

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Radnorshire PROJECT REPORT



CPAT Report No 524

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Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Radnorshire

PROJECT REPORT

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Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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cover photo, Broomy Hill Standing Stone, Radnorshire (PRN 2615). Photo CPAT CS03-10-30

CONTENTS		page
1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	METHODOLOGY	1
3	SURVEY	3
4	CARVED STONES	13
5	CHAMBERED TOMBS	15
6	CISTS	18
7	CURSUS MONUMENTS	20
8	HENGES	24
9	PALISADED ENCLOSURES	26
10	PIT AVENUE	30
11	PIT CIRCLES	32
12	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	34
13	RING DITCHES	36
14	ROUND BARROWS	40
15	ROUND BARROW CEMETERIES	45
16	STANDING STONES	48
17	STONE CIRCLES	56
18	STONE ROWS	59
19	STONE SETTINGS	62
20	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	64
21	BIBLIOGRAPHY	64
APPENDIX 1	SITE TYPES EXTRACTED FOR INITIAL SMR INTERROGATION	67
APPENDIX 2	CONSOLIDATED MONUMENT TYPE DEFINITIONS	68
APPENDIX 3	SCHEDULING DISCRIMINATION CRITERIA	81
APPENDIX 4	PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL SITES BY TYPE	84
APPENDIX 5	PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL SITES BY PRN	94

Illustrations

Fig. 1	Distribution of Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual sites in Radnorshire	4
Fig. 2	Distribution of Cropmark sites and sites by altitude	6
Fig. 3	Distribution of active and potential threats	9
Fig. 4	Monument fragility and vulnerability	10
Fig. 5	Distribution of palaeoenvironmental potential	12
Fig. 6	Distribution of Carved stones	14
Fig. 7	Distribution of Chambered tombs	17
Fig. 8	Distribution of Cists	19
Fig. 9	Distribution of Cursus monuments	21
Fig. 10	Walton Green Cursus	22
Fig. 11	Hindwell Cursus	23
Fig. 12	Distribution of Henges and hengiform monuments	25
Fig. 13	Distribution of Palisaded enclosures	27
Fig. 14	Walton Palisaded enclosure	28
Fig. 15	Hindwell Palisaded enclosure	29
Fig. 16	Distribution of Pit avenues	31
Fig. 17	Distribution of Pit circles	33
Fig. 18	Distribution of Prehistoric Monument Complexes	35
Fig. 19	Distribution of Ring ditches	39
Fig. 20	Distribution of Round barrows	42
Fig. 21	Distribution of Round barrows by type	43
Fig. 22	Distribution of Round barrows by size	44
Fig. 23	Distribution of Round barrow cemeteries	47
Fig. 24	Distribution of Standing stones	55
Fig. 25	Distribution of Stone circles	58
Fig. 26	Distribution of Stone rows	61
Fig. 27	Distribution of Stone settings	63

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The survey of Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites in North Radnorshire followed the format adopted for similar surveys in the Upper Severn Valley (Gibson 1998 and forthcoming), Denbighshire and East Conwy (Jones 1999) and Flintshire and Wrexham (Jones 2000). It was designed as a comprehensive study of Neolithic and Bronze Age sepulchro-ritual monuments in the region and was based on the existing records contained in the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) maintained by CPAT.
- 1.2 The survey of these important monuments was undertaken with the following objectives: to undertake an audit of the surviving state of monuments; to assess the present form and condition; to redefine and standardise the site types and site type definitions in the SMR; to assist users and researchers of the SMR; to recommend sites for scheduling. Scheduling recommendations and ownership details are contained in a separate report submitted to Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, who funded the survey, carried out in North Radnorshire during 2000/01 and South Radnorshire during 2001/03 (Project No. 715).
- 1.2 The only previous study undertaken for the area as a whole was by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments (1913), although significant studies have also been undertaken by Dunn (1974; 1988) to the east of the River Ithon, and Gibson (1999) in the Walton Basin.
- 1.3 The number of excavated sites is fairly small, with only 33 recorded excavations, of which 11 might be regarded as antiquarian investigations. Only twelve sites have been excavated since 1960, with more recent excavations including the Hindwell palisaded enclosure (PRN 19376) and two round barrows (PRNs 305 and 307) excavated as part of the Walton Basin Project (Gibson 1999a). Numerous sites also appear to have been the subject of less formal antiquarian investigations, but are without any published record.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The SMR was interrogated to produce a project database of all sites which potentially fell into the category of Neolithic or Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites. This was based on an extract of site types (Types 1-3) which matched any of those given in Appendix 1. It included sites where the most likely interpretation (ie Type 1) was not necessarily either prehistoric or belonging to funerary or ritual monuments, but where other, less likely interpretations (Types 2 to 3) fell within the scope of the study. For example, the SMR includes a number of cairns which are likely to be clearance cairns, but which may alternatively be burial cairns. Also, there were a number of sites which were included as possible round barrows, but which are now thought to be land-form sites such as glacial moraines.
- 2.2 The initial extract produced 793 sites, to which were added 40 new sites recorded as part of the RCAHMW-funded Upland Survey in the Elan Valley, and a further 14 sites recorded by the National Trust on the Begwns. These were all 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 166 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 104 records were for placenames or fieldnames which had generally been included in the SMR as a result of Welsh names such as *maen*, *carreg*, *carnedd*, *domen*, *gorsedd* etc., being assumed to denote the site of a burial mound, standing stone, or stone circle. Welsh names such as these may more often refer simply to a stony field or a field containing a large boulder, rather than to an archaeological feature. Where site visits over the years had failed to produce any evidence of an archaeological site the records were excluded from the study, while others were visited to check for any possible features and then excluded if none were identified. The entries for all sites within the initial database were thoroughly examined with the intention of enhancing the SMR by improving the detail and accuracy of records, regardless of their inclusion or exclusion from the final project database.
- 2.3 The site type for each individual database entry was edited to correspond with the revised list of monument types (see Appendix 2). Further revisions were necessary during and following subsequent

fieldwork.

