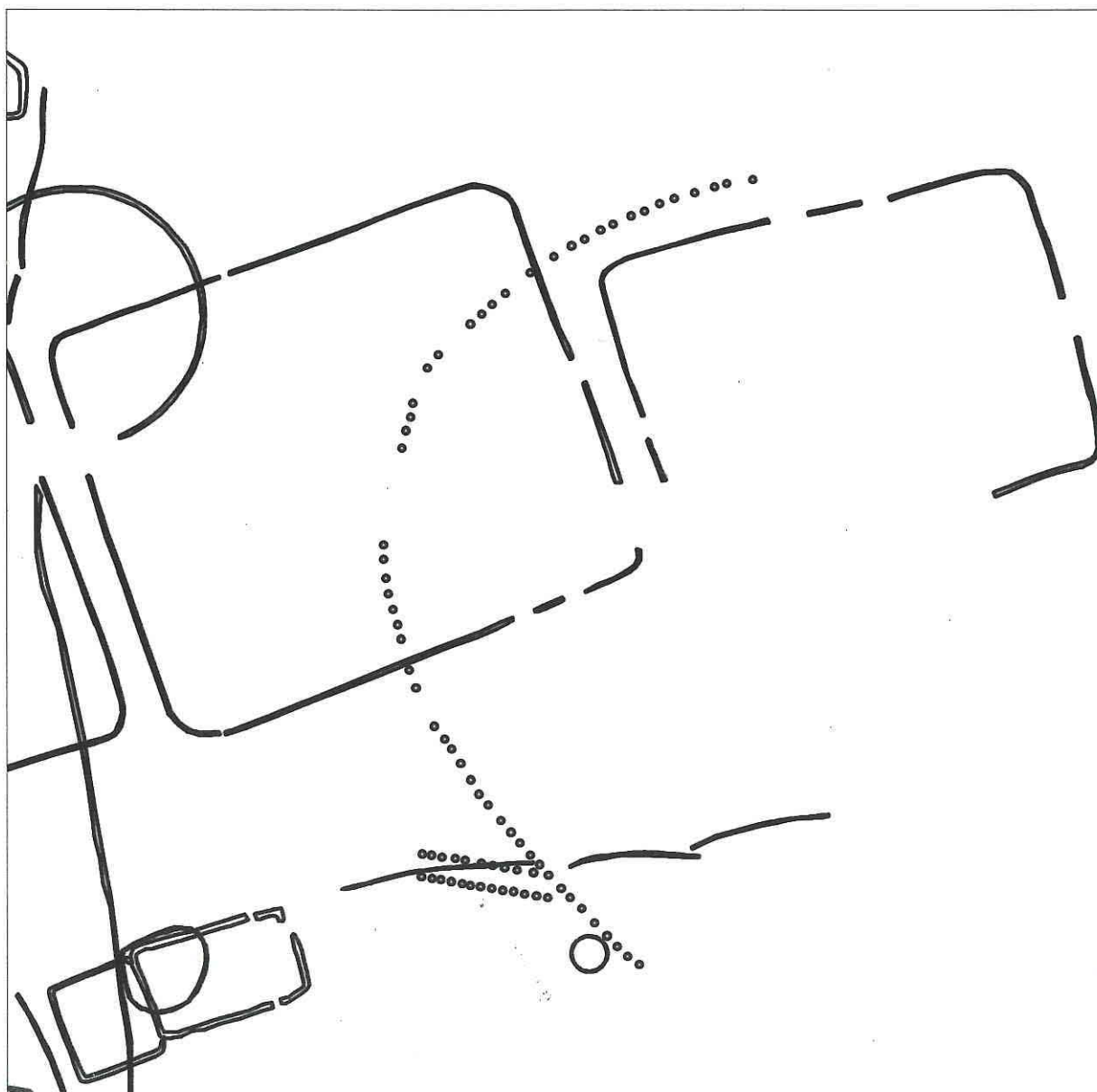


Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: South Radnorshire

INITIAL PROJECT REPORT



**Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites:
South Radnorshire
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February 2002

Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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cover: aerial photographic plot of the Walton palisaded enclosure (PRN 4255) and pit avenue (PRN 5295)

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The survey of Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites in South 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) and North Radnorshire (Jones 2001). It was designed as a comprehensive study of Neolithic and Bronze Age sepulchro-ritual monuments in the region and was based on the existing records contained in the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) maintained by CPAT.
- 1.2 The survey of these important monuments was undertaken with the following objectives: to undertake an audit of the surviving state of monuments; to assess the present form and condition; to redefine and standardise the site types and site type definitions in the SMR; to assist users and researchers of the SMR; to recommend sites for scheduling. The project was funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and carried out during the 2001/02 financial year (Project No. 715).
- 1.3 The only previous study undertaken for the area as a whole was by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments (1913), although significant studies have also been undertaken by Gibson (1999a) in the Walton Basin.
- 1.4 Restrictions imposed as a result of Foot and Mouth during 2001 delayed the fieldwork programme to such an extent that it was decided to postpone all fieldwork until the following financial year. This report therefore presents an interim statement, based solely on the desk-top assessment of existing records. A final report, combining north and south Radnorshire, will be produced once the fieldwork has been completed during 2002-3. Scheduling recommendations will be the subject of a separate report submitted to Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments during 2002-3.

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 413 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 77 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 35 records were for placenames or fieldnames which had generally been included in the SMR as a result of Welsh names such as *maen*, *carreg*, *carnedd*, *domen*, *gorsedd* etc., being assumed to denote the site of a burial mound, standing stone, or stone circle. Welsh names such as these may more often refer simply to a stony field or a field containing a large boulder, rather than to an archaeological feature. Where site visits over the years had failed to produce any evidence of an archaeological site the records were excluded from the study, while others will be visited to check for any possible features and then excluded if none are identified. The entries for all sites within the initial database were thoroughly examined with the intention of enhancing the SMR by improving the detail and accuracy of records, regardless of their inclusion or exclusion from the final project database.
- 2.3 The site type for each individual database entry was edited to correspond with the revised list of monument types (see Appendix 2). Further revisions will be necessary following fieldwork.
- 2.4 In the following report, sites are discussed by site type.

3 THE SURVEY

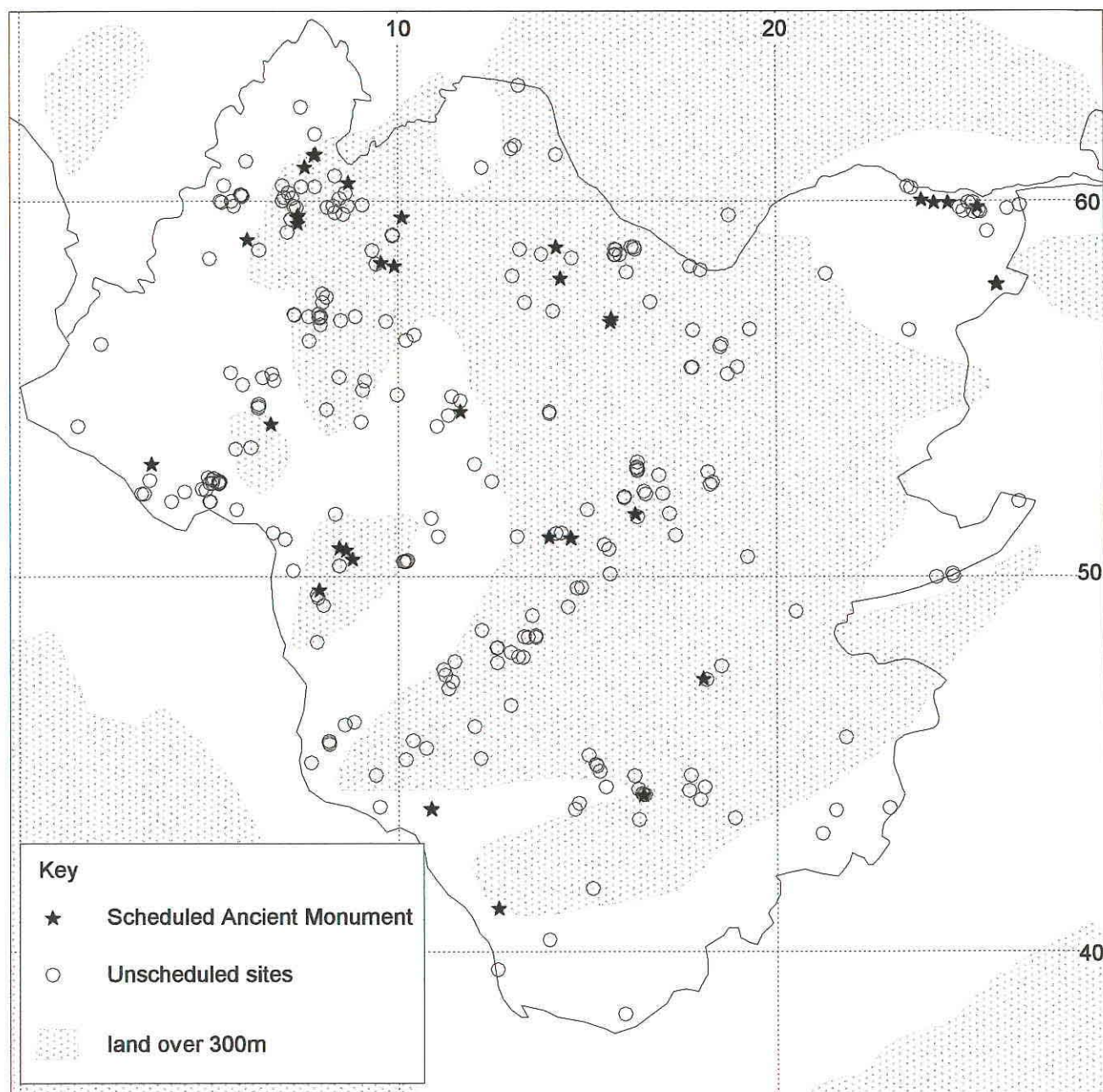
- 3.1 The reassessment of monuments during the project has led to significant revisions of the existing records, recategorising and redescribing sites according to revised monument type definitions (see below). The results have been used to produce a summary of the relative numbers of sites and possible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

Table 1: Summary of Monument Types

Monument type	Type 1	Type 2	Totals	scheduled (%)
Carved stone	-	-	-	-
Chambered tomb	2	2	4	0
Cist	1	0	1	0
Cremation burial	-	-	-	-
Cremation cemetery	-	-	-	-
Cursus	1	0	1	0
Henge	0	0	0	0
Inhumation	-	-	-	-
Long barrow	2	3	5	0
Mortuary enclosure	-	-	-	-
Palisaded enclosure	1	0	1	1
Pit avenue	1	0	1	0
Pit circle	-	-	-	-
Ring ditch	11	1	12	0
Round barrow	154	43	197	30
Round barrow cern.	4	0	4	0
Standing stone	42	13	55	2
Stone circle	8	0	8	4
Stone row	9	0	9	2
Stone setting	3	0	3	0
Timber circle	-	-	-	-
Totals	239	62	301	39 (13%)

- 3.2 As might have been expected, round barrows comprise by far the largest number of sites (197 sites), accounting for 66% of all sites. The relatively low number of ring ditches (12 sites) may be attributed to the general lack of cropmark sites which can be seen as a direct reflection of land-use, which is predominantly pasture or moorland, with the exception of lowland areas 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. All other monument types represented within the study area are present in comparatively small numbers, with the exception of standing stones (55 sites).
- 3.3 It will be noted that not all of the relevant monument types in the regional SMR are represented within the study area. At present it is not possible to say whether this is the result of regional variations in funerary and ritual monuments, or perhaps more likely, whether this reflects the limited number of excavations and lack of good cropmark evidence.
- 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. The total number of sites in Table 2 is therefore 297, and not 301, as in Table 1.

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



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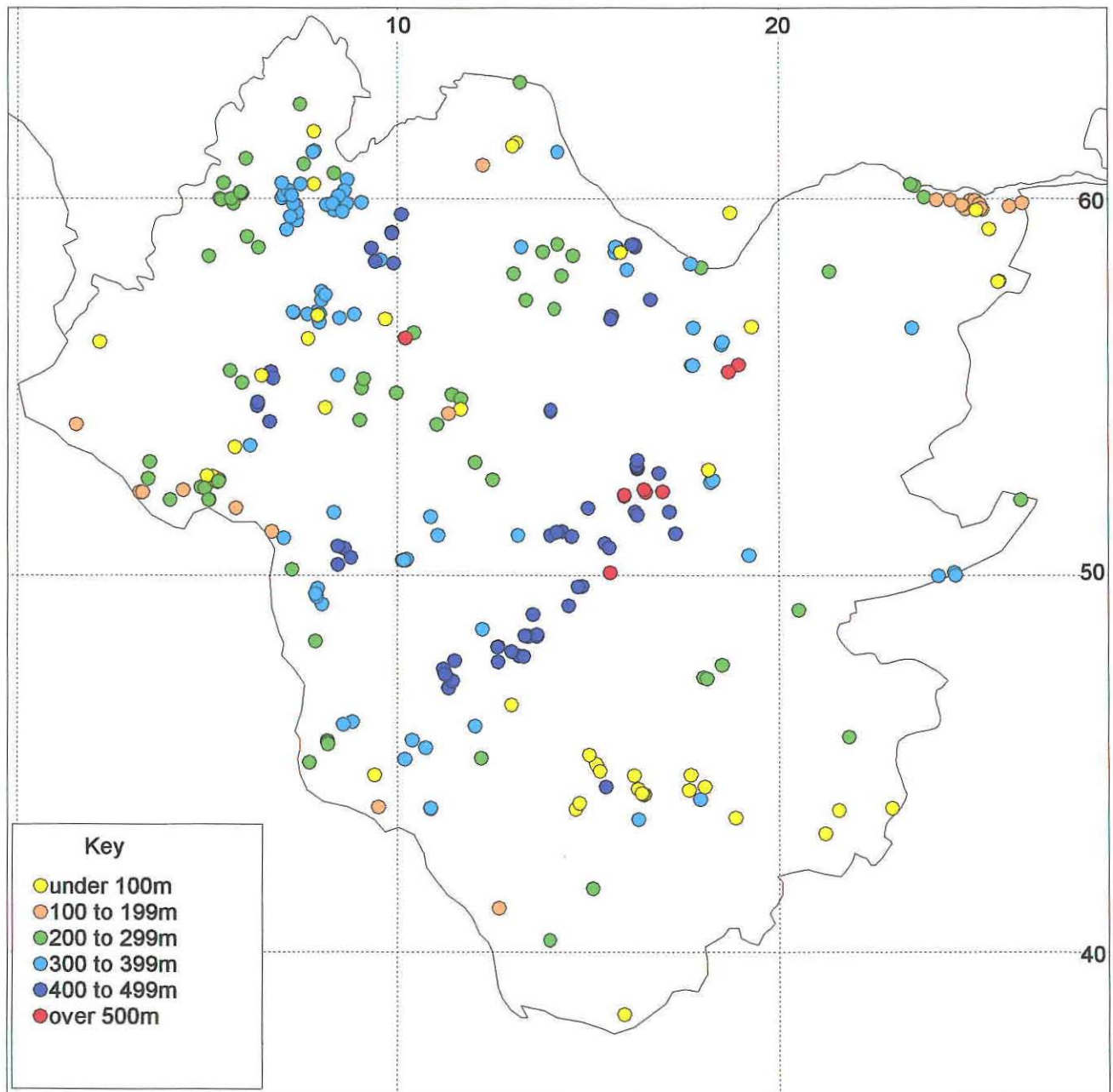
Distribution of Sites

- 3.5 The general distribution of sites (fig. 1) shows several noticeable trends, and in particular the concentration of monuments in the uplands of the Radnor Commons, as well as within the Walton Basin, a feature which was also noted in the study of north Radnorshire (Jones 2001). As noted above, this area has already been the subject of a study by Gibson (1999a) which included excavations on the Walton Green cursus and the Walton palisaded enclosure. 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). Significant numbers of sites are also present in the Wye valley, along the western boundary of Radnorshire. The concentration of sites must to some extent be seen as a reflection of patterns of fieldwork, particular in relation to upland surveys.
- 3.6 An examination of the relative altitudes of sites (Table 2; fig. 2) shows that the 63% are located above the 300m contour and 3 sites lie above 500m. This is largely a reflection of the regional topography which is dominated by significant blocks of upland.

Table 2: Distribution of sites by altitude

Altitude	no. sites	%
less than 100m	4	1
100-199m	25	9
200-299m	81	27
300-399m	112	38
400-499m	66	22
over 500m	9	3
Total	297	100

Fig. 2 Distribution of Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments in South Radnorshire by altitude



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4 CHAMBERED TOMBS

- 4.1 There are 4 chambered tombs, or possible chambered tombs within the study area (fig. 3; Table 3).

Table 3: Chambered tombs within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
328	Cwmmaerdy Barrow	SO138586
422	Cwm Illa Chambered Tomb	SO20524907
2170	Clyro Court Farm Chambered Tomb	SO2122343149
5201	Craig Fawr Structure	SO13025802

PRN 328 Cwmmaerdy Barrow

An ancient cromlech covered with huge coarse stones is recorded here (Williams 1858), but an outcrop of volcanic rock adjoining the farmhouse has been thought by later recorders to probably be the 'cromlech' mentioned by Williams.

