987, 409-11), Dunragit, Dumfries (Mercer 1993), Newgrange, Co Meath (Sweetman 1985) and Ballynahatty, Co Down (Hartwell 1991;

1994). The second type has a perimeter composed of closely-spaced postpits, as at Hindwell in the Walton Basin (Gibson 1999a) and also at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester (Woodward *et al* 1993). The third type has a perimeter with uprights set in bedding trenches, as at West Kennet I and II (Whittle 1991b; 1992), Mount Pleasant, Dorset (Wainwright 1979), and Knowth, Co Meath (Eogan 1984, 219).

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

RCHME Thesaurus term Stockaded enclosure.

References

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

Pit

Definition

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Gibson 1998a, 27

Pit 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 gyruses, ringworks.

Same as

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

References

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

Round barrow*Definition*

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

Sub-types

Round barrow (cairn): a circular cairn assumed to be predominantly composed of stone.
 Round barrow (kerb cairn): a small circular cairn (c. 5m diam) with an outer kerb of disproportionately large stones (interior normally has low infill).
 Round barrow (platform cairn): a circular cairn with a levelled flat top.
 Round barrow (ring cairn): a circular bank of stone surrounding a hollow central area, the inner and/or outer edges of which may be retained by stone kerbs or spaced stones.
 Round barrow (structured cairn): a circular cairn assumed to be predominantly composed of stone and with evidence of deliberate construction such as a kerb or inner stone setting.
 Round barrow (large): rarer, larger examples the size of which would appear to set them apart from smaller monuments. Sites may be large in diameter (over 30m in diameter), or in height (over 3m), the latter possibly being of late Neolithic date.
 Round barrow (very large): Exceptionally large examples, over 60m in diameter, the size of which sets them apart from all other monuments of this type. Presently only one monument, Gop Cairn, Flintshire, recorded within this sub-type, measuring c. 100 x 68m and 12m high.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Britnell 1982

Gibson 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 are:

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

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

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

Low - none of the factors are wholly or largely intact

Group value

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

High - more than 5 associated sites within 1km

Medium - 2 to 5 associated sites within 1km

Low - less than 2 associated sites within 1km

Archaeological Documentation

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

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

High - two or more categories

Medium - one category

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

Historical Documentation and Associations

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

High - two or more relevant sources

Medium - a single relevant source

Low - no such sources

Amenity and cultural value

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

High - remains easily visible and understood by layperson

Medium - remains extant but not easily understood

Low - remains not visible, disturbed or destroyed

Palaeoenvironmental potential

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

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

High - within 50m

Medium - within 100m

Low - over 100m or none visible

Management criteria

Condition

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

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

Medium - moderate condition, some signs of erosion

Poor - poor condition with serious erosion

Fragility

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

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

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

Low - predominantly stone structures mostly turf covered

Vulnerability

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

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

Medium - stable land-use, possible longer term threat

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

APPENDIX 4

PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENTS IN NORTH RADNORSHIRE BY TYPE

Chambered tomb

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------|------------|
| 871 | Beddaufolau Chambered tomb | SN92216600 |
|-----|----------------------------|------------|

Chambered tomb ?

| | | |
|------|----------------------------|----------|
| 4005 | Knucklas Battle Site Mound | SO259741 |
|------|----------------------------|----------|

Cist

| | | |
|------|--------------------|--------------|
| 5177 | Moelfryn Cist | SN8881066670 |
| 6713 | Banc Dolhelfa cist | SN93507451 |

Cursus

| | | |
|-------|-----------------|--------------|
| 33109 | Hindwell cursus | SO2471460627 |
|-------|-----------------|--------------|

Henge ?

| | | |
|-------|---------------------|------------|
| 80132 | Coed Mynach Henge ? | SN95096682 |
|-------|---------------------|------------|

Palisaded enclosure

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 19376 | Hindwell II enclosure | SO2504160792 |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------|

Pit circle ?

| | | |
|------|--------------------------|------------|
| 4491 | Coed Mynach Pit Circle ? | SN95146668 |
|------|--------------------------|------------|

Ring ditch

| | | |
|-------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 3746 | Coed Mynach Ring Ditch I | SN95076673 |
| 5283 | Broadheath Ring Ditch | SO33586347 |
| 33111 | Evenjobb ring ditch I | SO2576262572 |
| 33113 | Evenjobb ring ditch II | SO2624361728 |
| 33118 | Ditchyeld ring ditch | SO2764760781 |
| 33126 | Hindwell ring ditch | SO2502160710 |
| 33148 | Hindwell Ash ring ditch | SO2587560737 |
| 34059 | Womaston ring ditch | SO27136140 |
| 34400 | Ackwood Lane ring ditch | SO2476564757 |
| 50188 | Rough Close ring ditch | SO2535361250 |