- 2.4 As many sites as possible were visited, with the exception of those which were recorded as having been destroyed. Priorities for visiting were made on the basis of the following criteria: all non-scheduled and potentially extant sites together with any scheduled sites where the status or condition of the site remained uncertain. In all, a total of 585 sites were visited during the project. In the course of visiting known sites, five previously unknown prehistoric funerary and ritual sites were recorded, as well as two sites from other periods. Eight additional sites were added for significant groupings of sites already recorded, such as round barrow cemeteries and prehistoric monument complexes. Following field visits a further 181 sites were excluded from the project database, leaving a final total of 406 sites included within the study.
- 2.5 New site details and details of current land-use and the condition of the monument were recorded on site visit forms in the field, the information subsequently being added to the project database. Photographs of individual sites were taken as and when appropriate. Details from the site visit forms were subsequently entered into the SMR to update the existing record and provide a basis for the present report.
- 2.6 During the course of the fieldwork, and subsequently, a judgement was made on whether to recommend individual sites for scheduling, on the basis of the National Assembly's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*, Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 5 December 1996, Annex C). For the purpose of the project, the scheduling criteria have been summarised (see Appendix 3) and assessed for each site visited on a separate form.
- 2.7 In the following report, sites are discussed by site type. Appendices 4 and 5 provide a gazetteer of all prehistoric funerary and ritual sites included within the study ordered by Type and PRN.