PRN 422 Cwm Illa Chambered Tomb

Two orthostats on the north-west edge of a slight spur are possibly the remains of a chambered tomb, the stones representing the east and west sides of a chamber. They are 1.4m apart at the north end and 1.75m apart at south end. Dimensions of the west stone: height 0.5m, width 0.86m, thickness 0.16m. Dimensions of the east stone: height 0.2m, width 0.76m, thickness 0.18m. The situation, the chamber size and the sandstone slabs to the west are thought to strongly suggest a Neolithic chambered tomb rather than a Bronze Age barrow.

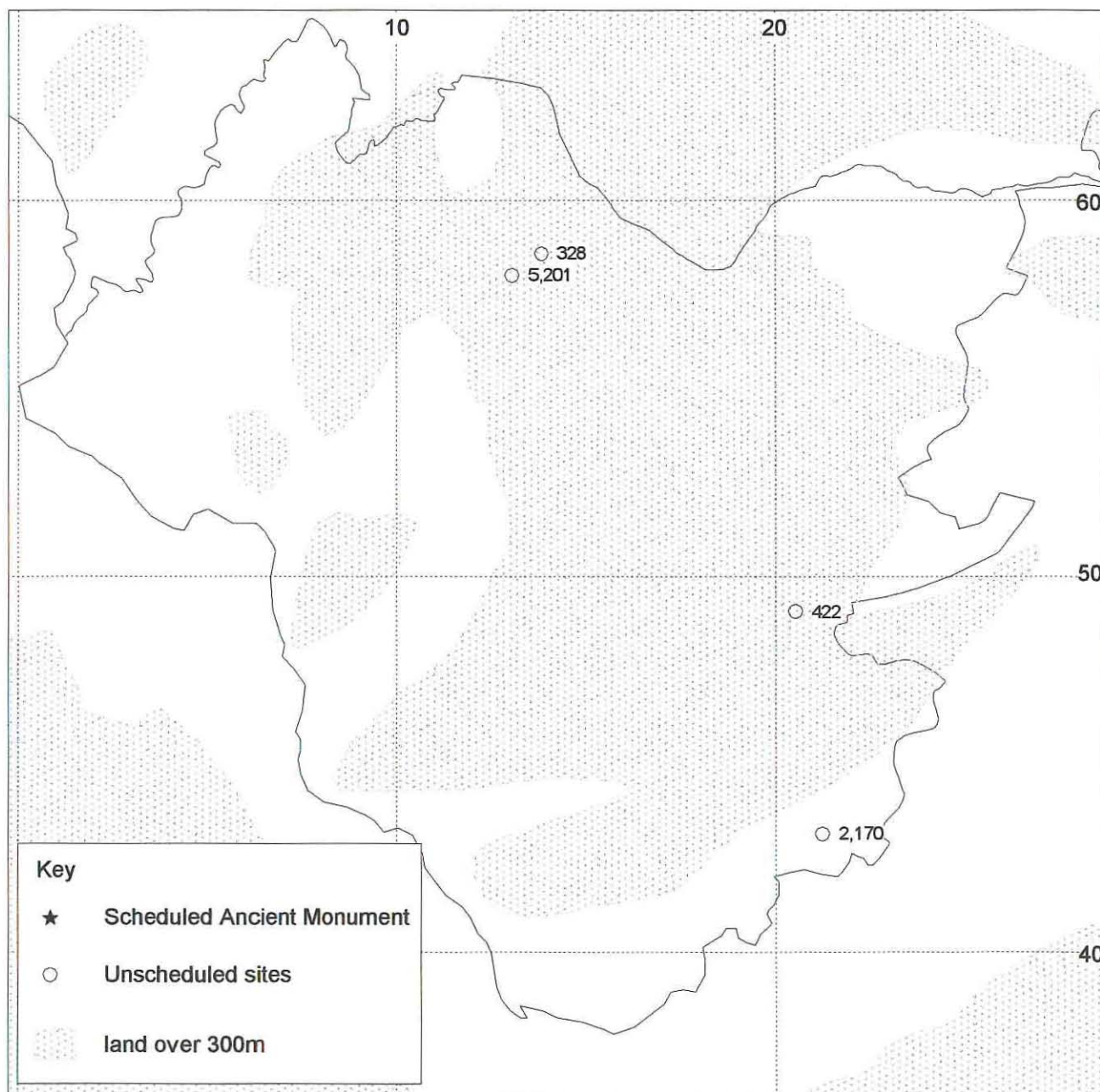
PRN 2170 Clyro Court Farm Chambered Tomb

The vestigial remains of a Megalithic Tomb were recognised at Clyro Court in 1973 by W.E.Griffiths, lying in hummocky pasture on a river terrace about 10m above the R. Wye some 60m above OD The tomb remains lie among several other low, enigmatic earthworks, which survive in the surrounding field and appear to be early domestic boundary or garden divisions probably of medieval origin. The north-west end of the megalith, which seems to have been re-shaped by built or dumped stone, may at some time have been incorporated into these, possibly as the base of a summer house or dovecote. A recognisable mound survives about 32m long (north-east to south-west.) with a maximum breadth of 16.5m about a third of the distance from the north-east end. It stands up to 1.1m high about 8m from the south-west end. Along the scarp edge the site has been modified by the creation of a slight but straight bank, now low, but which at some time presumably formed an effective boundary. The remains of one, or possibly two chambers survive within a slight hollow towards the south-west end of the earthwork. These comprise four large slabs of a local sedimentary rock up to 1.6m long, 0.1-2m thick and stand up to 0.5m high. They are paired in two groups. All are tangentially aligned, the more southerly pair set almost at right-angles, as if the two sides comprise half a robbed chamber. The rear of the south-western slab is exposed to show packing stones helping maintain its upright position. The other pair are not so readily identified as part of a structure, the south-western slab lying approximately north-south, its partner converging to narrow their distance apart from a gap about 1.5m wide on the south to about 0.5 m on the north. A small, flat, outlying slab along the same alignment as the west stone in a northward direction may be original and could hint at the existence of a longer, transepted gallery. The structural relationship of several other, smaller upright stones, is unclear. The area is one which has produced a considerable number of flints attesting to prehistoric activity from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. Curiously, the site has been a well-known landmark for several centuries, the name Carnaf [= Carnau, or the Cairns] being the title given by the monks of Abbey Cwmhir to lands they administered in this locality (RCAHMW 1997)

PRN 5201 Craig Fawr Structure

A stone-lined tunnel 0.53m wide x 0.53m high in a steep bank leads to a dry-stone walled chamber. A lintel stone 0.84m x 0.53m is the capstone of the rectangular chamber. Stone slabs of the chamber protrude through the mound. RCAHMW in 1975 considered it of unknown significance, but probably not an ancient site and perhaps an old limekiln. OS in 1981 believed the small size of the tunnel and the siting near the bottom of the valley mitigate against this being a sepulchral feature. They suggest it as a corn drying kiln. Chambered tomb is only the Type 2 interpretation for this site and Kiln is considered the more likely Type 1 interpretation.

Fig. 3 Distribution of Chambered tombs in South Radnorshire



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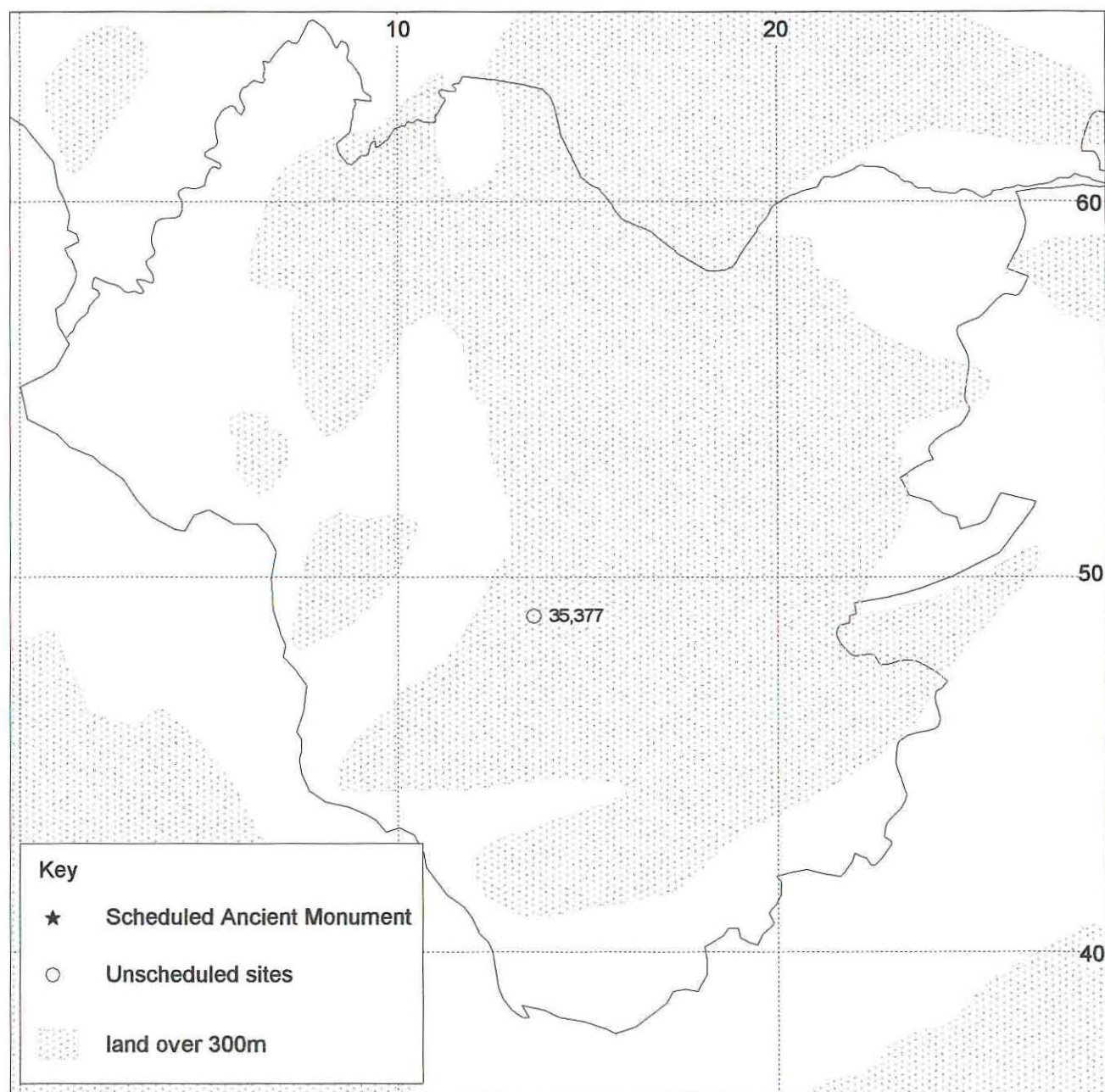
5 CISTS

- 5.1 There is one recorded cist within the study area, Rhulen Hill Cist (PRN 35377; SO 1354 4896; fig. 4)

PRN 35377 Rhulen Hill Cist

A possible cist composed of a rectangular hollow aligned approx. east-west, with an edge-set stone slab on its south side. To the south of the slab is an amorphous mound with a central hollow which may be the result of previous robbing or could be the remains of a round barrow. The possible cist measures 1.1m x 0.5m x 0.4m deep; the mound measures 4m in diameter and 0.5m high.

Fig. 4 Distribution of Cists in South Radnorshire



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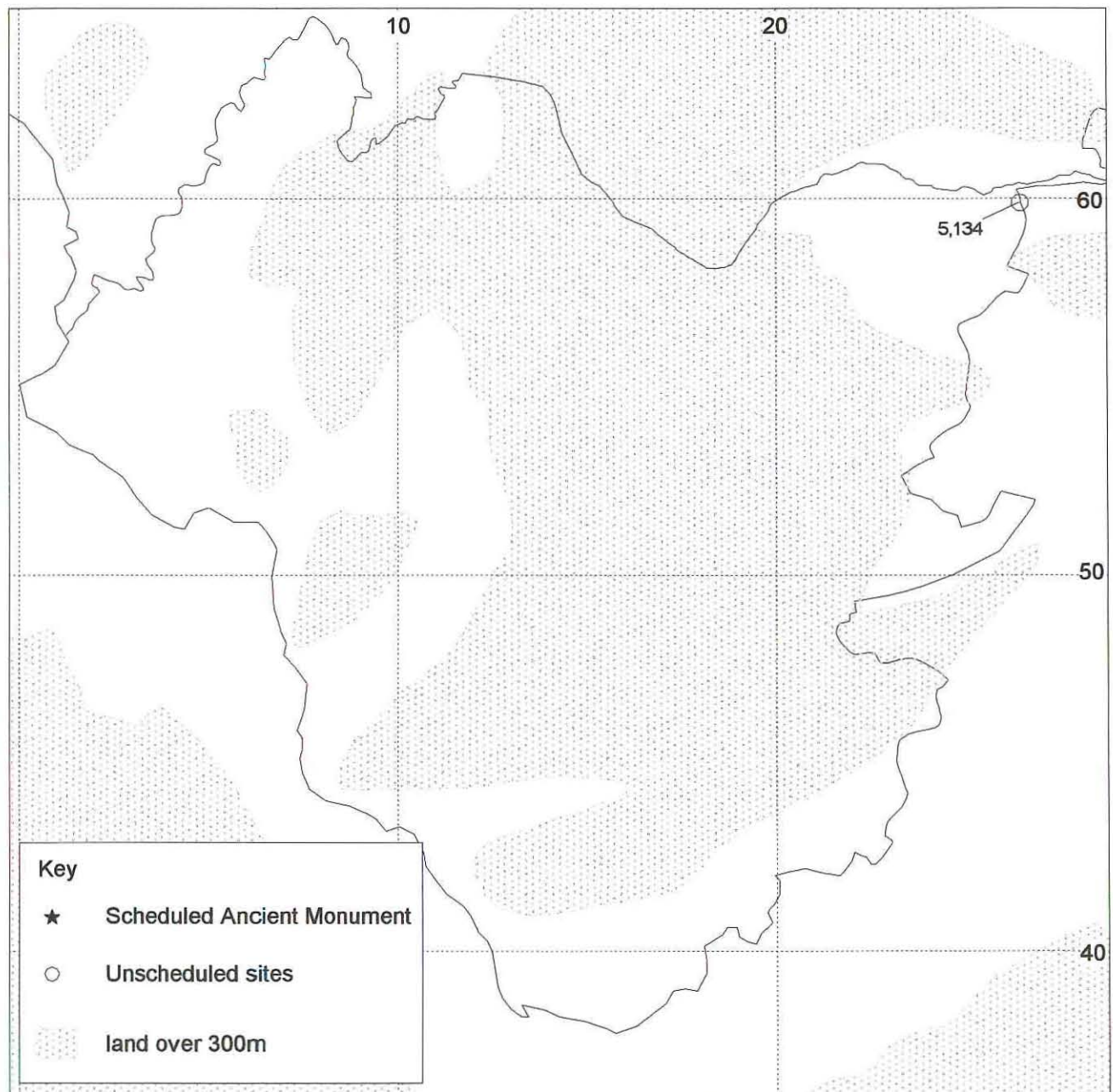
6 CURSUS MONUMENTS

- 6.1 The only recorded cursus within the study area is within the Walton Basin (figs 5 and 6) at Walton Green (PRN 5134; SO 26463 59886), which was identified as a cropmark from aerial reconnaissance.