Ring ditch ?

| | | |
|------|---------------------------|------------|
| 3726 | Llaithddu Ring Ditch | SO06218016 |
| 4489 | Coed Mynach Ring Ditch II | SN95096666 |
| 4490 | Coed Mynach Cropmark | SN95086668 |
| 5650 | Kinnerton Ring Ditch | SO2463 |
| 7958 | Court Farm ring ditch II | SO258625 |
| 7959 | Court Farm ring ditch I | SO258625 |

Ring ditch (large)

| | | |
|-------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 5277 | Woodhouse Lane Cropmark | SO27947039 |
| 33100 | Rough Close barrow | SO2432462060 |
| 33112 | Rough Close ring ditch | SO2543062308 |

Ring ditch (large) ?

| | | |
|------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 7022 | Burfa Bank ring ditch | SO2696261242 |
|------|-----------------------|--------------|

Round barrow

| | | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 253 | Ty Lettice Cairn | SN9902568668 |
| 255 | Cefn Ceidio Barrow | SN9849168428 |
| 260 | Esgair Rhiw Cairn I | SN9936267271 |
| 261 | Esgair Rhiw Cairn II | SN99176705 |
| 295 | Cwmade Barrow | SO27006416 |
| 296 | Beggar's Bush Barrow | SO26116418 |
| 310 | Knobley Brook Barrow | SO27286112 |
| 873 | Clap yr Arian Cairn II | SN93656992 |
| 960 | Domen Ddu Barrow | SO01697829 |
| 994 | Cwm Bwch Barrow I | SO17586497 |
| 995 | Cwm Bwch Barrow II | SO17586494 |
| 1018 | Gwenlas Barrow I | SO11838098 |
| 1019 | Gwenlas Barrow II | SO11868095 |
| 1109 | Rhos Crug Barrow I | SO1670974380 |
| 1110 | Rhos Crug Barrow II | SO1673674375 |
| 1116 | Fedw Llwyd Barrow | SO2098678274 |
| 1118 | Pennant Pound Barrow | SO2225777024 |
| 1119 | Gwern y Gaufron Barrow | SO22757670 |
| 1137 | Jacket's Well Barrow | SO27697177 |
| 1637 | Black Mixen Barrow II | SO19096519 |
| 1638 | Shepherds Tump Barrow | SO15516539 |
| 1641 | Black Mixen Barrow I | SO19656439 |
| 1642 | Cwm Bwch Barrow III | SO17576413 |
| 1664 | Crugyn Barrow I | SN9825772346 |
| 1667 | Cwm Difwg Barrow I | SN9926874035 |
| 1668 | Cwm Difwg Barrow II | SN9903473945 |
| 1670 | Creggin Barrow | SN9798870809 |
| 1908 | Rhiw Porthnant Barrow I | SO1118982190 |
| 1909 | Rhiw Porthnant Barrow II | SO1127282207 |
| 1911 | Gorddwr Bank Barrow | SO11078375 |
| 1912 | Cwm Rhos Goch Barrow | SO12348030 |
| 1913 | Dicky's Stool Barrow | SO11158204 |
| 1946 | Tan y Coed Barrow | SN9641477554 |
| 1949 | Crugyn Barrow II | SN9933975550 |
| 1953 | Mount Barrow | SO0110975494 |
| 1954 | Domen Mound | SO00617560 |
| 1960 | Coventry Barrow | SO1297979338 |
| 1961 | Warren Hill Barrow | SO1438277790 |
| 1962 | Cae Glas Barrow II | SO1395477931 |
| 1963 | Gorslydan Barrow I | SO12617686 |
| 1964 | Gorslydan Barrow II | SO1261076930 |
| 1977 | Beacon Hill Barrow I | SO17557685 |
| 1978 | Beacon Hill Barrow II | SO1764376792 |
| 1979 | Beacon Hill Barrow III | SO17727677 |
| 1980 | Beacon Hill Barrow IV | SO1777276737 |
| 1990 | Rhos Crug Barrow III | SO16947387 |
| 1991 | Bache Hill Barrow I | SO21406367 |
| 1992 | Bache Hill Barrow II | SO21606365 |
| 1994 | Whinyard Rocks Barrow I | SO20786312 |
| 1995 | Whinyard Rocks Barrow II | SO20846316 |
| 2006 | Cwm Barn Barrow | SO01046997 |
| 2154 | Cae Glas Barrow IV | SO13957803 |
| 2184 | Bache Hill Barrow III | SO21126343 |
| 3451 | Bedd Garmon Barrow | SO0175 |

| | | |
|-------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 3745 | Rhayader Bridge Barrow | SN96806789 |
| 4148 | Glan Marteg Barrow I | SN99567457 |
| 4149 | Cae Glas Barrow I | SO13887803 |
| 4168 | Ty'n y Ddol Hill Barrow | SO13197909 |
| 5196 | Llaithddu Mound I | SO06627956 |
| 5233 | Windy Hall Barrow | SO11188300 |
| 5730 | Cwm Difwg Barrow III | SN9903273959 |
| 5731 | Cwm Difwg Barrow IV | SN99047398 |
| 5732 | Cwm Difwg Barrow V | SN9905373945 |
| 5745 | Glan Marteg Barrow II | SN99537458 |
| 35526 | Moel Dod round barrow | SO07767657 |

Round barrow ?