3 THE SURVEY

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

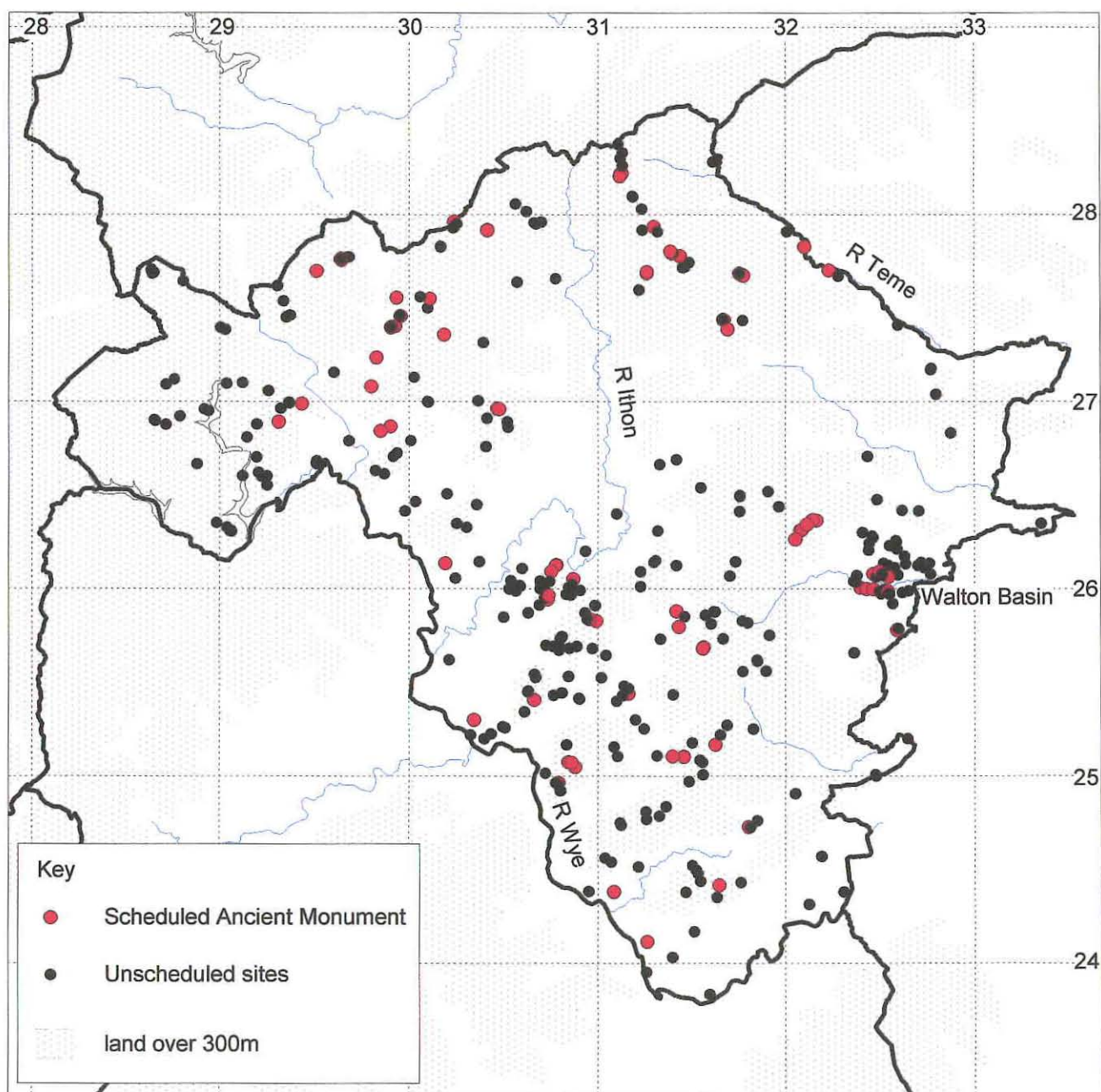
Table 1: Summary of Monument Types

Monument type	unscheduled sites	scheduled sites	Totals	% scheduled
Carved stone	2	-	2	-
Chambered tomb	4	-	4	-
Cist	3	-	3	-
Cremation burial	-	-	-	-
Cremation cemetery	-	-	-	-
Cursus	2	-	2	-
Henge	1	-	1	-
Inhumation	-	-	-	-
Long barrow	-	-	-	-
Mortuary enclosure	-	-	-	-
Palisaded enclosure	2	-	2	-
Pit	-	-	-	-
Pit avenue	1	-	1	-
Pit circle	2	-	2	-
Prehistoric monument complex	1	-	1	-
Ring ditch	29	-	29	-
Round barrow	195	72	267	27
Round barrow cem.	7	4*	11	36
Standing stone	50	8	58	14
Stone circle	2	6	8	75
Stone row	9	2	11	20
Stone setting	4	-	4	-
Timber circle	-	-	-	-
Totals	314	92*	406	22

* 4 round barrow cemeteries comprising sites already scheduled

- 3.2 As might have been expected, round barrows comprise by far the largest number of sites (267 sites), accounting for 66% of all sites. The relatively low number of ring ditches (29 sites) may be attributed to the general lack of cropmark sites noted below. All other monument types represented within the study area are present in comparatively small numbers, with the exception of standing stones (58), which account for 12% of 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, with the exception of four sites (PRNs 1085, 1938, 4124 and 5636) for which the components are not recorded individually (see section 15). The total number of sites in Tables 2 and 4 is therefore 399, and not 406, as in Table 1.

Fig. 1 Distribution of Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual sites in Radnorshire



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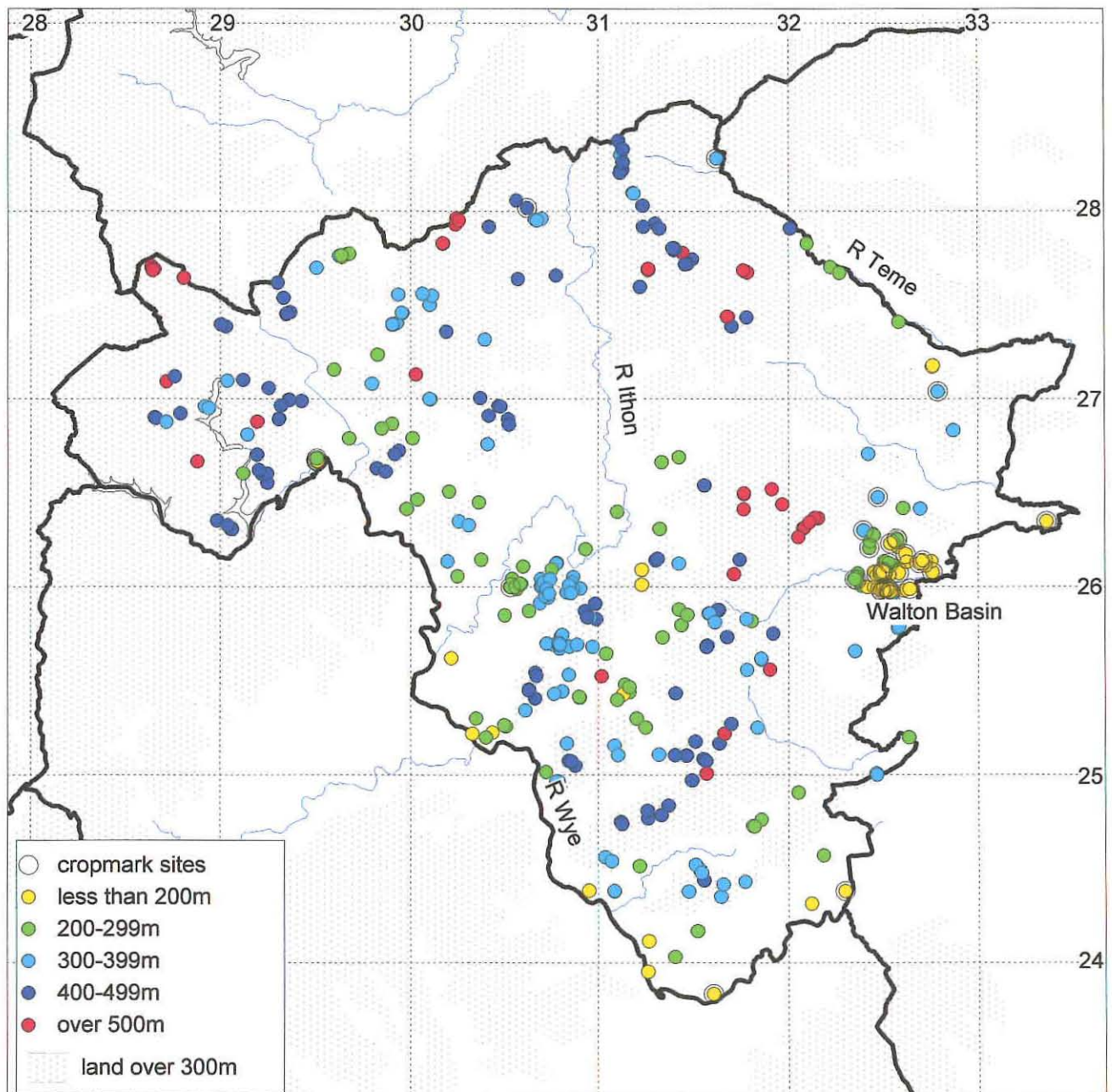
Distribution of Sites