PRN 5134 Walton Green cursus

A cursus monument 680m x 60m, its south-west end at SO 2619 5978 and its north-east end at SO 2682 6001. It has been digitised from a number of sources, but all are consistent. The barrow PRN 369 lies close to its south-west end, towards which there are indications that the ditch is interrupted. The Cursus is of Loveday's (1985) Bi type, having well-spaced parallel ditches and square terminals. As part of the Walton Basin project, three trenches were excavated through the ditches of the cursus in order to confirm its identification and obtain dating material, two at the east terminal and the third across the north ditch. Although the excavations succeeded in locating the ditches of the monument, the results were disappointing in that no dateable materials were found. The ditches were shallow and narrow in keeping with other cursus monuments excavated in Wales (Gibson 1999a, 11-14). Morphologically, the cursus has similar ditch profiles at Sarn-y-bryn-caled and Llandegai, approximately 3m wide at the gravel surface and around 1m deep. They are also flat bottomed and have clear silting patterns (Gibson 1999b,)

Fig. 5 Distribution of Cursus monuments in South Radnorshire



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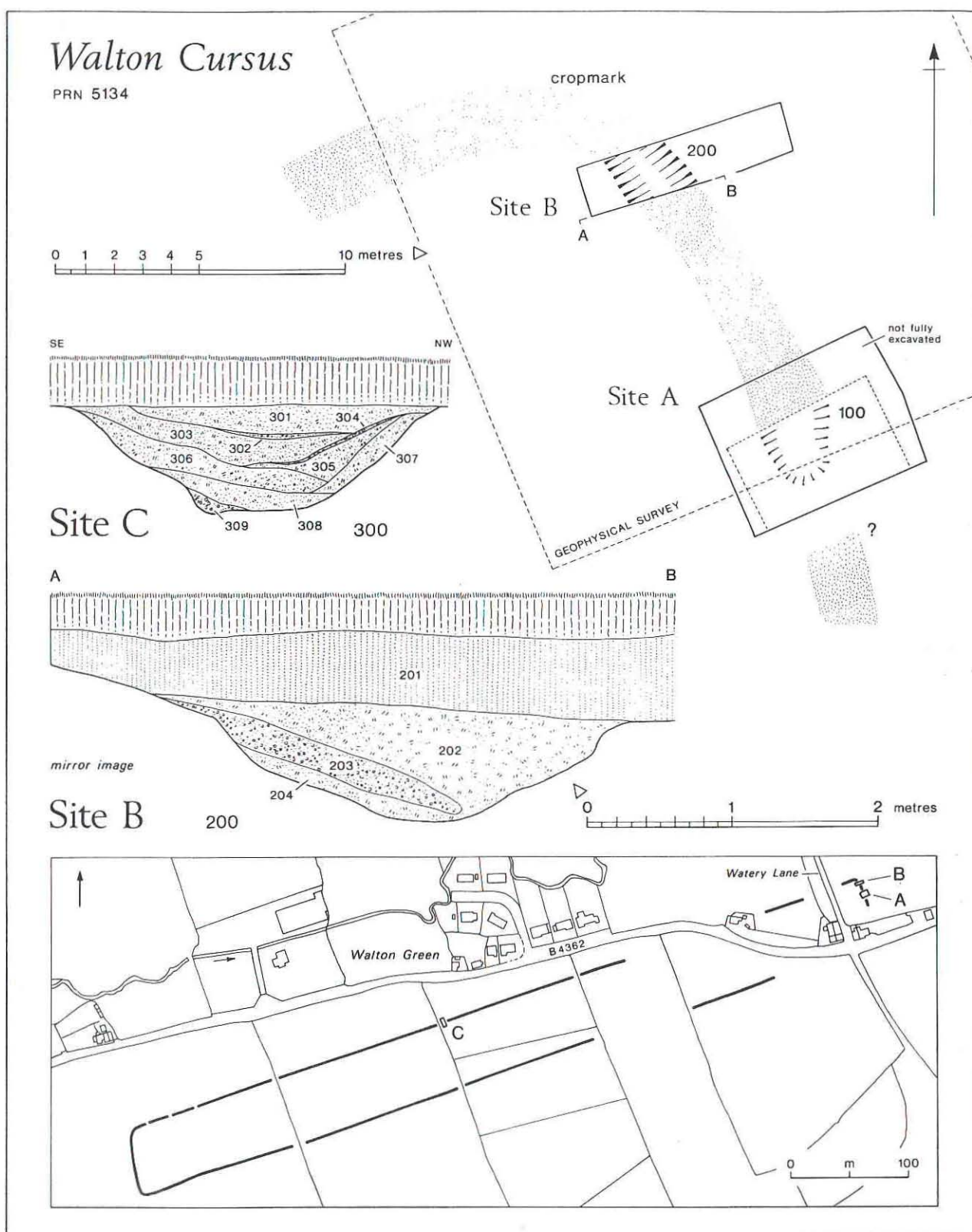


Fig. 6 PRN 5134 Walton Green cursus: excavation and aerial photographic plot

7 LONG BARROWS

7.1 There are five possible long barrows within the study area (fig. 7; Table 4).

Table 4: Long barrows within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
1609	Llanelwedd Mound II	SO04915230
1610	Llanelwedd Mound IV	SO0552
2171	Clyro Long Barrow	SO21594377
4101	Llanelwedd Mound III	SO04805233
5194	Rhiw Rhwstyn Long Barrows	SO0751

PRN 1609 Llanelwedd Mound II

Pillow mound outwardly identical to nearby mounds which have been suggested as possibly Neolithic in origin. Excavations in 1966-67 revealed similar stone alignments in its construction (Spurgeon 1969).

Pillow mound, 27.4m long, 6m wide, 1m high. Sides ditched. Excavated 1966-9. Compartmental construction along axial stone spine. Finds of flints.

PRN 1610 Llanelwedd Mound IV

One of several long mounds, now known to be pillow mounds, was dug into by Rev D Edmondson Owen prior to 1909. Trench across the mound revealed a rough stone trench the length of the earthwork. Earth in the bottom of this was black and found to contain burnt bone, subsequently identified as human (Silvester 1996). Although the mound is almost certainly a pillow mound, the human remains have led to its possible interpretation as a reused long barrow.

PRN 2171 Clyro Long Barrow

A mound some 21.3m across (truncated by hedgeline) and 1.5m high, possibly a natural feature but suggested as a long barrow by RCAHMW.

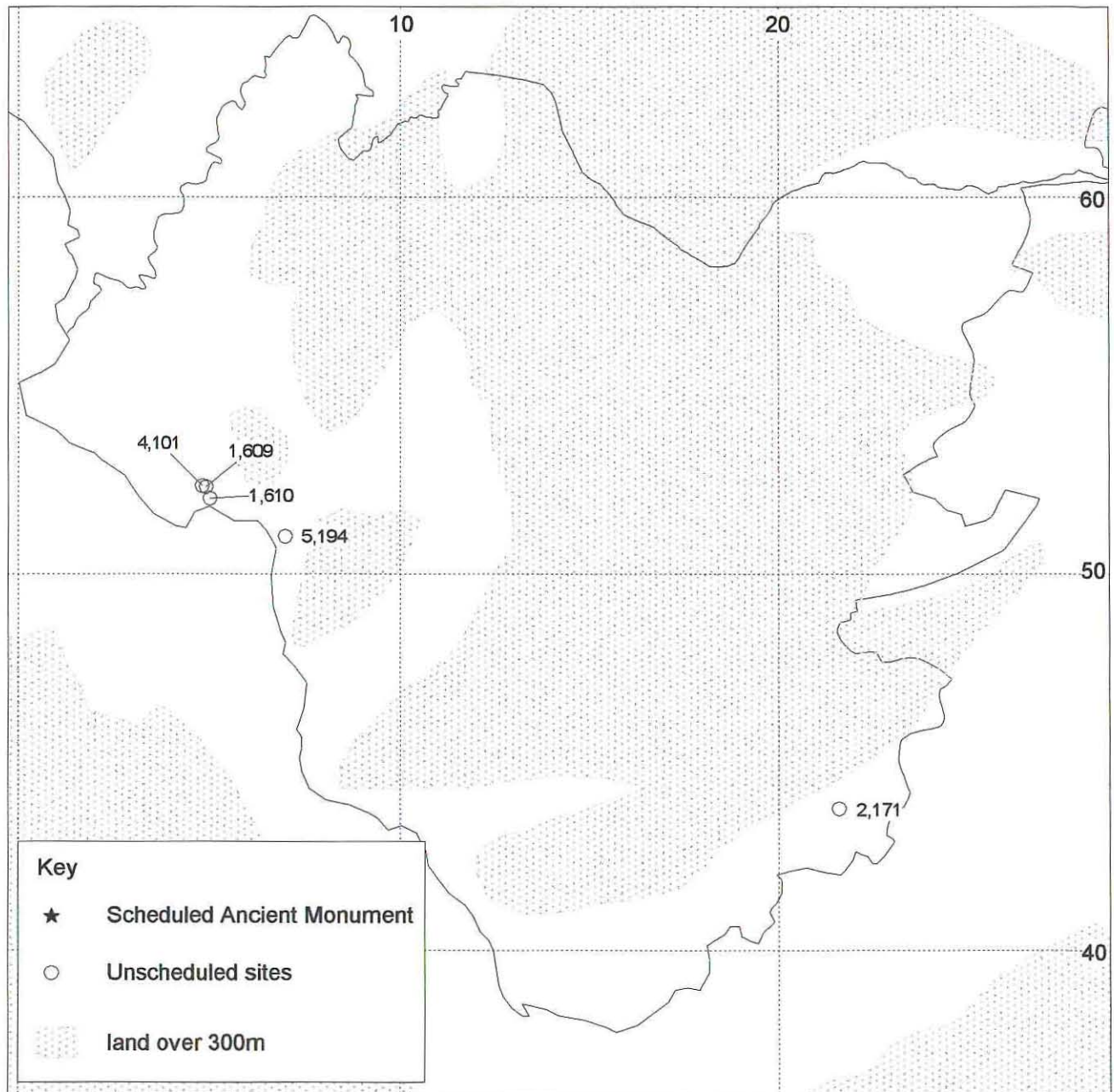
PRN 4101 Llanelwedd Mound III

A mound 10.6m long, 3.6m wide and 0.5m high with a shallow ditch 1.5m wide x 0.2m deep surrounding it, has the appearance of a pillow mound, but this precluded by its stone construction. It is similar to, but only half the size of, the nearby mounds now quarried away, which were thought possibly Neolithic (Spurgeon 1970). The site seems to have been suggested as a long barrow only by association with the other mounds. The results of excavations by Spurgeon of the other two mounds have led to them both now being interpreted as pillow mounds with internal stone compartments. The surviving mound PRN 4101, however, though subjected to only limited excavation, differs in size and has simpler construction. It is uncertain whether or not the site is more likely to be a pillow mound

PRN 5194 Rhiw Rhwstyn Long Barrows ?

Long barrows on the slope and top of Rhwstyn were recorded by Owen in 1948. Nothing is visible on aerial photographs, and no features were apparent when visited by the OS in 1978. The described siting is possibly more typical of pillow mounds.

Fig. 7 Distribution of Long barrows in South Radnorshire



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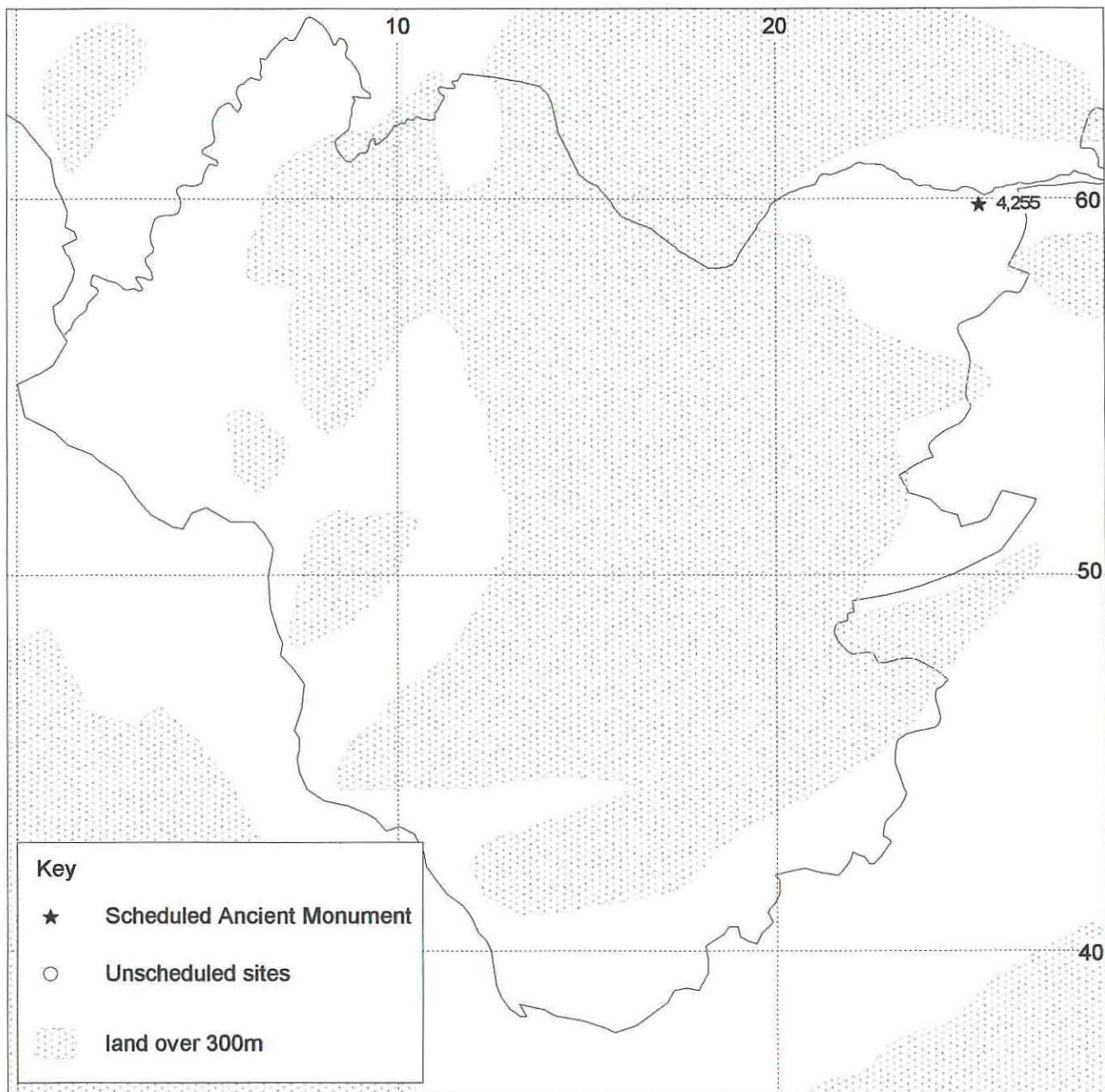
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8 PALISADED ENCLOSURES

- 8.1 There is only one palisaded enclosure recorded within the study area, Walton pit enclosure (PRN 4255; SO 25353 59863) in the Walton Basin (figs 8-9). The site, which was identified as a cropmark from aerial reconnaissance, consists of a curvilinear pit alignment which has been interpreted as forming the north-west quadrant of a roughly circular palisaded enclosure. A double row of pits (PRN 5292) appear to form an avenue on the south-west side as at Meldon Bridge (Gibson 1999a).
- 8.2 Excavation by CPAT in August 1998 revealed a post-pit c. 4.3 x 2m, for a post 0.4m or more in diameter, with a post ramp on one side. Remains of a post pipe could be identified, narrowing from 0.9m at the top to 0.4m at the bottom. Charcoal discovered in the pit has been retained for analysis but was considered unsuitable for a reliable radiocarbon date for construction of the post pit (Dempsey 1998).
- 8.3 Geophysical survey was carried out in December 1995 on the eastern side of the road to attempt to pick up the other side of the pit circle, but no convincing evidence was found. A number of possible pits were located, but they do not fit the extrapolated line of the pit circle based on the cropmarks (Stratascan 1995).