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 241 | Upper Esgair Mound | SO03947316 |
| 1136 | Brookhouse Barrow | SO27667170 |
| 1634 | Gwar y Beddau Mounds | SO001679 |
| 1918 | Garn Bryn Lwyd Cropmark | SO104825 |
| 1919 | Cwm Mawr Wood Cropmark | SO10538000 |
| 1920 | Gwenlas Cropmark I | SO11278045 |
| 1921 | Gwenlas Cropmark III | SO11288093 |
| 1922 | Gwenlas Cropmark II | SO11258070 |
| 1923 | Cwm Rhos Goch Cropmark | SO12518052 |
| 1927 | Rhuvid Bank Cropmark | SO13788146 |
| 1928 | Llethr Cropmark | SO13138250 |
| 1929 | Bryn Mawr Cropmark I | SO1333082270 |
| 1930 | Bryn Mawr Cropmark II | SO13468218 |
| 1941 | Llanerch Circle | SO16798023 |
| 1942 | Fron Wood Cropmark I | SO15108430 |
| 1943 | Fron Wood Cropmark II | SO15308429 |
| 1965 | Maesgwyn Barrow I | SO14647719 |
| 1966 | Maesgwyn Barrow II | SO14537716 |
| 2009 | Bwlch Mawr Mound | SO04096759 |
| 2030 | Gerig Croes Mound | SO03736144 |
| 2155 | Cae Glas Barrow V | SO14017797 |
| 3460 | Moel Hywel Barrow | SO00287129 |
| 3461 | Moel Bryn Mound Group | SO0170 |
| 3651 | Downton Farm Barrow | SO237607 |
| 4154 | Guefron Cairn | SN91217100 |
| 4192 | Llest Aber Caethon Barrow | SN8715368771 |
| 4218 | Elvine's Farm Cairn | SO28736832 |
| 5184 | Croesty Mound I | SN96807773 |
| 5742 | Upper Teme Farm Mound | SO113826 |
| 6106 | Llaithddu Mound II | SO07007960 |
| 6107 | Llaithddu Mound III | SO06737950 |
| 12829 | Sign Round Barrow | SO1235979168 |
| 21785 | Rock Wood Barrow | SO24276707 |
| 70390 | Maes-gwyn Mound | SO1486877447 |

Round barrow (cairn)

| | | |
|------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 898 | Carn Wen Cairn | SN90307385 |
| 958 | Fowler's Armchair Cairn | SO04167916 |
| 959 | Domen Ddu Cairn | SO01697826 |
| 961 | Grugyn Llwyd Cairn | SO0240879619 |
| 1153 | Llyn Dwr Cairn | SO0467069620 |
| 1157 | Gwynfaen Cairn | SO02566347 |

| | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1512 | Cistfaen Cairn I | SN86367701 |
| 1513 | Cam y Groes Cairn | SN88077645 |
| 1635 | Devil's Apronful Of Stones Cairn | SO05196891 |
| 1636 | Dol y Fan Cairn | SO0194461352 |
| 1658 | Cam Nant Y Ffald Cairn | SN90057397 |
| 1996 | Whimble Barrow I | SO20526264 |
| 4203 | Rhosygelynnen Cairn | SN9062463064 |
| 4363 | Cistfaen Cairn II | SN86367704 |
| 4950 | Cistfaen Barrow I | SN86507690 |
| 4951 | Cistfaen Barrow II | SN86417685 |
| 6832 | Nyth-grug cairn | SO17056068 |
| 35152 | Banc-y-dolau cairn | SO05717639 |
| 80135 | Camlo Hill Cairn II | SO0413469105 |

Round barrow (cairn) ?

| | | |
|-------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 242 | Creigiau Hynod Cairn | SO0368570042 |
| 263 | Cam Fach Cairn | SN98216630 |
| 818 | Cam Ricet Cairn | SN87157092 |
| 872 | Crugn Gwyndel Cairn | SN91966878 |
| 1948 | Soldiers Graves Mound | SN96697771 |
| 2027 | Gelli Garn Fach Cairn | SO02486056 |
| 2734 | Neuadd Cairn | SO09336201 |
| 2837 | Pen y Graig Cairn | SO00346464 |
| 4087 | Cefn Gwair Cairn II | SN89416951 |
| 4215 | Penybont Barrow | SO1164 |
| 4430 | Cistfaen Cairn III | SN86367706 |
| 6477 | Gorddwr Bank Cairn | SO11308330 |
| 7041 | Cnwch Bank Round Barrow | SO17737434 |
| 81209 | Bryn Titli cairn ? | SN93537454 |