- 3.5 The general distribution of sites (Fig. 1) shows several noticeable trends, and in particular the concentration of monuments within the Walton Basin. As noted above, this area has already been the subject of a study by Gibson (1999a) which included excavations on two barrows, the Walton Cursus, three prehistoric enclosures and a flint scatter. The area has long been recognised as an one of great archaeological potential, with the well-drained, fertile soils presenting an attractive area for settlement from the Mesolithic onwards. It is ironic, however, that it is these very conditions and their potential for arable agriculture which now poses the greatest threat to the archaeological resource (Gibson 1999a, 1). Elsewhere, there is a distinct concentration in the north of the county to the east of the River Ithon, and a general trend for higher numbers of monuments in the upland areas. To some extent this distribution may be a reflection of the pattern of upland survey, which to date has focused on the following areas: east of the upper Ithon; the Radnor Forest and Radnor Commons; and the Elan Valley in the extreme west. This may at least in part account for the noticeable lack of sites in the north-east of the county which has significant areas of upland where prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments might have been expected.
- 3.6 An examination of the relative altitudes of sites (Table 2; Fig. 2) shows that 65% are located above the 300m contour and 43 sites lie above 500m. This is largely a reflection of the regional topography which is dominated by significant blocks of upland divided north to south by the valleys of the Wye and Ithon, with a number of more minor rivers, such as the Teme, flowing west to east.
- 3.7 As one would expect, the distribution of cropmark sites correlates well with lowland areas, with 33 of the 38 sites below 300m, 22 of which are below 200m. The generally low numbers of cropmarks can be seen as a direct reflection of land-use, which is predominantly pasture or moorland, with the exception of lowland areas in the east where conditions are more favourable for cropmark formation. Undoubtedly, there are therefore a significant number of sites which preserve no surface trace and have not yet been revealed by aerial photography.

Table 2: Distribution of sites by altitude

Altitude	no. sites	%
100-199m	48	11
200-299m	86	21
300-399m	117	28
400-499m	112	27
over 500m	43	10
Total	399	100

Fig. 2 Distribution of cropmark sites and sites by altitude in Radnorshire



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Monument siting

- 3.8 It was not possible to assess all sites within the study and those which have been excluded from the figures for monument siting (Table 3), as well as from Tables 5-7, include those which have been destroyed and those which were either not visited or not definitely located during the field visits, leaving 311 sites for which an assessment was possible.

Table 3: Monument siting

Siting	no. sites	%
col	24	8
hill slope	29	9
plateau	63	20
ridge	30	10
river terrace	6	2
shoulder edge	31	10
summit	56	18
valley bottom	72	23
Total	311	100

- 3.9 There is a clear trend for prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments to be situated in prominent locations, either on summits or ridges, or in locations such as the shoulder edge (or false crest) or a col, which give the appearance of being on the skyline when viewed from the valley below, accounting for 45% of sites. Of the 23% of sites recorded as being in valley bottom locations, the majority are within the Walton Basin which is itself a gently undulating landscape with local summits which tend to be favoured locations.

Monument Survival

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

Table 4: Monument survival

state of preservation	no. sites	%
Intact	40	10
Near intact	53	13
Damaged	182	45
Near destroyed	23	6
Destroyed	22	6
Moved	6	2
Unknown	73	18
Total	399	100

- 3.11 Although the majority of sites (59%) have suffered at least some damage, generally as a result of ploughing, robbing for stone, or antiquarian investigation, it is interesting to note that 23% of sites survive intact or nearly so, and only 6% are recorded as destroyed or presumed destroyed. Two sites, both standing stones, or possible standing stones, have been moved. Those sites where the condition remains unknown are either those known from antiquarian references which have not been located, or are sites which were not located during recent field visits. The latter category may therefore represent a number of sites where no visible trace survives.

Monument Condition and Threats

- 3.12 In terms of the physical condition of those monuments for which an assessment was possible, 180 sites (58%) are in good condition with little or no obvious erosion, 82 sites (26%) are in moderate condition with some active erosion and 49 sites (16%) are in poor condition with serious erosion problems.
- 3.12 Each site has been assessed with regard to active and potential threats (Table 5), which have been graded according to their likely impact on the site as well as the potential timescale involved.