Fig. 8 Distribution of Palisaded enclosures in South Radnorshire



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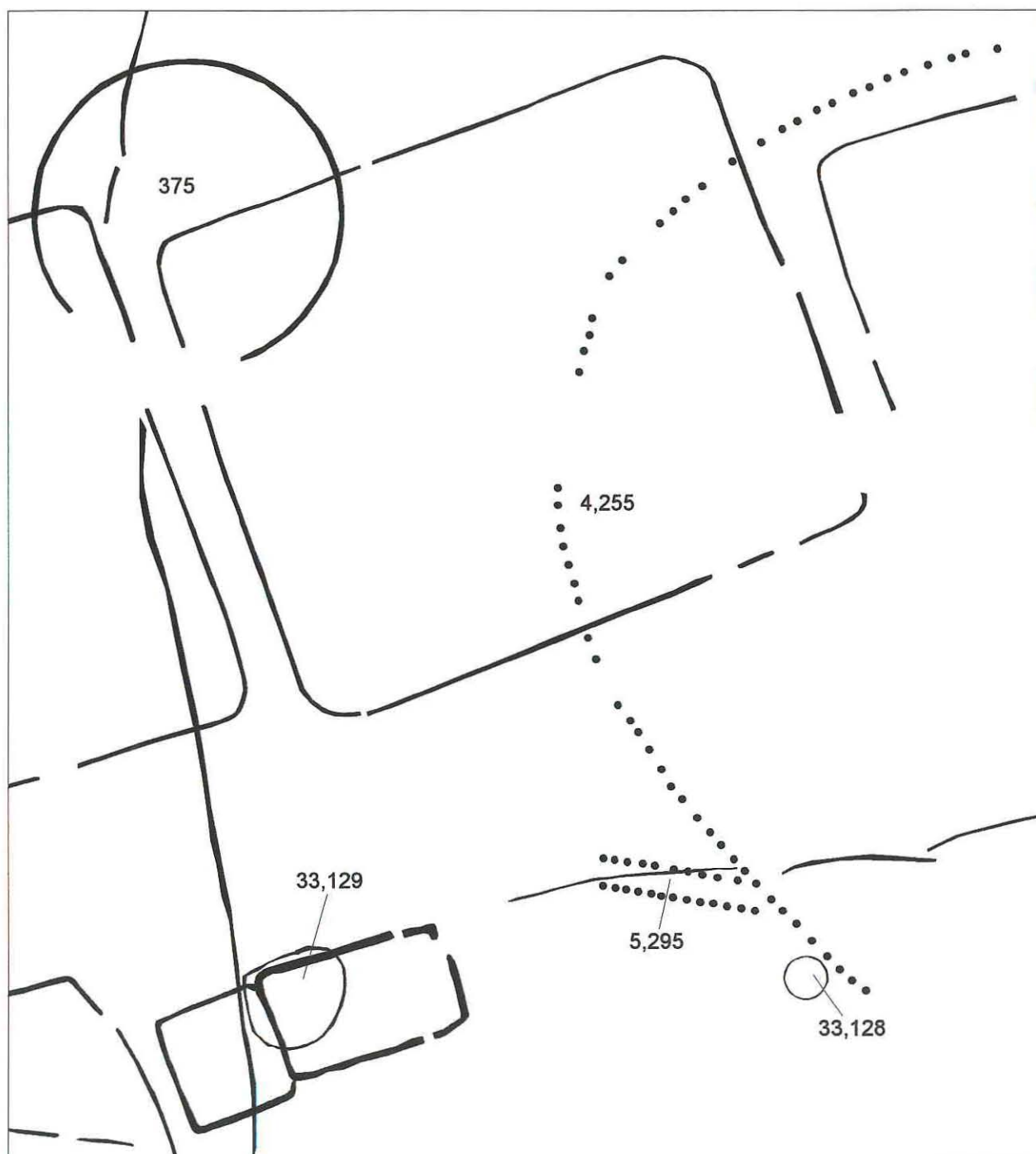
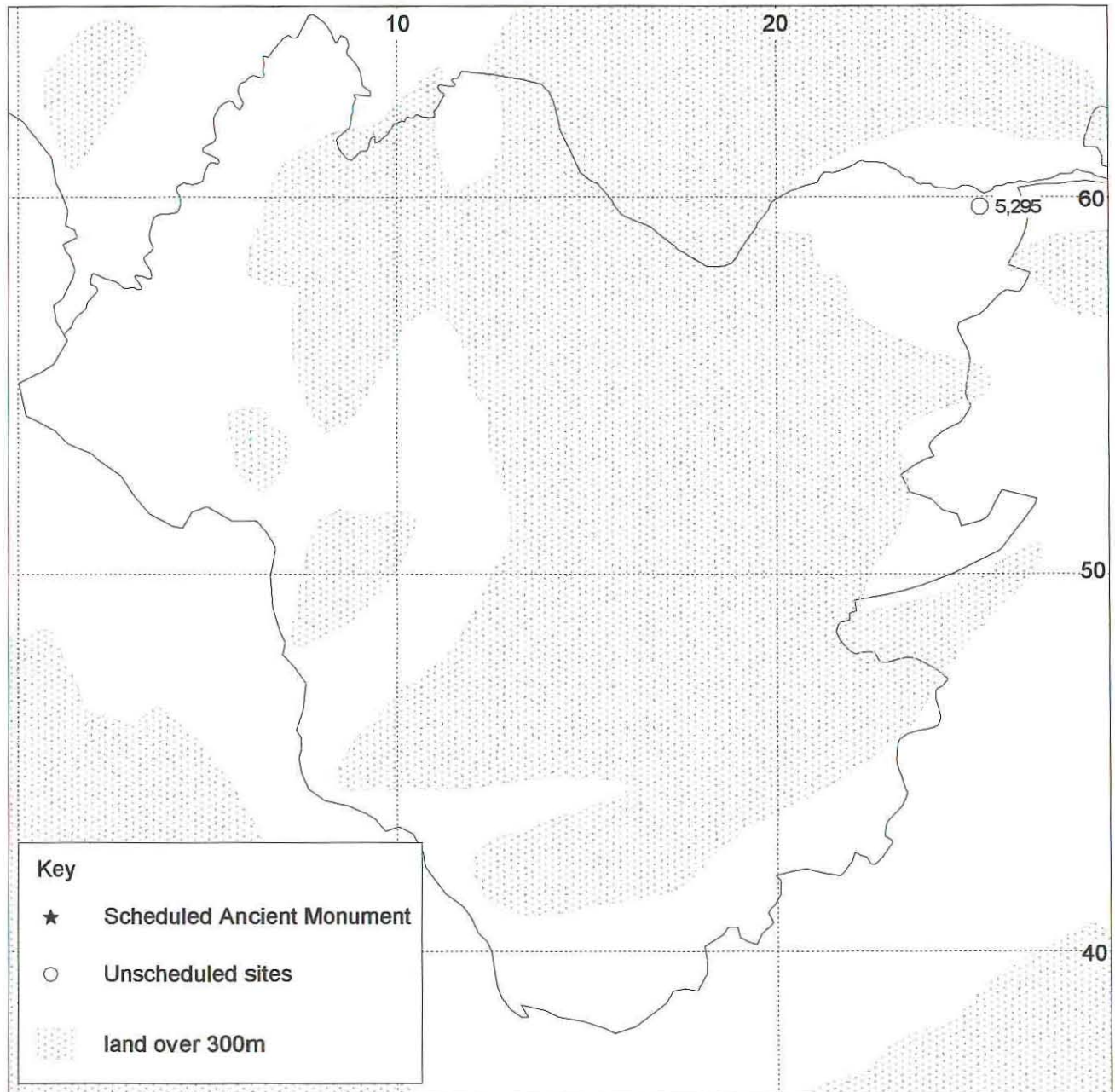


Fig. 9 Walton palisaded enclosure PRN 4255 and pit avenue PRN 5292

9 PIT AVENUE

- 9.1 There is only one pit avenue recorded within the study area (PRN 5295; SO 25388 59742), which lies in the Walton Basin (figs 9-10). Aerial reconnaissance has identified two parallel rows of pits, which may form an avenue, in association with the large palisaded enclosure (PRN 4255), as at Meldon Bridge (Gibson 1999a, 8). The rows are 12m apart and 75m long, with 14 pits visible in each row.

Fig. 10 Distribution of Pit avenues in South Radnorshire



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10 RING DITCHES

- 10.1 There are 12 cropmark ring ditches recorded in the SMR (fig. 11; Table 5), 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 (8 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 12 and 100m, although the latter has been interpreted as a possible Roman gyrys, rather than a ploughed-out burial mound. The majority, however, are between 12 and 30m diameter, with only 3 sites between 30 and 40m diameter.

Table 5: Ring ditches within study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
365	Walton barrow I	SO2498859731
373	Court Farm barrow	SO2512459963
375	Court Farm gyrys	SO2523259959
4223	Crossway ring ditch	SO2364160359
4224	Downton ring ditch	SO2354360398
4254	Walton barrow II	SO2489459837
4281	Applebury Ring Ditch	SO15993835
5301	Boatside Cottage Cropmark	SO23024382
7989	Llandeilo Graban Church cropmark I	SO094447
7990	Llandeilo Graban Church cropmark II	SO094447
33128	Walton ring ditch	SO2543359711
33129	Walton cropmark	SO2527159710

PRN 365 Walton barrow I

Double concentric ring ditch, probably a double ditched barrow, the outer ditch is 27m in diameter and inner 18m in diameter.

PRN 373 Court Farm barrow

Ring ditch showing as a cropmark, 19m in diameter, probably a barrow ditch. Nothing is visible on the ground.

PRN 375 Court Farm gyrys

A single-ditched enclosure showing as a circular cropmark with a diameter of some 100m (fig. 9). It has been suggested as a possible henge, although it is recorded as a Roman gyrys associated with other Roman sites in the area. If a prehistoric feature it may relate to pit avenue PRN 4255.

PRN 4223 Crossway ring ditch

Circular ring ditch c. 20m diameter set on a flood plain. Aerial photographs show an irregular central pit which is roughly cross-shaped, 7m across: possibly the base of a windmill.

PRN 4224 Downton ring ditch

Circular ring ditch 12.4m diameter. It is set close to a stream on a flood plain.

PRN 4254 Walton barrow II

An indistinct double-ditched cropmark with only the eastern half visible. Projected diameter is c.15m

PRN 4281 Applebury Ring Ditch

A circular parch mark visible on aerial photographs is probably a negative cropmark of a barrow ditch.

PRN 5301 Boatside Cottage Cropmark

A vague circular cropmark, some 40m in diameter, resembles a ring ditch but may not represent an antiquity. The cropmark is not entirely convincing and is in a pasture field, although the aerial photograph was taken in July and could therefore be a cropmark.

PRN 7989 Llandeilo Graban Church cropmark I

Cropmark of a possible barrow. No further details.

PRN 7990 Llandeilo Graban Church cropmark II

Cropmark of a possible barrow . No further details.

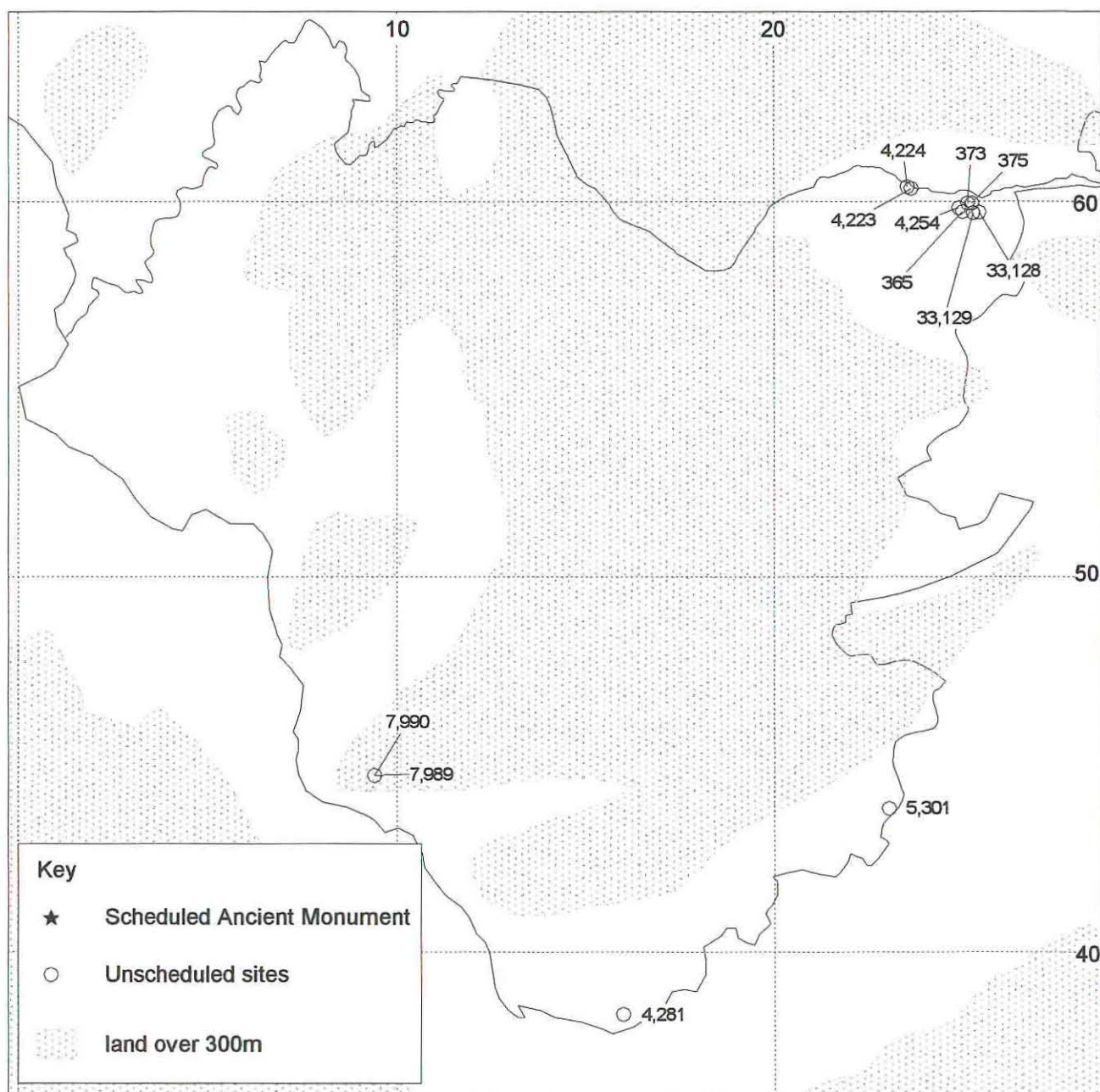
PRN 33128 Walton ring ditch

Circular ring ditch 13.4m in diameter. Lies close to a stream and PRN 4255 palisaded enclosure (fig. 9).

PRN 33129 Walton cropmark

An indistinct sub-circular cropmark, 28.7m in diameter and rather angular on its north-west side, is perhaps a ring ditch. The cropmark, however, is irregular and does not look like a ploughed out barrow. It may possibly be some form of enclosure (fig. 9).

Fig. 11 Distribution of Ring ditches in South 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 197 round barrows or possible round barrows of various forms recorded in the SMR (fig. 12, Tables 6 and 7), 30 of which are scheduled. The figures also include a number of possible sites which have been either destroyed or are not well located, as well as 43 sites where Round barrow is recorded under Type 2. The figures are not definitive but are subject to the vagaries of field observation, monument preservation and fieldworkers' interpretation.
- 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.

Table 6: Round barrows (Type 1) within the study area.

Prn	Site name	NGR	Type 1
331	Hundred House Common Barrow I	SO11395480	Round barrow (cairn)
332	Glascwm Mill Cottages Barrow	SO11635468	Round barrow (structured cairn)
336	Hundred House Common Barrow II	SO11305429	Round barrow (structured cairn)
338	Giant's Grave Barrow	SO14025435	Round barrow
340	Bryn Llwyd Barrow	SO1253	Round barrow
343	Penarth Mount Barrow	SO12465253	Round barrow (structured cairn)
344	Cwm Blaen Erw Barrow	SO10855156	Round barrow
346	Wylfre Barrow I	SO14585104	Round barrow
358	Harpton Court barrow	SO2422559979	Round barrow
364	Gwern Dyfnant Barrow	SO23565658	Round barrow
369	Walton Green barrow	SO2613259802	Round barrow
378	Burnt Hengoed Barrows	SO264520	Round barrow
382	Rhosgoch Chapel barrow	SO18534762	Round barrow
383	Lane Farm Barrow	SO1805547285	Round barrow
384	Tump Field Mound	SO18154726	Round barrow ?
391	Twyn y Garth Barrow I	SO1084843809	Round barrow
392	Twyn y Garth Barrow II	SO1084843822	Round barrow
400	Roundabout Barrow	SO15504439	Round barrow
403	Maesgwyn Barrow	SO16374352	Round barrow
409	New House Cairn	SO15164169	Round barrow (cairn) ?
501	Boughrood Court Barrow	SO12603953	Round barrow
840	Llandrindod Common Barrow I	SO05296000	Round barrow
841	Upper House Cairn II	SO07905701	Round barrow (cairn)
842	Upper House Cairn III	SO07965694	Round barrow (cairn)
954	Sunny Bank Barrow	SO09504385	Round barrow (cairn)

986	Bryn y Maen Barrow	SO1566356885	Round barrow
989	Llanerch Barrow	SO15755858	Round barrow ?
1081	Crossway Barrow	SO2389860052	Round barrow
1089	Gelli Hall Cairn	SO0989458289	Round barrow (cairn)
1092	Carneddau Hill Cairn I	SO06655541	Round barrow (cairn)
1093	Carneddau Hill Cairn II	SO06715524	Round barrow (cairn)
1094	Castle Bank Cairn	SO08445532	Round barrow (cairn)
1095	Crosswdy Barrow	SO05005848	Round barrow
1096	Graig Cairn	SO07955672	Round barrow (cairn)
1149	Aberedw Hill Barrow I	SO07914965	Round barrow
1162	Bongham Bank Cairn I	SO0781161274	Round barrow (cairn) ?
1163	Bongham Bank Cairn II	SO07786124	Round barrow (cairn) ?
1164	Pantpurlas Barrow	SO07536093	Round barrow
1166	Little Hill Barrow IV	SO06946002	Round barrow (cairn) ?
1167	Little Hill Barrow V	SO06986011	Round barrow (cairn) ?
1168	Little Hill Barrow VI	SO07096024	Round barrow (cairn) ?
1172	Cwmbrith Round Cairn	SO0868260507	Round barrow (cairn) ?
1173	Little Hill Barrow VII	SO06946042	Round barrow (cairn)
1489	Pant Glas Barrow	SO18525613	Round barrow
1490	Black Yatt Barrow	SO18545620	Round barrow ?
1492	Cwmceste Barrow	SO17765558	Round barrow ?
1493	Van Barrow I	SO16285873	Round barrow
1494	Van Barrow II	SO16275878	Round barrow
1495	Llanfihangel Nant Melan Barrow I	SO18005818	Round barrow ?
1608	Cae Henllan Barrow	SO04345226	Round barrow
1611	Llanelwedd Rocks Cairn	SO05085258	Round barrow (cairn)
1612	Carneddau Barrows	SO0552	Round barrow
1620	Aberedw Hill Barrow V	SO0860750713	Round barrow
1621	Aberedw Hill Barrow VI	SO0843450779	Round barrow
1622	Aberedw Hill Barrow IV	SO08785047	Round barrow
1624	Carneddau Hill Cairn	SO0662454074	Round barrow (cairn)
1626	Newmead Farm Cairn I	SO06305454	Round barrow (cairn)
1627	Newmead Farm Cairn II	SO06295450	Round barrow (cairn)
1630	Bryn Twppa Barrow	SO09025412	Round barrow
2075	Luck House Mound	SO10184513	Round barrow ?
2098	Garn Wen Mound	SO14125708	Round barrow ?
2110	Gwaunceste Hill Mound	SO17785558	Round barrow ?
2111	Llanfihangel Nant Melan Barrow II	SO17725828	Round barrow ?
2113	Llanfihangel Hill Barrow	SO18975559	Round barrow (cairn)
2129	Black Hill Barrow II	SO18255246	Round barrow
2138	Carnau Barrow	SO13206309	Round barrow ?
2175	Dol Garn Placename	SO21345808	Round barrow ?
2620	Little Hill Barrow II	SO07365964	Round barrow
2623	Beacon Cairn	SO07446040	Round barrow (ring cairn)
2637	Pen Rhiw Frank Cairn I	SO08616023	Round barrow (cairn)
2706	Carregwiber Bank Cairn I	SO08345970	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2717	Gilwern Hill Cairn I	SO09315870	Round barrow (cairn)
2719	Gilwern Hill Cairn II	SO09855909	Round barrow (cairn)
2808	Bower Barrow I	SO07255698	Round barrow ?
2811	Gilwern Cairn	SO08005731	Round barrow (cairn)
2828	Upper House Cairn I	SO07635693	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3379	Aberedw Hill Barrow II	SO07874944	Round barrow
3380	Aberedw Hill Barrow III	SO07844951	Round barrow
3483	Blaen Henllan Barrow	SO10374563	Round barrow (structured cairn)