Round barrow (kerb cairn)

| | | |
|------|----------------------|------------|
| 6715 | Fawnog Gnapiog cairn | SN93037619 |
|------|----------------------|------------|

Round barrow (large)

| | | |
|------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 300 | Court Farm Barrow I | SO25616228 |
| 303 | Court Farm Barrow II | SO2583762122 |
| 305 | Upper Ninepence barrow | SO25126136 |
| 307 | Hindwell Ash Barrow | SO25706112 |
| 309 | Hindwell Farm barrow II | SO2522560918 |
| 314 | Hindwell Farm barrow I | SO2537460639 |
| 1078 | Crossfield Lane barrow | SO2435562430 |

Round barrow (ring cairn)

| | | |
|------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 240 | Castell y Garn Cairn | SO0187473578 |
| 3735 | Cefn Gwair Cairn I | SN89196960 |
| 4162 | Crugyn Llwyd Ring Cairn | SO02367928 |

Round barrow (ring cairn) ?

| | | |
|-------|------------------------|--------------|
| 70371 | Moelfre Hill Ring Bank | SO1219075976 |
|-------|------------------------|--------------|

Round barrow (structured cairn)

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------|
| 265 | Cam Wen Cairn | SN9868666156 |
| 815 | Esgair Beddau Cairn I | SN8653169011 |
| 870 | Clap yr Arian Cairn I | SN93646996 |

| | | |
|------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1648 | Carregbica Cairn | SN92506552 |
| 4004 | Esgair Beddau Cairn II | SN8658468971 |
| 4199 | Glog Fawr Cairn | SN92486602 |
| 5191 | Pont yr Marteg Cairn | SN9600771562 |
| 8947 | Camlo Hill Cairn I | SO0523868626 |

Round barrow cemetery

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 81210 | Cwm Bwch Barrow Cemetery | SO17586497 |
| 81211 | Rhos Crug Barrow Cemetery | SO16717438 |
| 81212 | Beacon Hill Barrow Cemetery | SO17557685 |
| 81213 | Cwm Difwg Barrow Cemetery | SN99037396 |

Round barrow cemetery ?

| | | |
|------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1938 | Cilfachau Cropmarks | SO16158281 |
| 4124 | Esgair Rhiwlan Mounds | SN876712 |

Standing stone

| | | |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 274 | Upper Dolau Stone | SO142669 |
| 275 | Ty Du Stone | SO13306663 |
| 306 | Knobley Stone | SO26306132 |
| 869 | Maen Serth Esgair Dderw Stone | SN9430769885 |
| 1069 | Kinnerton Court Stone II | SO24496281 |
| 1070 | Kinnerton Court Stone I | SO24556274 |
| 1154 | Llyn Dwr Stone | SO04776960 |
| 1950 | Henriw Standing Stone | SN9637777641 |
| 2832 | Cefn Llyn Stone | SO02046506 |

Standing stone ?

| | | |
|------|---------------------|--------------|
| 299 | Court Farm Boulder | SO25676230 |
| 901 | Maengwyngwedd Stone | SN92577057 |
| 1073 | Hindwell Stone | SO2491460930 |
| 1117 | Pant y Caregl Stone | SO20087909 |
| 1880 | Maen Stone | SO05628057 |
| 2036 | Wern Stone | SO03076328 |
| 4219 | Elvine's Farm Stone | SO28736832 |
| 4226 | Burfa Stone | SO27586136 |
| 6716 | Bryn Titli stone | SN93357538 |
| 6833 | Cwm Du stone | SO17366144 |

Standing stone (pair)

| | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 3736 | Cefn Llanerchi Stones | SN8984163516 |
| 81214 | Cwm y Saeson standing stone (pair) | SN9507776976 |

Standing stone (pair) ?

| | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 5183 | Ynys Stones | SN99786414 |
| 80133 | Penglaneinion standing stones | SN9039063270 |

Stone circle

| | | |
|------|-------------|------------|
| 1072 | Four Stones | SO24576080 |
|------|-------------|------------|

Stone circle ?

| | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 957 | Fowler's Armchair Stone Circle | SO0416279177 |
| 81215 | Henriw Stone circle ? | SN9637777641 |

Stone row

| | | |
|------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 874 | Rhosygelynnen Stones | SN9054963090 |
| 900 | Cae Garreg Stone Alignment | SN96287761 |
| 1643 | Esgair Penygarreg Stone row | SN9144768087 |

Stone row ?