Table 5: Active and potential threats

Threat	Impact			
	High	Medium	Low	
agriculture (general)	1	17	14	32
burrowing	2	1	4	7
development	1	2	-	3
extraction	2	-	-	-2
forestry	2	7	2	11
natural erosion	-	4	61	65
ploughing	45	5	8	58
robbing	-	2	3	5
stock erosion	1	16	98	115
vehicle	-	6	6	12
visitor erosion	-	-	1	1
Total	54	60	197	311

3.13 As one might expect, agricultural related threats are by far the most numerous, accounting for 68% of cases. This includes not only ploughing, which itself is the most significant high impact threat, but also stock erosion and general agricultural improvement, land management and stock feeding, robbing for building and walling stone. The pattern which emerges (Fig. 3) serves to reinforce a predictable situation in which those monuments in upland areas are likely to be most at risk from stock erosion, whilst lowland sites, particularly within the Walton Basin, are under greater threat from ploughing, either under arable cultivation, as part of a rotation, or else through regular resowing of pasture.

3.14 Encouragingly, the majority of sites (63%) are considered to be subject to a low impact threat, with the majority of these being potentially at risk from minor stock erosion or from no obvious threat other than (usually long term) natural erosion.

Fragility and vulnerability

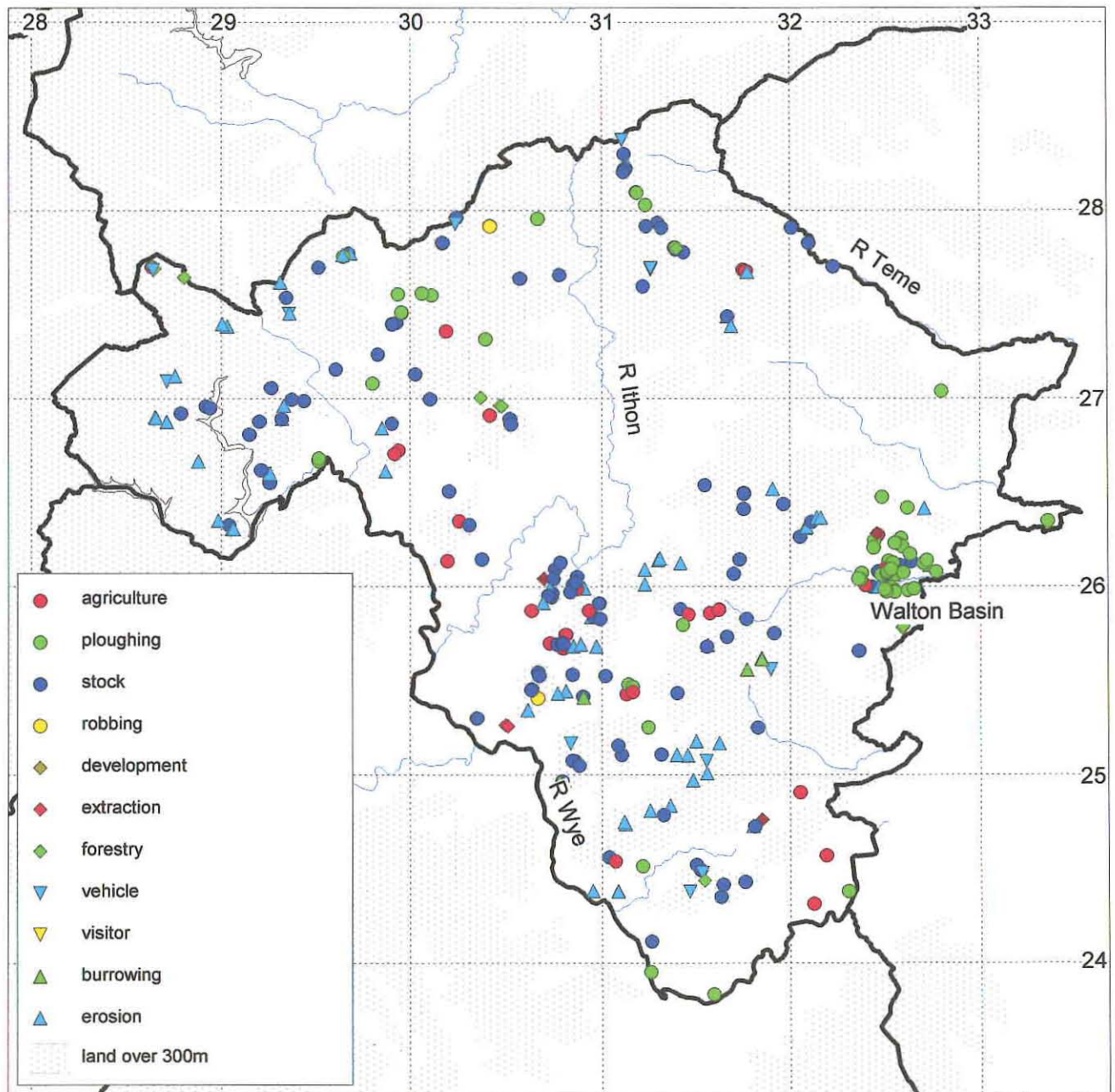
3.15 The fragility of a monument is largely determined by its type and composition. Those constructed of stone, or with a high percentage of stone in their composition are likely to be less fragile than those composed entirely of earth. The surviving height of the monument is also significant since lower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