3484	Pen Cae Newydd Barrow	SO12164515	Round barrow
3784	Upper Llanelwedd Barrow	SO0452	Round barrow
3793	Cae Carnog Barrow	SO06685117	Round barrow (cairn) ?
3795	Pen Twyn Cairn; Cae Garn (Llanfared) Cairn	SO07215016	Round barrow
3846	Black Hill Barrow I	SO18305252	Round barrow
4095	Little Hill Barrow III	SO0734459436	Round barrow (cairn)
4098	Gilwern Hill Cairn III	SO09855911	Round barrow (cairn) ?
4099	Bower Barrow II	SO07245699	Round barrow ?
4102	Penmaenau Barrow	SO03275220	Round barrow
4107	Llandrindod Common, Barrow II	SO05335998	Round barrow ?
4110	Bryn y Maen Mound	SO17805658	Round barrow ?
4265	Cwm Mound	SO10415645	Round barrow ?
4410	Fron Felyn Barrow	SO13145106	Round barrow ?
4420	Pentrefothan Cist	SO10724543	Round barrow ?
4433	Milton Hill Barrow I	SO24685007	Round barrow
4434	Milton Hill Barrow II	SO24715000	Round barrow ?
5195	Pen Waun Pool Barrow	SO08345167	Round barrow ?
5205	Van Barrow III	SO16205878	Round barrow ?
5217	Llanerch Mound	SO15795871	Round barrow ?
5223	Cefn Wylfre barrow II	SO14345116	Round barrow ?
5289	Penmaenau Rocks Circle	SO03425257	Round barrow ?
6088	Wylfre Barrow II	SO14595103	Round barrow
6350	Ridgebourne Cairn	SO05876016	Round barrow ?
6472	Begwns Common Barrow	SO14704380	Round barrow
6473	Glascwm Hill Round Barrow	SO16555220	Round barrow
6474	Cefn Wylfre Round Barrow	SO15475085	Round barrow ?
6660	Gore Quarry, cairn I	SO256592	Round barrow (cairn) ?
17539	Carneddau Hill Cairn III	SO063546	Round barrow (cairn)
17540	Bwlch y Cefn Bank cairn I	SO122609	Round barrow (cairn)
17541	Bwlch y Cefn Bank cairn II	SO122609	Round barrow (cairn)
19242	Gore Quarry, cairn II	SO256592	Round barrow (cairn) ?
23102	Worsell Wood burial mound II	SO2585757812	Round barrow (cairn)
23103	Worsell Wood burial mound I	SO2583057799	Round barrow (cairn)
26540	Carneddau cairn I	SO07655628	Round barrow (cairn)
26585	Carneddau cairn V	SO064553	Round barrow (cairn)
26789	Llanelwedd cairn I	SO05285252	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26790	Llanelwedd cairn III	SO05255255	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26808	Llanelwedd cairn II	SO05255248	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26993	Llanelwedd cairn	SO05255251	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26994	Llanelwedd cairn	SO05105262	Round barrow (cairn) ?
26995	Llanelwedd cairn	SO05025200	Round barrow ?
26997	Llanelwedd cairn	SO05005250	Round barrow (cairn)
26998	Llanelwedd cairns (5)	SO05085250	Round barrow (cairn)
33881	Llanelwedd cairn	SO04965264	Round barrow (cairn)
35312	Llanbedr Hill Mound	SO13654842	Round barrow (cairn) ?
35313	Llanbedr Hill Cairn	SO13654838	Round barrow (cairn) ?
35314	Mawn Pool Cairn	SO13434838	Round barrow (cairn) ?
35327	Gareg Lwyd Mound I	SO12614811	Round barrow ?
35328	Gareg Lwyd Mound II	SO12594809	Round barrow (cairn) ?
35346	Cwm Mawr Mound	SO15035179	Round barrow ?
35353	Red Hill Mound	SO15625007	Round barrow ?
35363	Llandeilo Hill Mound III	SO11184751	Round barrow ?
35364	Llandeilo Hill Mound IV	SO11224738	Round barrow (cairn) ?
35370	Cefn Wylfre Mound	SO14195115	Round barrow (cairn) ?

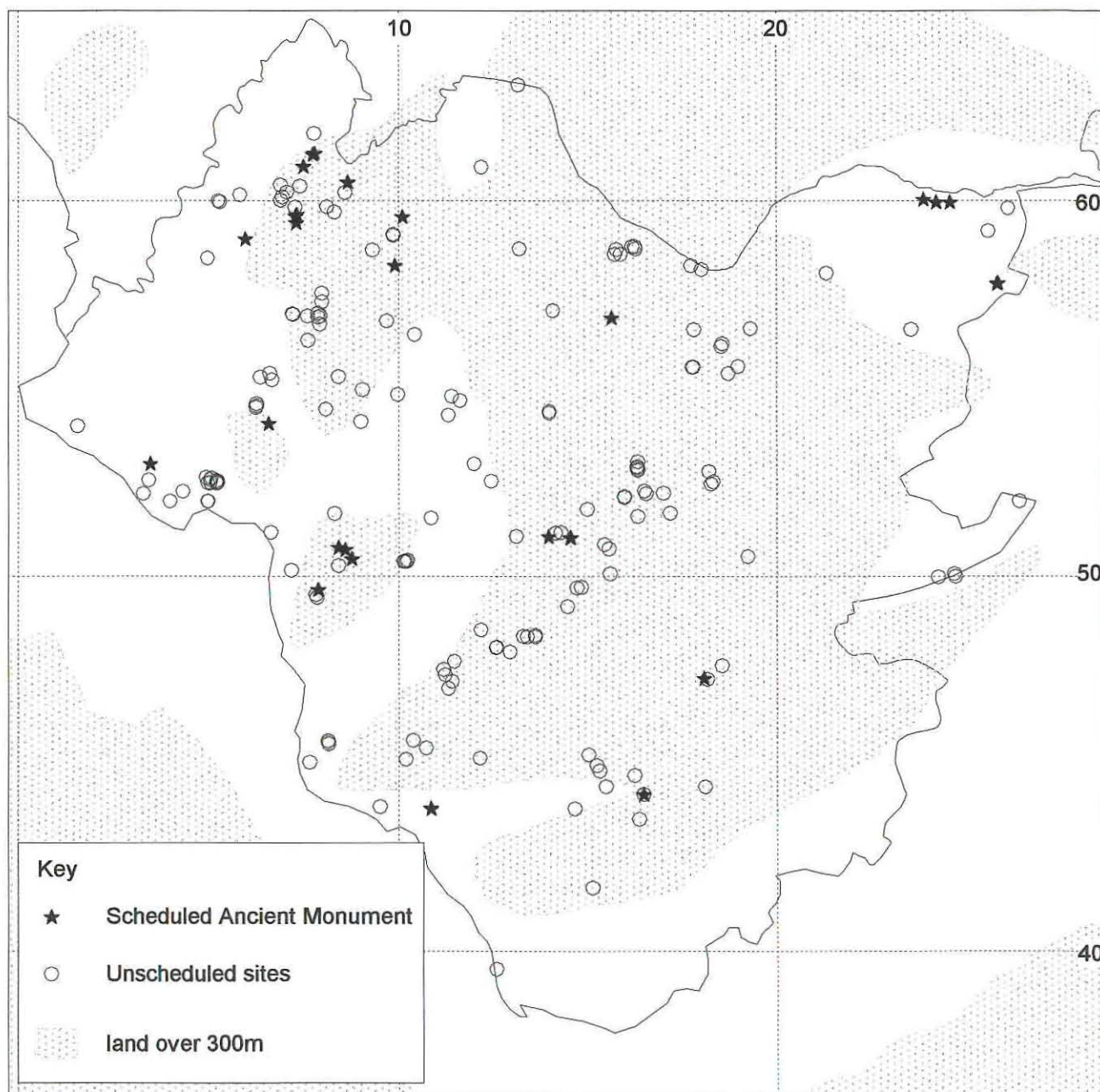
35387	Hondon Mound I	SO14874971	Round barrow ?
35388	Hondon Mound II	SO14764969	Round barrow ?
35389	Llancoed-du Barrow	SO14514919	Round barrow ?
35443	Penbedw Mound	SO12974798	Round barrow ?
36987	Gwernfach cairn	SO09685680	Round barrow (cairn)
38305	Glasnant Barrow	SO16345160	Round barrow ?
38312	Pwl Brwynog Barrow	SO15595074	Round barrow ?
38698	Upper House cairn IV	SO07915691	Round barrow (cairn)
38699	Cilbecllan cairn	SO08105445	Round barrow (cairn)
39390	Bailey Bedw ring cairn	SO16494418	Round barrow (ring cairn)
39391	Bailey Bedw cairn	SO16494418	Round barrow (cairn)
50278	Cefn Wylfre barrow I	SO14005106	Round barrow
81221	Begwns Barrow I	SO16494418	Round barrow
81223	Begwns Barrow II	SO16254469	Round barrow ?
81224	Begwns Barrow III	SO15284495	Round barrow ?
81226	Begwns Barrow IV	SO15064524	Round barrow (cairn)
81228	Begwns Barrow V	SO18094439	Round barrow ?
81229	Begwns Barrow VI	SO15354480	Round barrow (ring cairn)
81670	Llanerch Mound	SO15905858	Round barrow ?
81672	Llanfihangel Round cairns	SO193566	Round barrow (cairn) ?
81673	Barrow	SO18185279	Round barrow (cairn) ?

Table 7: Round barrows (Type 2) within the study area

Prn	Site name	NGR	Type 1	Type 2
354	Green Lane Mound	SO19235053	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
359	Knapp Mount motte	SO2458659975	Motte	Round barrow (very large)
429	Milton Enclosure	SO24264999	Enclosure	Round barrow ?
827	Llwyn Ceubren Mound	SO0600758994	Burnt mound	Round barrow ?
1600	Castell Caemaerdy Motte	SO03465301	Motte ?	Round barrow ?
1632	Llansantffraed in Elvel Church (St Bridget), mound	SO09975485	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
2127	Glascwm Hill Butts	SO17015222	Shooting butt	Round barrow ?
2196	Camnant Brook Mound	SO09065498	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
2616	Little Hill Barrow I	SO07325960	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
2625	Little Hill Mound	SO07315984	Spoil heap	Round barrow ?
2709	Carregwiber Bank Cairn II	SO08135985	Clearance cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?
2763	Pant y Fedwen Mound	SO08005754	Spoil heap ?	Round barrow ?
3782	Glan Gwy Cropmark	SO01555400	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
4111	Blaen Bedw Mound	SO14025439	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
4248	Llyn Cawr Mound	SO08445029	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
5220	Llanfihangel Hill Mound	SO18705541	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
6000	Henllyn Mawr Tump I	SO08174561	Boundary mound ?	Round barrow ?
6001	Henllyn Mawr Tump II	SO08164557	Boundary mound ?	Round barrow ?
6002	Henllyn Mawr Tump III	SO08184553	Boundary mound ?	Round barrow ?
6004	Henllyn Mawr Tump IV	SO07694503	Boundary mound ?	Round barrow ?
6353	Giant's Grave Mound IV	SO10205040	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
6354	Giant's Grave Mound V	SO10125040	Non antiquity	Round barrow ?
17542	Pawl Hir	SO10105959	Hut ?	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?
17987	Bailey Einon mound	SO078618	Mound	Round barrow ?
35315	Mawn Pool Mound	SO13334839	Mound	Round barrow ?

35340	Glascwm Hill Mound Group	SO16515227	Mound	Round barrow ?
35341	Glascwm Hill Mound II	SO15995210	Mound	Round barrow ?
35342	Glascwm Hill Mound III	SO16005213	Mound	Round barrow ?
35358	Llandeilo Hill Mound I	SO11314701	Mound	Round barrow ?
35360	Llandeilo Hill Mound II	SO11414720	Mound	Round barrow ?
35362	Cradle Rocks Mound	SO11474773	Mound	Round barrow ?
35365	Gareg Lwyd Mounds III	SO12194857	Mound	Round barrow ?
35489	Cwm-Ilwyn-gwyn Mound I	SO16345283	Mound	Round barrow ?
35490	Cwm-Ilwyn-gwyn Mound II	SO16345285	Mound	Round barrow ?
35491	Cwm-Ilwyn-gwyn Mound III	SO16325290	Mound	Round barrow ?
35492	Cwm-Ilwyn-gwyn Mound IV	SO16325293	Mound	Round barrow ?
35494	Cwm-Ilwyn-gwyn Mound V	SO16345305	Mound	Round barrow ?
38309	Erewillim Mound	SO17185169	Mound	Round barrow ?
50133	Graig Fawr (north) Mound V	SO13225873	Pillow mound ?	Round barrow ?
50134	Graig Fawr (north) Mound VI	SO13225873	Pillow mound ?	Round barrow ?
50279	Giant's Grave Mound I	SO10235043	Pillow mound ?	Round barrow ?
50280	Giant's Grave Mound II	SO10225043	Pillow mound ?	Round barrow ?
50281	Giant's Grave Mound III	SO10165040	Pillow mound ?	Round barrow ?

Fig. 12 Distribution of Round barrows in South 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 are currently in the SMR are poorly recorded and require fieldwork (fig. 13; Table 8).

Table 8 Round barrow cemeteries within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
339	Edw Common Barrows	SO1154
1085	Llandrindod Common, Barrow Cemetery	SO05665988
4419	Llewetrog Cairns	SO1246
5636	Llandrindod Common, Tumuli	SO05406043

PRN 339 Edw Common Barrows

Williams (1858) refers to several tumuli within half a mile of a Colwyn Castle, one on a small common near to the River Edw containing two earthen jars (presumed to be PRN 331). Williams goes on to mention two other barrows, undisturbed on a farm named Bryn-lwyd. These tumuli cannot be identified from the information given, though the one near to the River Edw is most likely PRN 336 or more probably PRN 331. Field survey is required to clarify the record and determine whether this is a round barrow cemetery.

PRN 1085 Llandrindod Common, Barrow Cemetery

A group of seven barrows, five close together and two outlying. Barrows are probably ditched and described as moated with a very shallow trench. Five were opened in the 19th century when bone, charcoal and spearheads were found beneath mounds composed of heaps of loose stones (Williams 1855). The site now lies beneath a housing estate and the sites have been destroyed.

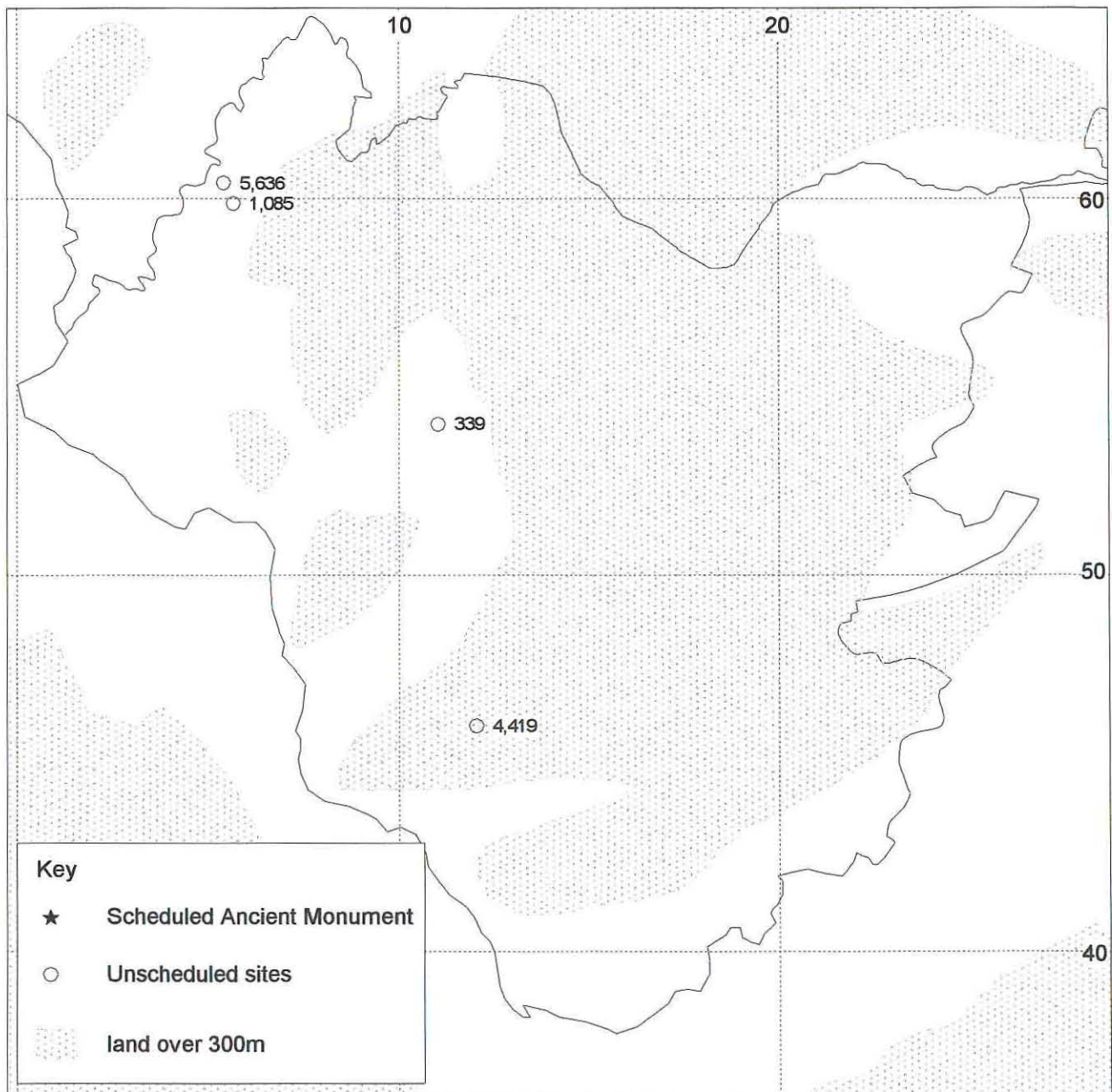
PRN 4419 Llewetrog Cairns

Two cairns are recorded although they may more likely be natural outcrops. Field survey is required to clarify the record and determine whether this is a round barrow cemetery.