| | | |
|------|-------------------|------------|
| 6710 | Gwastad stone row | SN93707461 |
|------|-------------------|------------|

Stone setting

| | | |
|------|---------------|------------|
| 6676 | Fuallt stones | SO02557950 |
|------|---------------|------------|

Stone setting ?

| | | |
|------|-------------------|------------|
| 2038 | Cae Gerrig Stones | SO03606449 |
|------|-------------------|------------|

APPENDIX 5

PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENTS IN NORTH RADNORSHIRE BY PRN

| PRN | Site name | Site type | Grid reference |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 240 | Castell y Garn Cairn | Round barrow (ring cairn) | SO0187473578 |
| 241 | Upper Esgair Mound | Round barrow ? | SO03947316 |
| 242 | Creigiau Hynod Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) ? | SO0368570042 |
| 253 | Ty Lettice Cairn | Round barrow | SN9902568668 |
| 255 | Cefn Ceidio Barrow | Round barrow | SN9849168428 |
| 260 | Esgair Rhiw Cairn I | Round barrow | SN9936267271 |
| 261 | Esgair Rhiw Cairn II | Round barrow | SN99176705 |
| 263 | Cam Fach Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) ? | SN98216630 |
| 265 | Cam Wen Cairn | Round barrow (structured cairn) | SN9868666156 |
| 274 | Upper Dolau Stone | Standing stone | SO142669 |
| 275 | Ty Du Stone | Standing stone | SO13306663 |
| 295 | Cwmade Barrow | Round barrow | SO27006416 |
| 296 | Beggar's Bush Barrow | Round barrow | SO26116418 |
| 299 | Court Farm Boulder | Standing stone ? | SO25676230 |
| 300 | Court Farm Barrow I | Round barrow (large) | SO25616228 |
| 303 | Court Farm Barrow II | Round barrow (large) | SO2583762122 |
| 305 | Upper Ninepence barrow | Round barrow (large) | SO25126136 |
| 306 | Knobley Stone | Standing stone | SO26306132 |
| 307 | Hindwell Ash Barrow | Round barrow (large) | SO25706112 |
| 309 | Hindwell Farm barrow II | Round barrow (large) | SO2522560918 |
| 310 | Knobley Brook Barrow | Round barrow | SO27286112 |
| 314 | Hindwell Farm barrow I | Round barrow (large) | SO2537460639 |
| 815 | Esgair Beddau Cairn I | Round barrow (structured cairn) | SN8653169011 |
| 818 | Cam Ricet Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) ? | SN87157092 |
| 869 | Maen Serth Esgair Dderw Stone | Standing stone | SN9430769885 |
| 870 | Clap yr Arian Cairn I | Round barrow (structured cairn) | SN93646996 |
| 871 | Beddaufolau Chambered tomb | Chambered tomb | SN92216600 |
| 872 | Crugn Gwyndel Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) ? | SN91966878 |
| 873 | Clap yr Arian Cairn II | Round barrow | SN93656992 |
| 874 | Rhosygelynnen Stones | Stone row | SN9054963090 |
| 898 | Cam Wen Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) | SN90307385 |
| 900 | Cae Garreg Stone Alignment | Stone row | SN96287761 |
| 901 | Maengwyngweddw Stone | Standing stone ? | SN92577057 |
| 957 | Fowler's Armchair Stone Circle | Stone circle ? | SO0416279177 |
| 958 | Fowler's Armchair Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) | SO04167916 |
| 959 | Domen Ddu Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) | SO01697826 |
| 960 | Domen Ddu Barrow | Round barrow | SO01697829 |
| 961 | Grugyn Llwyd Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) | SO0240879619 |
| 994 | Cwm Bwch Barrow I | Round barrow | SO17586497 |
| 995 | Cwm Bwch Barrow II | Round barrow | SO17586494 |
| 1018 | Gwenlas Barrow I | Round barrow | SO11838098 |
| 1019 | Gwenlas Barrow II | Round barrow | SO11868095 |
| 1069 | Kinnerton Court Stone II | Standing stone | SO24496281 |
| 1070 | Kinnerton Court Stone I | Standing stone | SO24556274 |
| 1072 | Four Stones | Stone circle | SO24576080 |
| 1073 | Hindwell Stone | Standing stone ? | SO2491460930 |
| 1078 | Crossfield Lane barrow | Round barrow (large) | SO2435562430 |
| 1109 | Rhos Crug Barrow I | Round barrow | SO1670974380 |
| 1110 | Rhos Crug Barrow II | Round barrow | SO1673674375 |