Table 6: Monument fragility and vulnerability

Vulnerability	Fragility			
	High	Medium	Low	
High	28	1	2	31
Medium	34	61	21	116
Low	2	60	112	164
Total	64	112	135	311

3.16 Of the 311 sites for which an assessment was possible, the majority (79%) are of medium or low fragility, while 21% are considered to be highly fragile. In terms of vulnerability, the majority (90%) are of medium or low vulnerability, while only 10% are thought to be highly vulnerable. Considered together, 9% of sites appear to be both highly fragile and highly vulnerable. The distribution (Fig. 4) shows a general trend of sites located in the more upland regions of the study area being considered to be less at risk than those in areas of more intensive agriculture, particularly in Walton Basin. For many of the sites located in the upland areas which are recorded as being both moderately fragile and vulnerable the threat is usually perceived as being in the long term, rather than as an active threat.

Fig. 3 Distribution of active and potential threats in Radnorshire

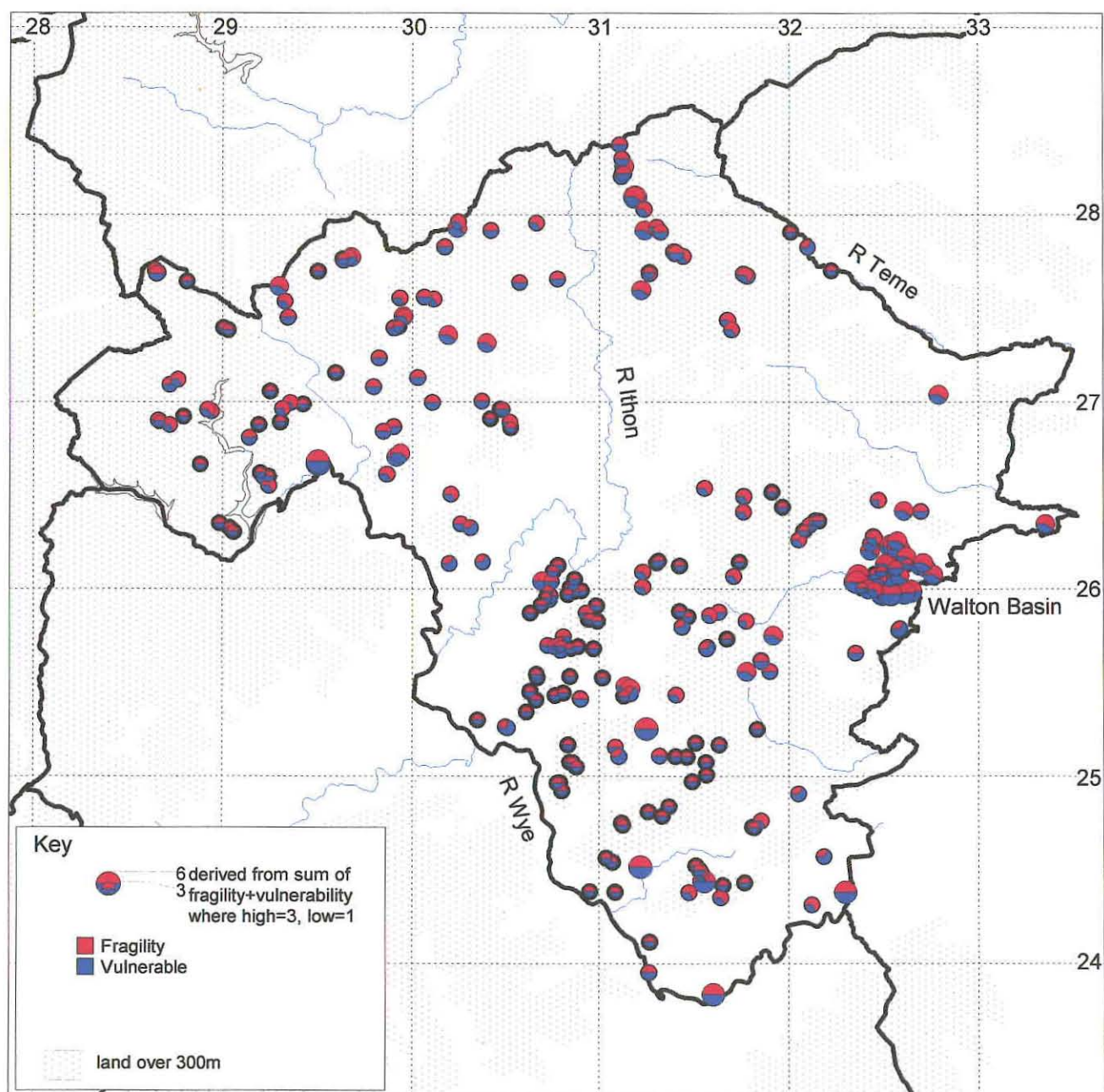


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Fig. 4 Monument Fragility and Vulnerability in Radnorshire



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Palaeoenvironmental potential