PRN 5636 Llandrindod Common, Tumuli

A line of four supposed barrows running parallel to the Roman road. No further details. Field survey is required to clarify the record and determine whether this is a round barrow cemetery.

Fig. 13 Distribution of Round barrow cemeteries in South Radnorshire



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11 STANDING STONES

- 11.1 There are 55 standing stones or possible standing stones within the study area (fig. 14; Table 9), of which only two are currently scheduled.

Table 9: Standing stones within study area

PRN	Name	NGR
326	Cwm Maerdy Standing Stone	SO1420158796
329	Brynmelys Standing Stone	SO13355731
395	Neuadd Glan Gwy Stone	SO1263841167
427	Crossfoot Farm Stone	SO21874572
988	Llanerch Stone	SO15785858
1091	Gelli Hill Stone	SO09425834
1170	Llandrindod Common, Stone	SO056600
1598	Cae Cerrig Placename	SO07854825
2048	Pen Rhiw Frank Stone	SO08456008
2057	Teldyn Stone	SO07436251
2087	Llowes Hall Stone	SO17974405
2091	Cwm Stone	SO10195630
2099	Black Edw Stone	SO14635849
2107	Bryn y Maen Stone II	SO16695733
2108	Pant y Maen Stone	SO16065812
2119	Clwt Rhyn Stone	SO11035106
2140	Larch Grove Stone	SO14206124
2611	Three Wells Stone	SO06315871
2614	Ty Gwyn Stone	SO07065919
2615	Broomy Hill Stone	SO07175953
2624	Little Hill Stone I	SO07245988
2631	Cwmbrith Bank Stone	SO08346068
2648	Ffrwd Stone	SO09055991
2708	Carregwiber Bank Stone	SO08295988
3775	Carreg Lwyd Placename	SO05885512
3779	Cae Gerrig Placename	SO09115522
3790	Big Wood Stone	SO05275249
3794	Carneddau Hill Stone	SO06105344
4096	Carregwiber Bank Stone (site of)	SO0855159664
4097	Pant y Fedwen Stone	SO08105745
4108	Upper House Stone	SO07945691
4113	Cornhill Stone	SO14004032
4208	Little Hill Stone II	SO072601
4247	Gelli Cadwgan Stones	SO05725178
5224	Three Wells Stone	SO16905271
5284	Waun Maen Placename	SO05575544
5998	Pentre Hwnt Boulder	SO08834612
5999	Pentre Hwnt Stone	SO08584604
6020	Llanbedr Hill Stone	SO13174787
6347	Ridgebourne Stone I	SO05856018
6348	Ridgebourne Stone II	SO05846018
6468	Craig Y Friddau Daren Standing Stone	SO12604770
35446	Penbedw Standing Stone	SO13304785
38310	Glasnant Standing Stone	SO17345111
70785	Rheol standing stone	SO02155620
81217	Begwns Stone I	SO17684430

81218	Begwns Stone II	SO17724470
81219	Begwns Stone III	SO16354433
81220	Begwns Stone IV	SO16534419
81222	Begwns Stone V	SO16454422
81225	Begwns Stone VI	SO15254500
81227	Begwns Stone VII	SO14804395
81671	Black Brook stone	SO18755963
81674	Stone	SO18884357
81675	Stone	SO12964656

PRN 326 Cwm Maerdy Standing Stone

Stone 1.5m high x 0.87m wide x 0.7m deep. It tilts towards the north-west, is triangular in plan and is aligned north-west to south-east.

PRN 329 Brynmelys Standing Stone

A cup-marked stone bearing 5 cup-marks, each 5cm across. The stone has a step cut into it to form a mounting block. The stone has been moved and its present whereabouts are unknown. The site needs evaluating by a field visit to determine the type, date and function.

PRN 395 Neuadd Glan Gwy Stone

Standing stone of fine-grained sandstone 2.4m high x 1.4m wide at the base but tapering towards the top.

PRN 427 Crossfoot Farm Stone

Standing stone c. 1.3m high x 0.6m x 0.7m.

PRN 988 Llanerch Stone

Recumbent stone 0.93m x 0.71m x 0.45m with 32 cup-marks visible in the upper surface. The stone was originally larger, as the eastern side is missing. Of the 32 cup-marks visible, 3 are cut through the break on east side, with an average diameter of 4.5cm (Pye 1968). The cup-marks (29 counted) were considered genuine, but the stone appeared to have been found elsewhere and dumped. It was no longer to be found at this location in 1988.

PRN 1091 Gelli Hill Stone

A recumbent stone about 1.8m long, tapering in width from 1.2m to 0.76m, is probably a fallen standing stone. The stone lies 100m north-west of stone circle PRN 1090 (RCAHM 1913). It was almost certainly standing upright originally, and its position in relation to the circle leaves no doubt that the two are closely connected. From the circle it stands out strikingly on the skyline, situated on the gently rising slope of a ridge (Grimes 1963).

PRN 1170 Llandrindod Common Stone

A possible standing stone, 'Stone like a Maen Hir Down', presumed to mean fallen shown on a plan sent to Theophilus Jones by Thomas Price. No trace of the stone was found in 1969, and it is presumed destroyed.

PRN 1598 Cae Cerrig Placename

Placename suggestive of a standing stone.

PRN 2048 Pen Rhiw Frank Stone

An upright stone with a triangular base, 0.50m x 0.45m x 0.28m rising to a blunt point at a height of 0.86m. There are packing stones around base (RCAHM archive). The upright stone at SO 0843 6006 on Pen-rhiw Frank is undoubtedly a cattle rubbing stone (Dunn 1973)

PRN 2057 Teldyn Stone

A pointed stone 1.2m high and 1m x 1m at the base but with no basal packing stones. It adjoins a field called Erw Garreg but may be just a natural volcanic boulder.

PRN 2087 Llowes Hall Stone

Standing stone some 0.25m x 0.25m x 0.79m high with a bluntly pointed head, but thought to be a boundary marker by OS in 1981.

PRN 2091 Cwm Stone

A possible standing stone 0.61m x 0.53m x 0.94m high and squarish in plan, with a pointed head. The basal packing stones are visible. It is sited in a prominent position on top of a north-facing spur.

PRN 2099 Black Edw Stone

A recumbent stone 2.49m long x 1.88m wide x 0.83m thick with a series of oval drilled pits 0.25m apart, thought to have been made with the intention of blasting the stone. The stone was erect and inter-visible with stone circle PRN 325 when visited by RCAHM (1913).

PRN 2107 Bryn y Maen Stone II

Recumbent stone, a large wedge-shaped boulder, situated on the summit of Bryn y Maen. The north end measures 1.52m x 0.40m, the south end measures 1.42m x 0.50m. The total length of the stone is 2.08m.

PRN 2108 Pant y Maen Stone

A probable standing stone about 1m high, and 0.5m wide at the base. The stone is set in a slight hollow. It has been suggested that stone may possibly be a gatepost as there is a former track adjacent to it. Curiously, when the field named 'Pant y Maen' on the Tithe survey was visited by RCAHM in 1912 no indications of a standing stone were seen.

PRN 2119 Clwt Rhyn Stone

A probable standing stone, 2.06m long x 0.79m wide x 0.61m thick, is now recumbent and lying on the edge of a hollow. The stone is of hard volcanic rock and has a somewhat rounded outline. A portion of it appears to have been blasted away from the upper surface.

PRN 2140 Larch Grove Stone

A recumbent stone 1.3m long and 0.61m x 0.86m at the base, has an angular outline and a bluntly pointed head. The stone is of volcanic rock with quartz veins. It lies in a hollow. A second smaller but similar stone some 0.6m x 0.4m lies adjacent and may possibly be the broken off tip of the first stone.

PRN 2611 Three Wells Stone

A stone 1.05m high x 1m wide x 0.2m thick is sited on a stony mound 2m x 0.75m.

PRN 2614 Ty Gwyn Stone

An erect boulder 1m high x 1.4m wide x 0.8m thick is situated on a west-facing slope.

PRN 2615 Broomy Hill Stone

A stone of volcanic rock 1.3m high x 1m wide x 0.6m thick standing on a slight natural mound is recorded in the SMR. This is possibly the location of one of the two stones described by Dunn 1973 (see PRNs 4208 and 2624), and on whose locations the OS have cast doubts. For the first of his stones Dunn gives the location of PRN 4208, and the 2nd, he says lies 400m to SW of it. If the OS are correct in saying that Dunn's first stone actually lies at the location of PRN 4208, the siting of PRN 2615 might be that of Dunn's second stone.

PRN 2624 Little Hill Stone I

Dunn (1973) describes a standing stone at SO 072 601 (the location of PRN 4208), 1.3m high x 0.5m wide x 0.5m thick (and also another stone 1.2m high, 0.8m wide, 0.4m thick situated 400m SW of the location the first -estimated at approx. SO 069 598 on a small natural rise). A visit by OS to PRN 4208 reports that the description of the first of Dunn's stones is the same as a stone situated at the location of PRN 2624. This implies a mis-siting by Dunn which will need to be verified by a field visit. However, the original OS card for PRN 2624 has only the description of Dunn's second stone with a grid reference of SO 069 598, and no site visit by OS to this PRN has been noted. The possibility remains that both the stones were mis-sited by Dunn.

PRN 2631 Cwmbrith Bank Stone

A possible standing stone 0.9m long x 0.3m high, standing on a small mound, with smaller stones around it. The OS considered that it was most probable that the stone was a natural boulder with clearance debris built up around the foot.

PRN 2648 Ffrwd Stone

A sub-rectangular erect stone of igneous rock, 0.9m high x 0.8m x 0.7m was noted as being part of a 5-stone alignment (CPAT 1978) (perhaps with PRN 2702 stone setting), but discounted by OS in 1980.

PRN 2708 Carregwiber Bank Stone

A boulder, possibly a recumbent standing stone, 1.9m long x 0.8m wide x 1.2m, lying in a hollow.

PRN 3775 Carreg Lwyd Placename

Placename perhaps suggestive of a standing stone.

PRN 3779 Cae Gerrig Placename

Field names in the Tithe survey of two adjacent fields are perhaps suggestive of a standing stone.

PRN 3790 Big Wood Stone

A volcanic boulder 0.81m x 0.58m x 0.61m high and pyramidal in shape is perhaps the base of a standing stone. The stone is set on a slight rise. The consensus view is that it is unlikely to be a genuine antiquity.

PRN 3794 Carneddau Hill Stone

Standing stone, 2.16m high x 1.09m wide x 0.38m thick, of volcanic rock, built into the junction of field walls. The stone has three, or perhaps four, oval cup marks in a line down one edge.

PRN 4096 Carregwiber Bank Stone (site of)

Standing stone 1m high x 0.8m wide x 0.3m thick at the base, but 0.1m at the top, has a modern clearance heap built around the base. The stone was sited on a saddle. The site was formerly scheduled, but the stones have unfortunately been removed from the field during field clearance in the late 1980s and the site (RD031) descheduled in June 2001

PRN 4097 Pant y Fedwen Stone

A stone 1.2m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4m thick, pointed at one end, lies on the ground on the west side of a track, close to a hole 0.8m square cut into the hillside. The visible surfaces of the stone were unweathered suggesting it had recently been removed from the ground.

PRN 4108 Upper House Stone

A possible standing stone lies 3m west-south-west of barrow (PRN 842). The stone is a vertical slab, 0.4m high x 0.6m wide x 0.15 thick. It may be a standing stone, or it may relate to natural stone outcrops to the west.

PRN 4113 Cornhill Stone

An erect rectangular stone oriented north-east to south-west, but the dimensions are not recorded.

PRN 4208 Little Hill Stone II

Dunn 1973 describes a standing stone at SO 072601, 1.3m high x 0.5m wide x 0.5m thick. A subsequent visit by OS failed to find a stone here but reported that Dunn's description of this stone was the same as a stone situated at the location of PRN 2624. They believed that the stone was mis-sited by Dunn.

PRN 4247 Gelli Cadwgan Stones

A pointed stone about 0.75m high situated, with other stones, on a mound 12m in diameter. It is possible that the stone is merely a natural boulder with field clearance debris around its base, and that the mound is a natural build up of earth.

PRN 5224 Three Wells Stone

An irregular shaped stone c. 0.75m high, standing on the slope of Glaschw Hill was recorded (RCAHM 1913), but there is now no sign of the stone and it is presumed to lie fallen and buried in the heather. At this point a hollow trail leads uphill to the south, and stone may well have been a marker on it.

PRN 5284 Waun Maen Placename
Placename suggestive of a standing stone.

PRN 5998 Pentre Hwnt Boulder
Boulder, perhaps a mis-described standing stone or a marker of some sort.

PRN 5999 Pentre Hwnt Stone
Stone recorded, but no further detail. Possibly a standing stone or marker stone.

PRN 6020 Llanbedr Hill Stone
A possible standing stone situated near a junction of trackways. The stone is a flattish upright slab aligned approx. north-east/south-west, and partially split by erosion. Its dimensions are 0.6m x 0.4m x 0.7m high. It is surrounded by a hollow 2m in diameter x 0.4m deep. The stone may possibly be natural or perhaps a boundary marker.

PRN 6347 Ridgebourne Stone I
A recumbent igneous stone, 0.7m high x 1.6m square. There are probable packing stones at the base. The stone lies 49m north-west of stone row PRN 2621 and is aligned with it.

PRN 6348 Ridgebourne Stone II
A recumbent igneous stone 1.6m x 1m x 0.55m high, with probable packing stones at the base. It lies 10m north-west of standing stone PRN 634 and shares a common alignment with stone rows PRNs 2621, 6349 & cairn PRN 6350.

PRN 6468 Craig Y Friddau Daren Standing Stone
A sharp pointed stone, tilted to the south, stands at the foot of Craig y Friddau Daren in a shallow walled field.

PRN 35446 Penbedw Standing Stone
An upright stone, with dimensions 0.8m x 0.3m x 0.5m high, leans slightly to the west. The stone is a flattish pointed slab aligned approx. north-south. It may possibly be of natural origin or a boundary marker.

PRN 38310 Glasnant Standing Stone
A shattered edge-set stone 0.5m x 0.2m x 0.2m high situated on a north-facing slope of a broad east-west ridge. The stone is well set and is unlikely to be natural. There is possibly some recent damage to it by machinery. It may perhaps be related to the stone circle (PRN 353) whose location is probably visible in the base of the Glasnant valley to the north-west.

PRN 70785 Rheol standing stone
An erratic stone, possibly a small standing stone, was relocated when the field was ploughed. The stone is c. 0.75m wide at its base, 1.1m long and >0.35m thick. The widest end of the stone faces NE.

PRN 81217 Begwns Stone I
An upright stone which may be natural or may be a boundary marker.

PRN 81218 Begwns Stone II
A possible boundary stone, perhaps a standing stone.

PRN 81219 Begwns Stone III
Perhaps a boundary stone? Two large flat stones are recorded.

PRN 81220 Begwns Stone IV

A single large stone lying close to the parish boundary. Perhaps a boundary marker or a standing stone.

PRN 81222 Begwns Stone V

A single large stone on the parish boundary line, perhaps a boundary marker or a standing stone.

PRN 81225 Begwns Stone VI

A boundary marker or standing stone situated near the highest point of land between two barrows (PRNs 81224 and 81226).

PRN 81227 Begwns Stone VII

A flat slab near to the parish boundary, perhaps a boundary marker or a standing stone

PRN 81671 Black Brook stone

A recumbent boulder 0.91m x 0.74m x 0.25m with 'Forest' inscribed 18th Century lettering on the upper face. It lies at the junction of two modern tracks. Perhaps a standing stone.