| | | | |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1116 | Fedw Llwyd Barrow | Round barrow | SO2098678274 |
| 1117 | Pant y Caregl Stone | Standing stone ? | SO20087909 |
| 1118 | Pennant Pound Barrow | Round barrow | SO2225777024 |
| 1119 | Gwern y Gaufron Barrow | Round barrow | SO22757670 |
| 1136 | Brookhouse Barrow | Round barrow ? | SO27667170 |
| 1137 | Jacket's Well Barrow | Round barrow | SO27697177 |
| 1153 | Llyn Dwr Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) | SO0467069620 |
| 1154 | Llyn Dwr Stone | Standing stone | SO04776960 |
| 1157 | Gwynfaen Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) | SO02566347 |
| 1512 | Cistfaen Cairn I | Round barrow (cairn) | SN86367701 |
| 1513 | Carn y Groes Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) | SN88077645 |
| 1634 | Gwar y Beddau Mounds | Round barrow ? | SO001679 |
| 1635 | Devil's Apronful Of Stones Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) | SO05196891 |
| 1636 | Dol y Fan Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) | SO0194461352 |
| 1637 | Black Mixen Barrow II | Round barrow | SO19096519 |
| 1638 | Shepherds Tump Barrow | Round barrow | SO15516539 |
| 1641 | Black Mixen Barrow I | Round barrow | SO19656439 |
| 1642 | Cwm Bwch Barrow III | Round barrow | SO17576413 |
| 1643 | Esgair Penygarneg Stone row | Stone row | SN9144768087 |
| 1648 | Carregbica Cairn | Round barrow (structured cairn) | SN92506552 |
| 1658 | Carn Nant Y Ffald Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) | SN90057397 |
| 1664 | Crugyn Barrow I | Round barrow | SN9825772346 |
| 1667 | Cwm Difwg Barrow I | Round barrow | SN9926874035 |
| 1668 | Cwm Difwg Barrow II | Round barrow | SN9903473945 |
| 1670 | Creggin Barrow | Round barrow | SN9798870809 |
| 1880 | Maen Stone | Standing stone ? | SO05628057 |
| 1908 | Rhiw Porthnant Barrow I | Round barrow | SO1118982190 |
| 1909 | Rhiw Porthnant Barrow II | Round barrow | SO1127282207 |
| 1911 | Gorddwr Bank Barrow | Round barrow | SO11078375 |
| 1912 | Cwm Rhos Goch Barrow | Round barrow | SO12348030 |
| 1913 | Dicky's Stool Barrow | Round barrow | SO11158204 |
| 1918 | Garn Bryn Lwyd Cropmark | Round barrow ? | SO104825 |
| 1919 | Cwm Mawr Wood Cropmark | Round barrow ? | SO10538000 |
| 1920 | Gwenlas Cropmark I | Round barrow ? | SO11278045 |
| 1921 | Gwenlas Cropmark III | Round barrow ? | SO11288093 |
| 1922 | Gwenlas Cropmark II | Round barrow ? | SO11258070 |
| 1923 | Cwm Rhos Goch Cropmark | Round barrow ? | SO12518052 |
| 1927 | Rhuvid Bank Cropmark | Round barrow ? | SO13788146 |
| 1928 | Llethr Cropmark | Round barrow ? | SO13138250 |
| 1929 | Bryn Mawr Cropmark I | Round barrow ? | SO1333082270 |
| 1930 | Bryn Mawr Cropmark II | Round barrow ? | SO13468218 |
| 1938 | Cilfachau Cropmarks | Round barrow cemetery ? | SO16158281 |
| 1941 | Llanerch Circle | Round barrow ? | SO16798023 |
| 1942 | Fron Wood Cropmark I | Round barrow ? | SO15108430 |
| 1943 | Fron Wood Cropmark II | Round barrow ? | SO15308429 |
| 1946 | Tan y Coed Barrow | Round barrow | SN9641477554 |
| 1948 | Soldiers Graves Mound | Round barrow (cairn) ? | SN96697771 |
| 1949 | Crugyn Barrow II | Round barrow | SN9933975550 |
| 1950 | Henriw Standing Stone | Standing stone | SN9637777641 |
| 1953 | Mount Barrow | Round barrow | SO0110975494 |
| 1954 | Domen Mound | Round barrow | SO00617560 |
| 1960 | Coventry Barrow | Round barrow | SO1297979338 |
| 1961 | Warren Hill Barrow | Round barrow | SO1438277790 |
| 1962 | Cae Glas Barrow II | Round barrow | SO1395477931 |
| 1963 | Gorslydan Barrow I | Round barrow | SO12617686 |