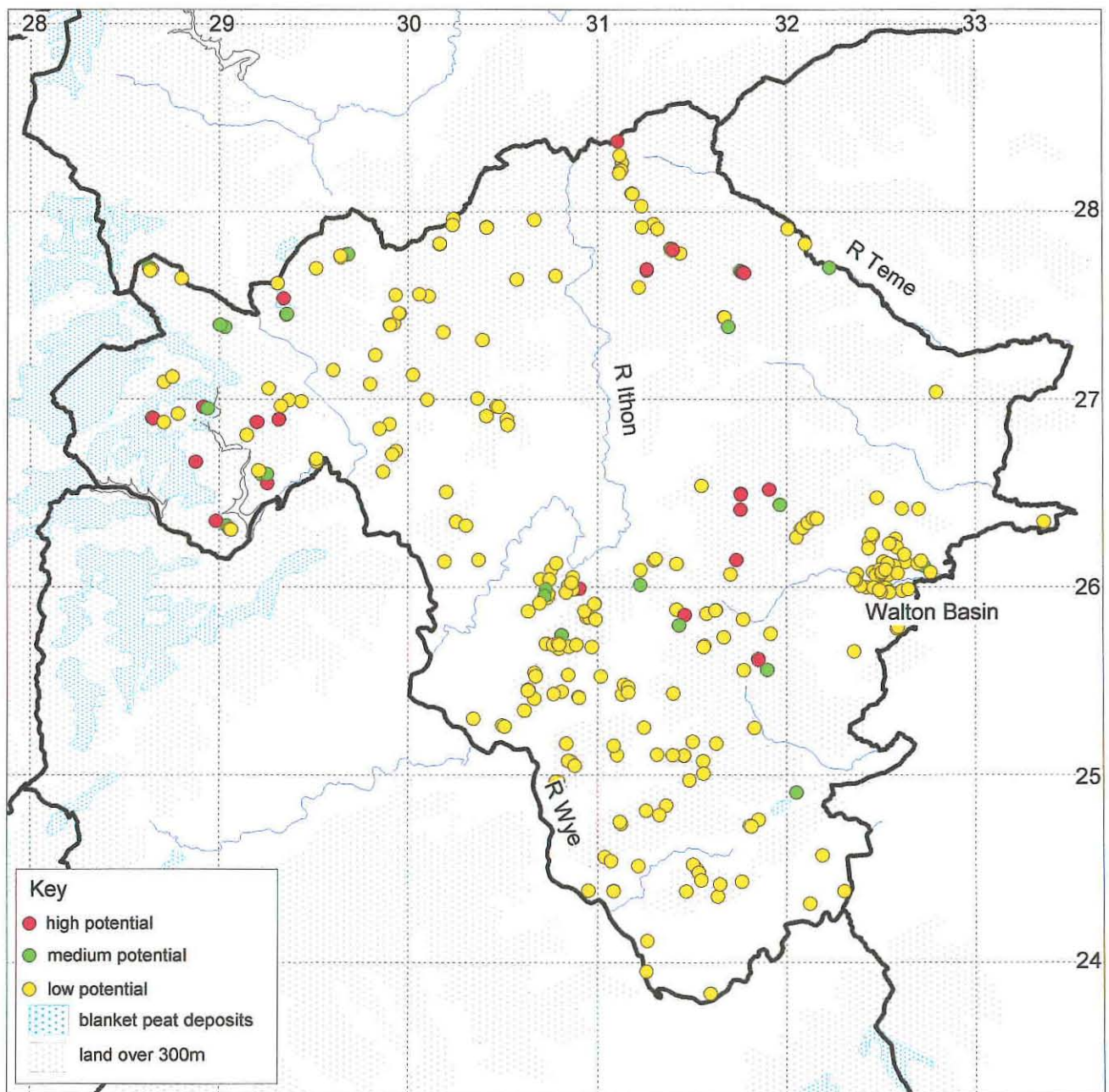
- 3.17 During the course of field visits the palaeoenvironmental potential has been assessed for the area immediately surrounding each monument. This has been achieved by identifying areas of potential, such as blanket peats, valley or basin peats, raised bogs, wet flushes, or pools, and recording their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

Table 7: Palaeoenvironmental potential

Potential	no. sites	%
High	23	8
Medium	26	8
Low	262	84
Total	311	100

- 3.18 Although the majority of those monuments for which an assessment was possible (84%) were not considered to have a significant palaeoenvironmental potential within the immediate area, there are 49 sites where the potential was thought to be high or medium. The distribution (Fig. 5) shows an obvious correlation with areas of blanket peat in the west, around the Elan Valley. Individual sites in the upland region of the Radnor Forest and Radnor Commons, west of the Walton Basin, and the Radnor hills, east of the River Ithon, have also been identified as having potentially significant palaeoenvironmental deposits within reasonably close proximity.