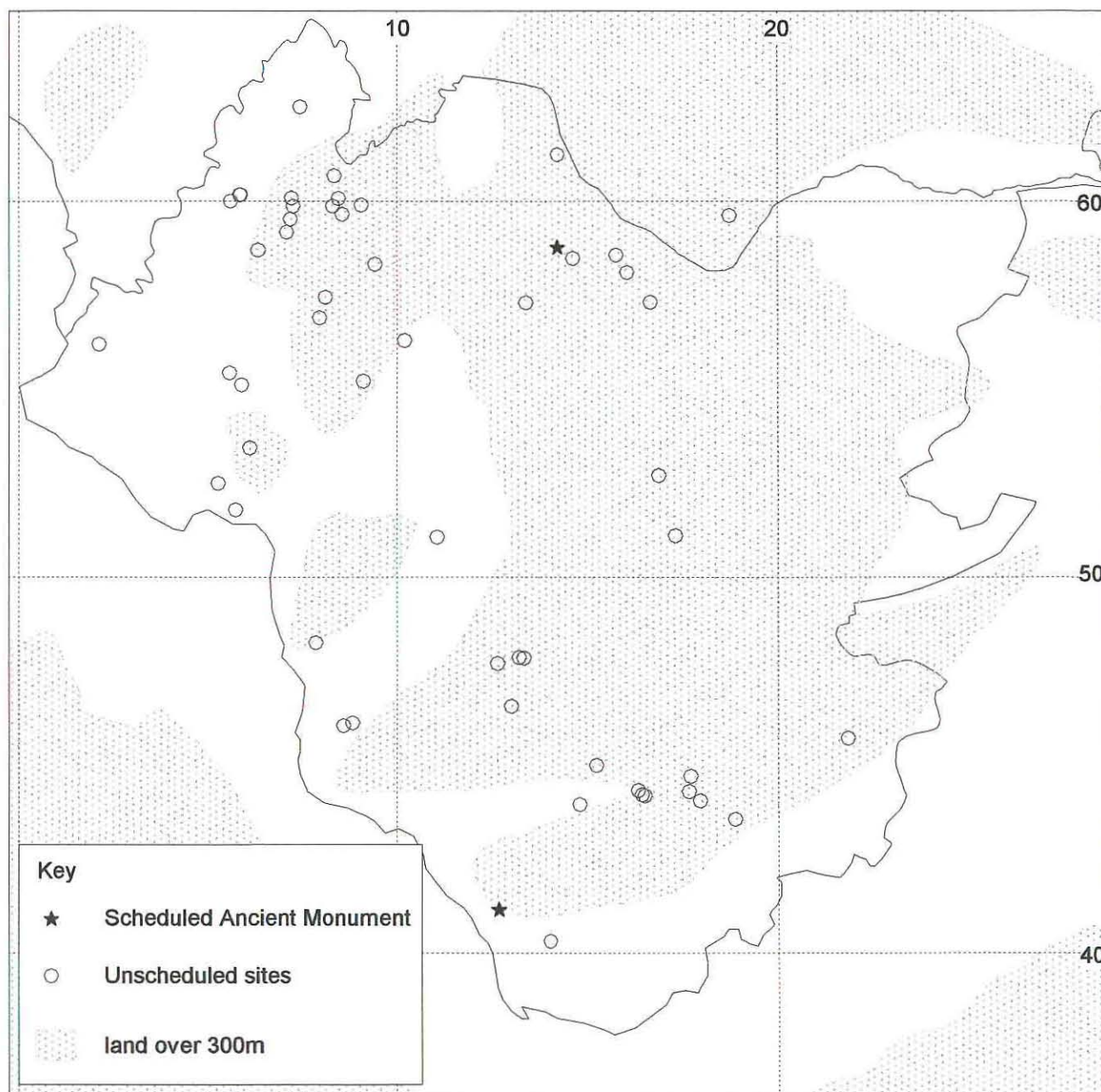
PRN 81674 Stone

A stone situated on the boundary between Llowes and Clyro is a rather shapeless boulder of sandstone 1.32m long x 84cm wide x 86cm high. The upper portion is cut into a circular drum-like form but there is no carving. Perhaps it was intended to be a cross head but unfinished.

PRN 81675 Stone

A large upright slab of stone (metamorphised limestone ?) incorporated into a now derelict hedgebank. The stone stands 1.1m high, 1.5m wide and 0.3m thick. It was originally thought to be a standing stone incorporated in a later boundary but there are other instances of similar stones used to form the structure of field boundaries in the district. It is uncertain if it is a standing stone.

Fig. 14 Distribution of Standing stones in South Radnorshire



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12 STONE CIRCLES

12.1 There are eight recorded stone circles within the study area (fig. 15; Table 10), only two of which survive.

Table 10: Stone circles within study area

PRN	Name	NGR
325	Fedw Stone circle	SO1432157963
353	Six Stones Stone Circle	SO1628551683
1090	Gelli Hill stone circle	SO0955258381
3783	Dol Ffin Circle	SO032522
4266	Hundred House stone circle	SO1154
6476	Llandeigley Rocks cairn	SO13096149
19187	Pantpurlas stone setting	SO078604
50277	Cefn Wylfre stone circle	SO14005106

PRN 325 Fedw Stone circle

The stone circle measures 23m north/south and 25m east/west, and is set on a platform 0.15m high. No stones are now erect and they are mostly irregularly shaped boulders. The displaced stones lie in groups or singly along the circumference of the circle, and the two largest groups are at the north-north-west and the south-south-east. In 1698 Lhuyd recorded 36 stones, but his sketch shows a rough oval with many more than the 36 stones he mentions. He gives dimensions of about 23 paces from east to west and the same from north to south, and a circumference of 73 paces (Lhwyd 1909-11).

In 1860 37 stones spaced unevenly were recorded as being in situ on a detailed plan reproduced in RCAHM 1913, who recorded that the circle had within the remembrance of the present generation, been practically ruined 'about 30 years ago many stones were removed from the circumference and some also which stood outside (on account of being obstacles to the plough) which were placed in groups in their present positions: and others were broken up. It is impossible now to be satisfied that any particular stone is actually in situ . . .'

None of the references to the feature help towards a determination of its original character as either a genuine stone circle or the kerb circle of a destroyed barrow. Barnwell in Arch Camb 1859, a reliable observer, was of the opinion it was probably sepulchral (Grimes 1963)

PRN 353 Six Stones Stone Circle

The stone circle was most recently surveyed in 1986 when probing and observation revealed 23 stones. The circle is elliptical, 27m x 23.5m, and the long axis is north-west/south-east. The stones are a flaggy sandstone which readily laminates, and the tallest is 0.2m (Britnell & Britnell 1986). By 1994 only 3 stones were visible on the north-west side of the circle, probably due to heather growth. Various numbers of stones had previously been recorded: RCAHM 1913 recorded at least 12 stones, but 14 were recorded in 1935 amongst dense heather, and more suspected. Grimes records a diameter of 79ft and the fact that some of the stones were set on their sides and the presence of large gaps to the west and south. The tallest of the stones was only 9 inches high (Grimes 1963).

PRN 1090 Gelli Hill stone circle

Stone circle with a diameter of around 30m and one large flat stone in the centre, but most of the other stones now broken or fallen. Earlier records of the circle record more stones than are now visible. Eleven stones and a doubtful 12th stone are described by RCAHM. They formed an irregular circle situated on a col. Only 3 stones were standing, but the western half, of 9 stones, was fairly complete. Only 2 stones were *in situ* in the eastern half (RCAHM 1913). Grimes 1963 records the circle as oval, with 7 stones set in the ground, and all the stones small, the tallest of them 24-26 inches high. A more prominent stone 400ft to W, was thought to be closely connected (PRN 1091).

PRN 3783 Dol Ffin Circle

There is a tradition of stone circle near Dol Ffin cottage (RCAHM 1913). The name Pen Maenau (SO

0332 5227) may relate to (or be the origin of) this tradition. Dol Ffin is at SO 0326 5216. Owen (1948) records that in the field below Penmaen there was, until about 1850, a very distinct trace of an old circle with a cist in the centre and faint shadows of it were visible until about 1910. Owen's site has been identified as PRN 4102 (Penmaenau Barrow), but what he describes might be the source of the stone circle tradition here. No trace is now visible.

PRN 4266 Hundred House stone circle

There is a record of a stone circle 'beyond the Hundred House just off the main road to New Radnor', in a fair state of preservation around 1910 (Owen 1948). No stone circle is now known in this area. Perhaps it is a reference to PRN 325 which lies some 5000m to NE of Hundred house (OS 1980)

PRN 6476 Llandegley Rocks cairn

A circle of large angular blocks of quartzite . . . too regularly placed to be natural, situated on the summit of a ridge between 2 craggy knolls.

A possible stone circle or robbed burial cairn, c. 4.5m in diameter consisting of a roughly circular setting of stones and incorporating some elements of naturally outcropping rock. There is a central hollow with a single recumbent rectangular rock. The hollow is c. 0.30m lower than the surrounding area and is c. 2m along its longest axis (Owen 1986).

PRN 19187 Pantpurlas stone setting

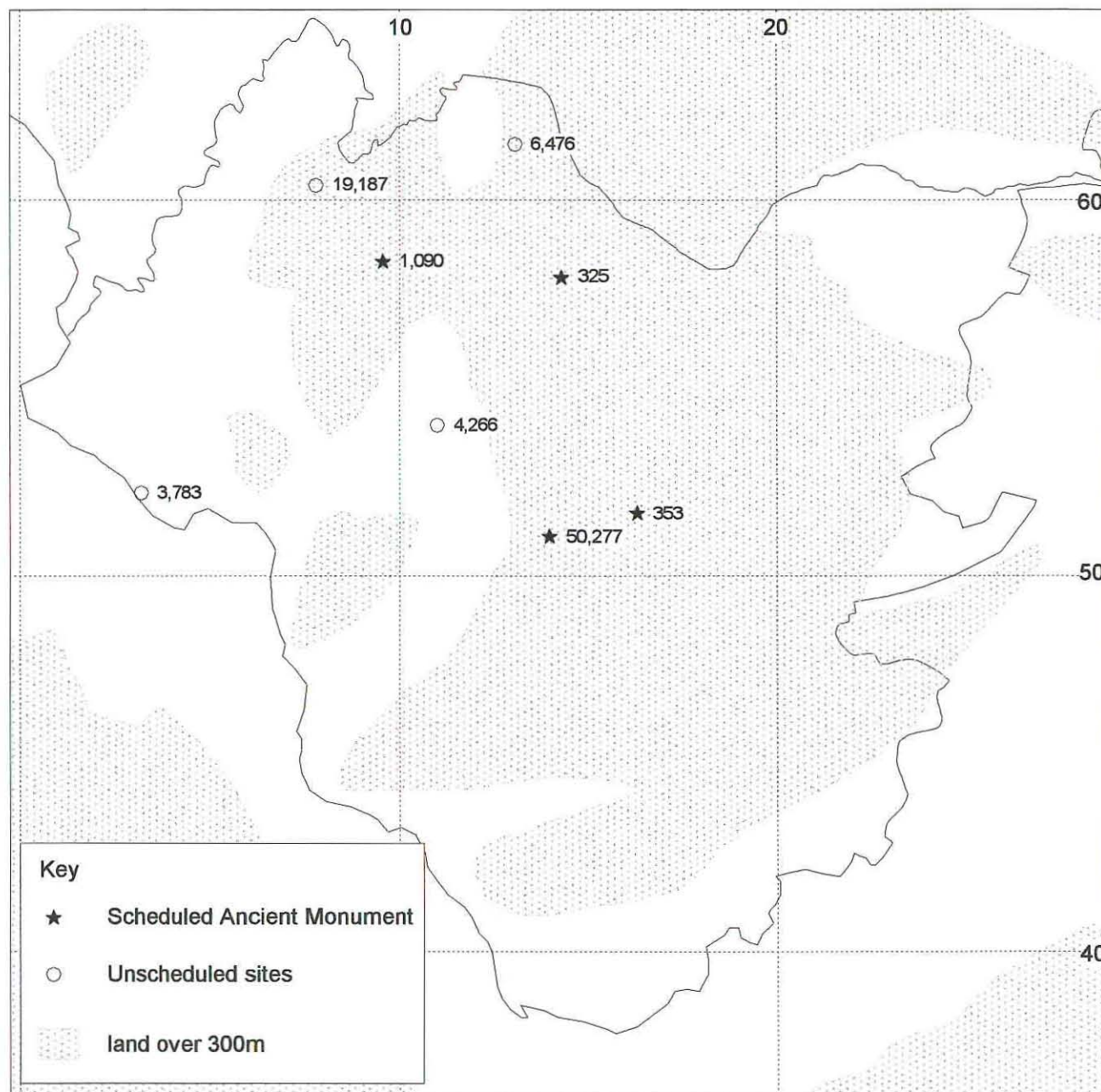
A possible robbed stone circle consisting of a slightly raised bank c. 14m in diameter with a central depression 0.4m deep. The monument is in very poor state.

PRN 50277 Cefn Wylfre stone circle

A stone circle comprising 11 shale slabs (on average 0.4m across and under 0.2m high) and one sandstone glacial erratic (1.3m long by 1.1m wide by 0.7m high) set to form an oval, 24m long (north-north-west/south-south-east) by 22m wide. The glacial erratic is the most obvious feature of the circle, standing above the heather. The remainder of the stones can easily 'disappear' beneath heather.

In the past more stones were visible. At least 13 small shale slabs were recorded just showing above ground level with a barrow (PRN 50278) lying near the centre of the circle (Dunn 1974). CPAT in 1996 recorded a stone circle, sited on a ridge crest, consisting of 12 shale slabs (some of which were fragmented) and one large boulder of volcanic origin, thought to be a glacial erratic which was most likely utilised when the circle was constructed. They also noted the convex profiled round barrow with a shallow ditch surrounding it lying within the circle. Noticeable gaps in the circle of stones suggested that some stones had been lost. Most of the slabs were set with their cleavage planes tangential to the circle, but two (on the north-west and south-south-west sides) were set with their cleavage planes at 90 degrees to the circumference of the circle.

Fig. 15 Distribution of Stone circles in South Radnorshire



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13 STONE ROWS

13.1 There are nine stone rows or possible stone rows recorded within the study area (fig. 16; Table 11).

Table 11: Stone rows within study area

PRN	Name	NGR
333	Hundred House Bridge Stones	SO1162954406
946	Llwyn y Wrach Stone Alignment	SO08024923
987	Bryn y Maen Stone Row	SO1562856809
1097	Court Stone Row	SO08485683
1631	Bryn Twppa Alignment	SO09025412
2621	Ridgebourne Stone Row	SO05896014
4100	Gilwern Hill Stones	SO08875693
6114	Llanerch Stone Row	SO15775872
6349	Ridgebourne Stones Outcrop	SO05876016

PRN 333 Hundred House Bridge Stones

A possible stone setting of two stones, one erect seven feet broad and two feet thick, and about two or three yards from this stone another of nearly equal dimensions, lying flat upon the ground. (Williams 1858).

The stones are perhaps not in their original position: RCAHM 1913 record that a stone formerly standing in the meadow on Penybont farmstead is said to have been moved to the hedgerow surrounding the meadow, where it stood 6ft above ground. It has been broken within the past few years and the pieces lie strewn around. RCAHM in 1972 found nothing at the supposed original siting at SO 1163 5441. The field looked much ploughed but there was a slight platform or terrace in the field at this spot on which were a few large boulders which looked like field clearance but might be the smashed remains of the standing stone reported to have been cleared from the field.

OS in 1973 found the recumbent stone and what was presumed to be the originally upright stone now broken into three pieces. The broken stones bore drilling marks and may therefore be fairly modern. There is some confusion over the location of the stones: Cadw in 1985 recorded the stones lying in the top corner of a triangular shaped garden plot. The recumbent stone was recorded as about 2m broad and 0.6m thick, and 1m long. The stone which was originally erect but now broken was approx. 2m broad and 0.6m thick. In 1992 they were situated at base of a well-established boundary hedge adjacent to a recently built house, with no indication that they were ever previously within a garden plot. The occupier said that stones were said locally to have stood originally in the field to the south-west of the road, but were removed from there several years ago.

PRN 946 Llwyn y Wrach Stone Alignment

A possible stone alignment consisting of one standing stone and three recumbent stones, each of which is roughly pyramidal.

A - SO 0803 4923 - a standing pyramidal stone 1.6m high and 1.3m x 0.9m at base

B - SO 0800 4924 - a recumbent stone 1.6m long x 0.9m wide x 0.7m thick.

C - SO 0800 4924 - a recumbent stone 1.7m long x 1.2m wide x 0.9m thick.

D - SO 0805 4923 - a recumbent stone roughly rectangular, 1.5m long x 0.9m wide x 0.5m thick.

Stone A does exhibit characteristics of a standing stone and other three, now recumbent, may have been upright making a rough alignment. There are, however, similar stones in a quarry at SO 0807 4922 and the general area is rocky.