| | | | |
|------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1964 | Gorslydan Barrow II | Round barrow | SO1261076930 |
| 1965 | Maesgwyn Barrow I | Round barrow ? | SO14647719 |
| 1966 | Maesgwyn Barrow II | Round barrow ? | SO14537716 |
| 1977 | Beacon Hill Barrow I | Round barrow | SO17557685 |
| 1978 | Beacon Hill Barrow II | Round barrow | SO1764376792 |
| 1979 | Beacon Hill Barrow III | Round barrow | SO17727677 |
| 1980 | Beacon Hill Barrow IV | Round barrow | SO1777276737 |
| 1990 | Rhos Crug Barrow III | Round barrow | SO16947387 |
| 1991 | Bache Hill Barrow I | Round barrow | SO21406367 |
| 1992 | Bache Hill Barrow II | Round barrow | SO21606365 |
| 1994 | Whinyard Rocks Barrow I | Round barrow | SO20786312 |
| 1995 | Whinyard Rocks Barrow II | Round barrow | SO20846316 |
| 1996 | Whimble Barrow I | Round barrow (cairn) | SO20526264 |
| 2006 | Cwm Barn Barrow | Round barrow | SO01046997 |
| 2009 | Bwlch Mawr Mound | Round barrow ? | SO04096759 |
| 2027 | Gelli Garn Fach Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) ? | SO02486056 |
| 2030 | Gerig Croes Mound | Round barrow ? | SO03736144 |
| 2036 | Wern Stone | Standing stone ? | SO03076328 |
| 2038 | Cae Gerrig Stones | Stone setting ? | SO03606449 |
| 2154 | Cae Glas Barrow IV | Round barrow | SO13957803 |
| 2155 | Cae Glas Barrow V | Round barrow ? | SO14017797 |
| 2184 | Bache Hill Barrow III | Round barrow | SO21126343 |
| 2734 | Neuadd Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) ? | SO09336201 |
| 2832 | Cefn Llyn Stone | Standing stone | SO02046506 |
| 2837 | Pen y Graig Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) ? | SO00346464 |
| 3451 | Bedd Garmon Barrow | Round barrow | SO0175 |
| 3460 | Moel Hywel Barrow | Round barrow ? | SO00287129 |
| 3461 | Moel Bryn Mound Group | Round barrow ? | SO0170 |
| 3651 | Downton Farm Barrow | Round barrow ? | SO237607 |
| 3726 | Llaithddu Ring Ditch | Ring ditch ? | SO06218016 |
| 3735 | Cefn Gwair Cairn I | Round barrow (ring cairn) | SN89196960 |
| 3736 | Cefn Llanerchi Stones | Standing stone (pair) | SN8984163516 |
| 3745 | Rhayader Bridge Barrow | Round barrow | SN96806789 |
| 3746 | Coed Mynach Ring Ditch I | Ring ditch | SN95076673 |
| 4004 | Esgair Beddau Cairn II | Round barrow (structured cairn) | SN8658468971 |
| 4005 | Knucklas Battle Site Mound | Chambered tomb ? | SO259741 |
| 4087 | Cefn Gwair Cairn II | Round barrow (cairn) ? | SN89416951 |
| 4124 | Esgair Rhiwlan Mounds | Round barrow cemetery ? | SN876712 |
| 4148 | Glan Marteg Barrow I | Round barrow | SN99567457 |
| 4149 | Cae Glas Barrow I | Round barrow | SO13887803 |
| 4154 | Guefron Cairn | Round barrow ? | SN91217100 |
| 4162 | Crugyn Llwyd Ring Cairn | Round barrow (ring cairn) | SO02367928 |
| 4168 | Ty'n y Ddol Hill Barrow | Round barrow | SO13197909 |
| 4192 | Lluest Aber Caethon Barrow | Round barrow ? | SN8715368771 |
| 4199 | Glog Fawr Cairn | Round barrow (structured cairn) | SN92486602 |
| 4203 | Rhosygelynnan Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) | SN9062463064 |
| 4215 | Penybont Barrow | Round barrow (cairn) ? | SO1164 |
| 4218 | Elvine's Farm Cairn | Round barrow ? | SO28736832 |
| 4219 | Elvine's Farm Stone | Standing stone ? | SO28736832 |
| 4226 | Burfa Stone | Standing stone ? | SO27586136 |
| 4363 | Cistfaen Cairn II | Round barrow (cairn) | SN86367704 |
| 4430 | Cistfaen Cairn III | Round barrow (cairn) ? | SN86367706 |
| 4489 | Coed Mynach Ring Ditch II | Ring ditch ? | SN95096666 |
| 4490 | Coed Mynach Cropmark | Ring ditch ? | SN95086668 |
| 4491 | Coed Mynach Pit Circle ? | Pit circle ? | SN95146668 |

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 4950 | Cistfaen Barrow I | Round barrow (cairn) | SN86507690 |
| 4951 | Cistfaen Barrow II | Round barrow (cairn) | SN86417685 |
| 5177 | Moelfryn Cist | Cist | SN8881066670 |
| 5183 | Ynys Stones | Standing stone (pair) ? | SN99786414 |
| 5184 | Croesty Mound I | Round barrow ? | SN96807773 |
| 5191 | Pont yr Marteg Cairn | Round barrow (structured cairn) | SN9600771562 |
| 5196 | Llaithddu Mound I | Round barrow | SO06627956 |
| 5233 | Windy Hall Barrow | Round barrow | SO11188300 |
| 5277 | Woodhouse Lane Cropmark | Ring ditch (large) | SO27947039 |
| 5283 | Broadheath Ring Ditch | Ring ditch | SO33586347 |
| 5650 | Kinnerton Ring Ditch | Ring ditch ? | SO2463 |
| 5730 | Cwm Difwg Barrow III | Round barrow | SN9903273959 |
| 5731 | Cwm Difwg Barrow IV | Round barrow | SN99047398 |
| 5732 | Cwm Difwg Barrow V | Round barrow | SN9905373945 |
| 5742 | Upper Teme Farm Mound | Round barrow ? | SO113826 |
| 5745 | Glan Marteg Barrow II | Round barrow | SN99537458 |
| 6106 | Llaithddu Mound II | Round barrow ? | SO07007960 |
| 6107 | Llaithddu Mound III | Round barrow ? | SO06737950 |
| 6477 | Gorddwr Bank Cairn | Round barrow (cairn) ? | SO11308330 |
| 6676 | Fualt stones | Stone setting | SO02557950 |
| 6710 | Gwastad stone row | Stone row ? | SN93707461 |
| 6713 | Banc Dolhelfa cist | Cist | SN93507451 |
| 6715 | Fawnog Gnapiog cairn | Round barrow (kerb cairn) | SN93037619 |
| 6716 | Bryn Titli stone | Standing stone ? | SN93357538 |
| 6832 | Nyth-grug cairn | Round barrow (cairn) | SO17056068 |
| 6833 | Cwm Du stone | Standing stone ? | SO17366144 |
| 7022 | Burfa Bank ring ditch | Ring ditch (large) ? | SO2696261242 |
| 7041 | Cnwch Bank Round Barrow | Round barrow (cairn) ? | SO17737434 |
| 7958 | Court Farm ring ditch II | Ring ditch ? | SO258625 |
| 7959 | Court Farm ring ditch I | Ring ditch ? | SO258625 |
| 8947 | Camlo Hill Cairn I | Round barrow (structured cairn) | SO0523868626 |
| 12829 | Sign Round Barrow | Round barrow ? | SO1235979168 |
| 19376 | Hindwell II enclosure | Palisaded enclosure | SO2504160792 |
| 21785 | Rock Wood Barrow | Round barrow ? | SO24276707 |
| 33100 | Rough Close barrow | Ring ditch (large) | SO2432462060 |
| 33109 | Hindwell cursus | Cursus | SO2471460627 |
| 33111 | Evenjobb ring ditch I | Ring ditch | SO2576262572 |
| 33112 | Rough Close ring ditch | Ring ditch (large) | SO2543062308 |
| 33113 | Evenjobb ring ditch II | Ring ditch | SO2624361728 |
| 33118 | Ditchyeld ring ditch | Ring ditch | SO2764760781 |
| 33126 | Hindwell ring ditch | Ring ditch | SO2502160710 |
| 33148 | Hindwell Ash ring ditch | Ring ditch | SO2587560737 |
| 34059 | Womaston ring ditch | Ring ditch | SO27136140 |
| 34400 | Ackwood Lane ring ditch | Ring ditch | SO2476564757 |
| 35152 | Banc-y-dolau cairn | Round barrow (cairn) | SO05717639 |
| 35526 | Moel Dod round barrow | Round barrow | SO07767657 |
| 50188 | Rough Close ring ditch | Ring ditch | SO2535361250 |
| 70371 | Moelfre Hill Ring Bank | Round barrow (ring cairn) ? | SO1219075976 |
| 70390 | Maes-gwyn Mound | Round barrow ? | SO1486877447 |
| 80132 | Coed Mynach Henge ? | Henge ? | SN95096682 |
| 80133 | Penglaneinion standing stones | Standing stone (pair) ? | SN9039063270 |
| 80135 | Camlo Hill Cairn II | Round barrow (cairn) | SO0413469105 |
| 81209 | Bryn Titli cairn ? | Round barrow (cairn) ? | SN93537454 |
| 81210 | Cwm Bwch Barrow Cemetery | Round barrow cemetery | SO17586497 |
| 81211 | Rhos Crug Barrow Cemetery | Round barrow cemetery | SO16717438 |

| | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 81212 | Beacon Hill Barrow Cemetery | Round barrow cemetery | SO17557685 |
| 81213 | Cwm Difwg Barrow Cemetery | Round barrow cemetery | SN99037396 |
| 81214 | Cwm y Saeson standing stone (pair) | Standing stone | SN9507776976 |
| 81215 | Henriw Stone circle ? | Stone circle ? | SN9637777641 |