PRN 987 Bryn y Maen Stone Row

A north-east /south-west alignment of stones, of total length 16.2m. From the north-east end :

Stone 1 is upright, 43cm x 23cm x 30cm high

Stone 2 is 2.3m from stone 1, upright, 64cm x 50cm x 40cm high

Stone 3 is 1.2m from stone 2, upright, 91cm x 50cm x 66cm high

Stone 4 is 3.8m from stone 3, recumbent, girth 1.01m x 71cm x 1.62m long

Stone 5. is 5.2m from stone 4, recumbent and partly buried, 1.11m long x 40cm wide x 15cm high. The five stones are situated to the south-west of Bryn-y-maen round barrow (PRN 986). The two most southerly stones are recumbent.

Only four stones in a line were recorded by RCAHM 1913, the 3rd stone being prostrate. A tiny mound with a small stone standing a few inches above summit was situated 7ft 6in beyond the 4th stone, and the ground around was disturbed.

PRN 1097 Court Stone Row

Erect stone, 2.1m high, squarish section, with so-called cup marks occurring all over the stone.. Stone stands on a platform 5m x 4.5m, cut into the hillside to depth of 0.5m. There are four further stones to north, which may form stone row. Immediately to N is a triangular stone almost certainly broken off the 'cup marked' stone. One stone is recumbent (1.8m long, 0.8m wide), roughly pointed at NW end. triangular in section. Another one 1.5m long x 0.4m wide, pointed at NW end, is embedded in the ground and may be an outcrop. Another 1m long x 0.6m wide x 0.2m thick has a flatish NE end and pointed SW end - it lies in a hollow 2m diameter, 0.2m deep.

There is disagreement on whether or not the recorded cupmarks (around 30) are genuine. Griffiths (1972) and Dunn (1974) accept them as genuine, while the Ordnance Survey believe the marks are probably of natural origin, and cup marks were not noted on CPAT visit in 1989

PRN 1631 Bryn Twppa Alignment

Three standing stones, heights 0.96m, 0.9m and 0.6m form a line 4.5m long running west-east. The stones decrease in size to the west. The end stones are smooth surfaced igneous erratics, and the middle stone an angular metamorphosed conglomerate. Dimensions as follows: eastern stone 0.96m high x 1.2m x 0.8m, middle stone 0.9m high x 0.65m x 0.45m, western stone 0.6m high x 0.65m x 0.4m. The middle stone is spaced 2.3m from eastern stone and 1.6m from the western stone. The easternmost stone lies 7.75m north-west of the edge of barrow PRN 1630. It has been proposed that if the line is projected eastwards it points at a cleft in the hills on the eastern horizon.

PRN 2621 Ridgebourne Stone Row

A possible stone row composed of five stones running for 9.5m from north-west to south-east. Each stone is up to 1m across, and between 0.1m and 0.4m high. The row may possibly form an alignment with two other stones, PRNs 6347 and 6348.

PRN 4100 Gilwern Hill Stones

A setting of six stones, four of which appear to be aligned with the focal stone of the adjacent alignment PRN 1097, around 500m to the west. Dimensions: Stone A at SO 0885 5694, a tapering recumbent stone, 2.5m long x 1m wide x 0.8m thick. Stone B some 2m to the north at SO 0885 5694 is partly buried - the exposed part is 1.1m long x 0.7m wide x 0.15m thick). Stone C at SO 0886 5694 is partly buried the exposed part is 0.9m long x 0.4m wide x 0.3m high). Stone D at SO 0886 5695 is recumbent with one end embedded - the exposed part is 2m long x 1m wide x 0.4m thick. Stone E, an erect stone 0.1m high, is immediately adjacent to this at SO 0886 5695. Stone F is at SO 0886 5694, a straight sided round-topped erect stone 0.4m high x 0.6m long x 0.3m wide.

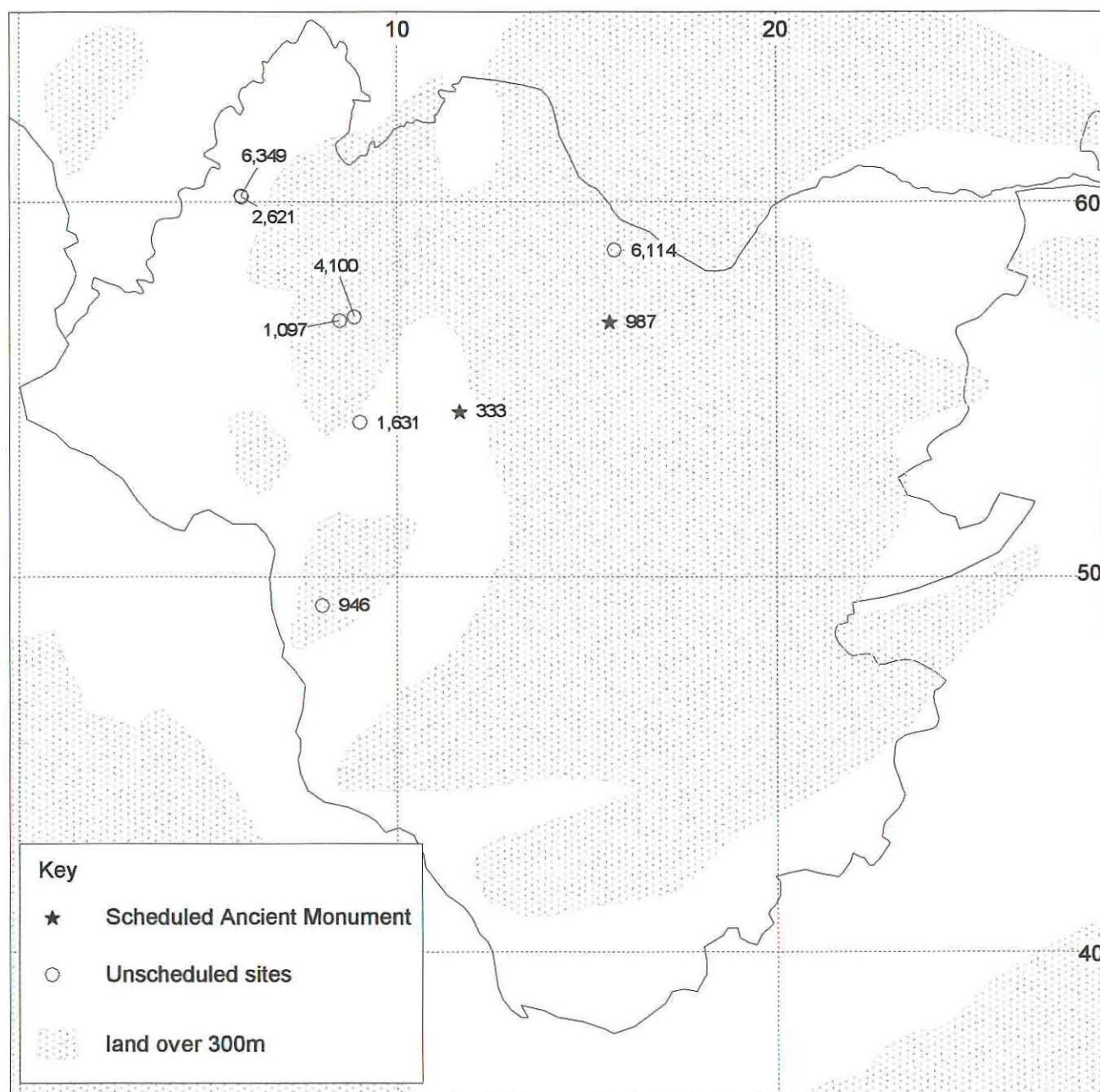
PRN 6114 Llanerch Stone Row

Three recumbent earthfast stones roughly aligned on mound PRN 5217. Nothing to suggest the stones were ever erect. Stones are each spaced 24m apart and 24m from mound. Site is unlikely to be a prehistoric alignment as the stones are not all intervisible. It may perhaps be the remains of an old boundary. The north-western stone is 0.9m long x 0.7m wide x 0.5m high, the second stone is 1.2m long x 0.5m x 0.5m, the third stone is 0.8m x 0.6m x 0.4m and lies in the gap of an old field boundary.

PRN 6349 Ridgebourne Stones Outcrop

A rock outcrop noted 28m north-west of stone row PRN 2621 may perhaps not be significant but it shares the alignment of stone row and standing stones PRNs 2621 6347 6348 and cairn 6350.

Fig. 16 Distribution of Stone rows in South Radnorshire



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14 STONE SETTINGS

- 13.1 There are three sites currently recorded as stone settings within the study area (fig. 14; Table 11), none of which are scheduled. Stone settings are difficult to define, to date and to interpret, and the three sites listed are quite different.

Table 11: Stone Settings within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
1165	Temple Gardens Stones	SO05986108
2702	Bwlch y Fedwen Stones	SO08675987
17526	Llandegley Rocks Stone Setting	SO130614

PRN 1165 Temple Gardens Stones

A square of four erect stones recorded, possibly in 1873 when an oval of 9 stones was created. It has been suggested that it may have been a stone circle. By 1969 the site of standing stones was a lawn. Several stones in adjacent flower borders were thought perhaps to have originated from the stone circle, but no evidence of this. Only Seven stones were located in 1978. Postulated that the circle may have been a Gorsedd circle

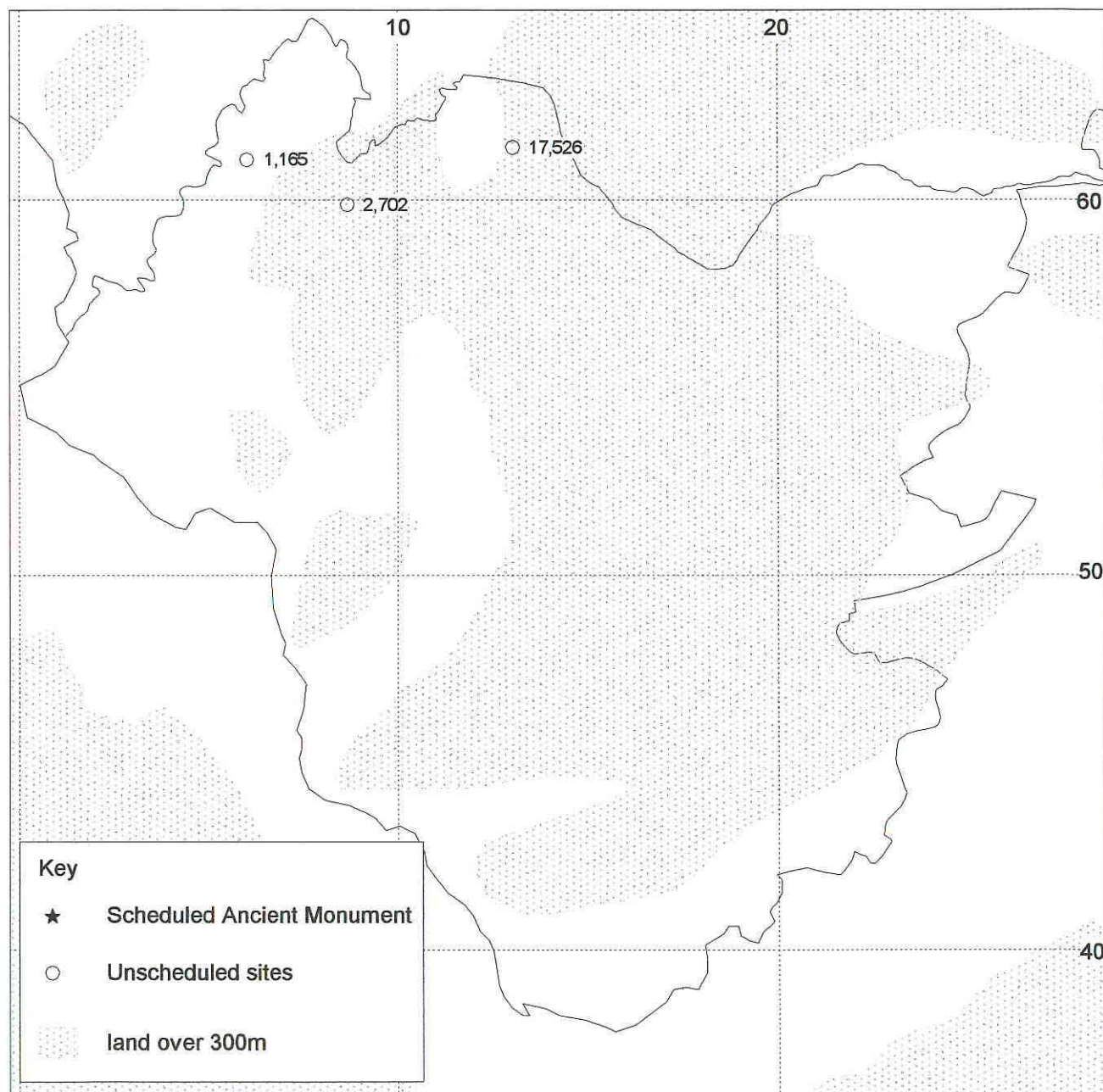
PRN 2702 Bwlch y Fedwen Stones

Two stones sited on a small mound, the smaller of the stones supports the larger. One stone is 1.2m high x 1.6m x 0.4m, the other is 1m high x 1m x 0.3m. The stones were set about 0.5m apart and inclined towards each other. No mound was then apparent. They noted some possible additional set stones to east and west, but these did not seem to form an alignment with the large stones, nor did they seem to form a circle.

PRN 17526 Llandegley Rocks Stone Setting

A circular setting of flat stones, 7m in diameter, and partly obscured by turf.

Fig. 17 Distribution of Stone settings in South 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
Mortuary enclosure
Palisaded enclosure
Pillow mound
Pit
Pit alignment
Pit avenue
Pit circle
Prehistoric monument complex
Ring cairn
Ring ditch
Rock carving
Round barrow
Round cairn
Square barrow
Standing stone
Stone circle
Stone row
Stone setting
Timber circle
Timber setting

APPENDIX 2 CONSOLIDATED MONUMENT TYPE DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

Definition

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

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

Carved stone

Definition

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

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

References

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

Chambered tomb*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Not currently defined

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

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

References

Gibson 1998a, 7

Cist*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Gibson 1998a, 44

Cremation burial*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

Cremation burials associated with round barrows, henges.

Same as

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

References

Britnell 1994

Gibson 1998a, 46

Cremation cemetery*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Britnell 1994
Gibson 1998a, 46

Cursus*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

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

Henge*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

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

Inhumation*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

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

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

cist, cremation, round barrow, grave

*Same as**References*

Brassil and Gibson 1999

Long barrow*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

English Heritage's 'Long Barrow' Monument Class Descriptions.

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Long Barrow'.

References

Ashbee 1966

Gibson 1998a, 9

Gibson 2000

Masters 1973

Phillips 1936

Piggott 1972

Whittle 1991a

Vatcher 1965

Vyner 1984

Mortuary enclosure

Definition

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

Cropmark cursus monuments and long barrows.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Long Mortuary Enclosure' Monument Class Descriptions.

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Mortuary Enclosure'.

References

Barclay & Russell-White 1993

Gibson 1995

Gibson 1998a, 13

Loveday 1985

Palisaded Enclosure

Definition

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

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

RCHME Thesaurus term Stockaded enclosure.

References

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

Pit

Definition

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Gibson 1998a, 27

Pit avenue*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

Pit alignment

*Same as**References*

Burgess 1976

Gibson 1999a

Pit circle*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Barclay 1993

Cleal *et al.* 1995

Gibson 1992

Gibson 1994
Gibson 1998a
Harding 1981

Prehistoric Monument Complex

Definition

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

Round barrow cemetery

Same as

References

Ring ditch

Definition

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

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

Round barrow

Definition

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

Sub-types

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

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

References

Britnell 1982
 Gibson 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***Round barrow cemetery (pair)**

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

Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Barrow Cemetery'.

References

Gibson 1998a, 47

Standing stone*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Standing Stone'.

References

Burl 1976

Gibson 1998a, 30

Morgan 1992

Stone circle*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Burl 1976
Gibson 1998a, 40
Grimes 1963

Stone row*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

Field boundaries or other features formed of upright slabs.

Same as

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

References

Burl 1993
Grimes 1963
Gibson 1998a, 34

Stone setting*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

Stone rows, stone circles.

Same as

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

References

Gibson 1998a, 31

Timber circle*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Gibson 1994

Gibson 1998a, 23

Gibson 1998b

APPENDIX 3

PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENTS: SCHEDULING ASSESSMENT

Discrimination criteria

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

Survival

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

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

Medium - one third to two thirds left intact

Low - less than one third left intact

Potential

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

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

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

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

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

Low - none of the factors are wholly or largely intact

Group value

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

High - more than 5 associated sites within 1km

Medium - 2 to 5 associated sites within 1km

Low - less than 2 associated sites within 1km

Archaeological Documentation

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

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

High - two or more categories

Medium - one category

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

Historical Documentation and Associations

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

High - two or more relevant sources

Medium - a single relevant source

Low - no such sources

Amenity and cultural value

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

High - remains easily visible and understood by layperson

Medium - remains extant but not easily understood

Low - remains not visible, disturbed or destroyed

Palaeoenvironmental potential

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

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

High - within 50m

Medium - within 100m

Low - over 100m or none visible

Management criteria

Condition

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

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

Medium - moderate condition, some signs of erosion

Poor - poor condition with serious erosion

Fragility

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

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

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

Low - predominantly stone structures mostly turf covered

Vulnerability

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

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

Medium - stable land-use, possible longer term threat

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