Fig. 5 Distribution of palaeoenvironmental potential in Radnorshire



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4 CARVED STONES

- 4.1 There are two recorded carved stones, or possible carved stones within the study area (Fig. 6; Table 8)

Table 8: Carved stones within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
329	Brynmelys Stone	SO13355731
988	Llanerch Stone	SO15785858

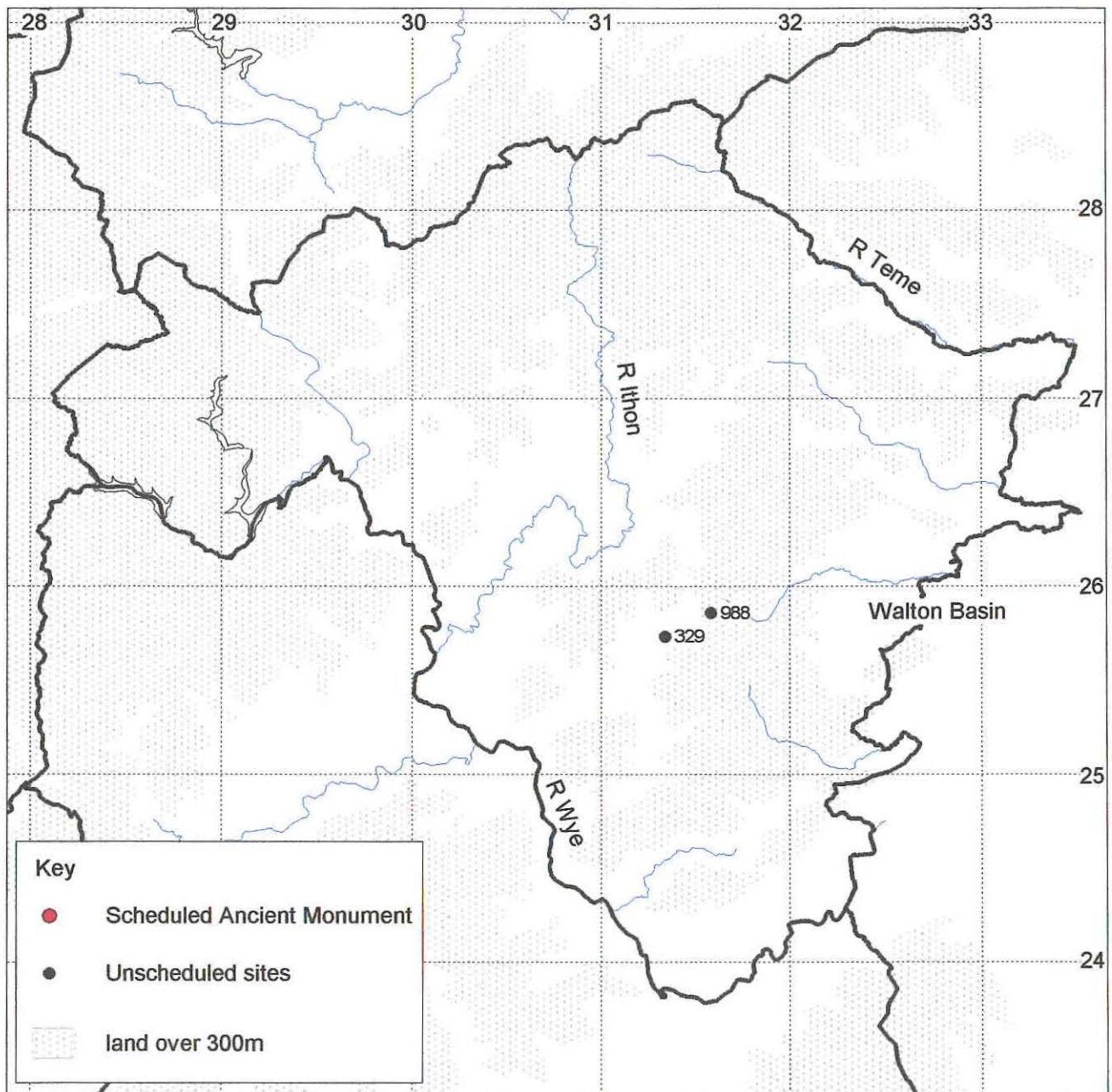
Brynmelys stone (PRN 329)

The SMR records a stone used as a mounting block, with a step cut into it, on which were five cup-marks, each 5cm across. The stone has since been moved and its whereabouts are unknown.

Llanerch stone (PRN 988)

A stone 0.3m high by 0.75m by 0.63m, lying on the north side of a farm track, has a number of incised cup-marks. Up to 32 cup-marks have been recorded, although a recent visit only identified 12, each up to 5cm in diameter. The stone appears to have been moved to its present position from an unknown location.

Fig. 6 Distribution of Carved stones in Radnorshire



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5 CHAMBERED TOMBS

- 5.1 There are four recorded chambered tombs within the study area (Fig. 7; Table 9), one of which is only known from documentary sources.

Table 9: Chambered tombs within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
422	Cwm Illa Chambered Tomb	SO20524907
871	Beddaufolau Chambered tomb	SN92216600
2170	Clyro Court Farm Chambered Tomb	SO2122343149
4005	Knucklas Battle Site Mound	SO259741

Cwm Illa Chambered Tomb (PRN 422)

Two orthostats on the north-west edge of a slight spur are the only visible remains of a possible chambered tomb, representing the east and west sides of the chamber. They are 1.4m apart at the north end and 1.75m apart at the south end. The situation, the chamber size and the sandstone slabs to the west strongly suggest a Neolithic chambered tomb rather than a Bronze Age barrow (Dunn 1974). There is a possibility that the east stone is recumbent but it is very firmly set and almost entirely covered in moss. A fallen hawthorn tree rests on top of the west stone.

Beddaufolau Chambered tomb (PRN 871)

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

Clyro Court Farm Chambered Tomb (PRN 2170)

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 O.D. The tomb remains lie among several other low, enigmatic earthworks, which survive in the surrounding field. They 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 dove cote.

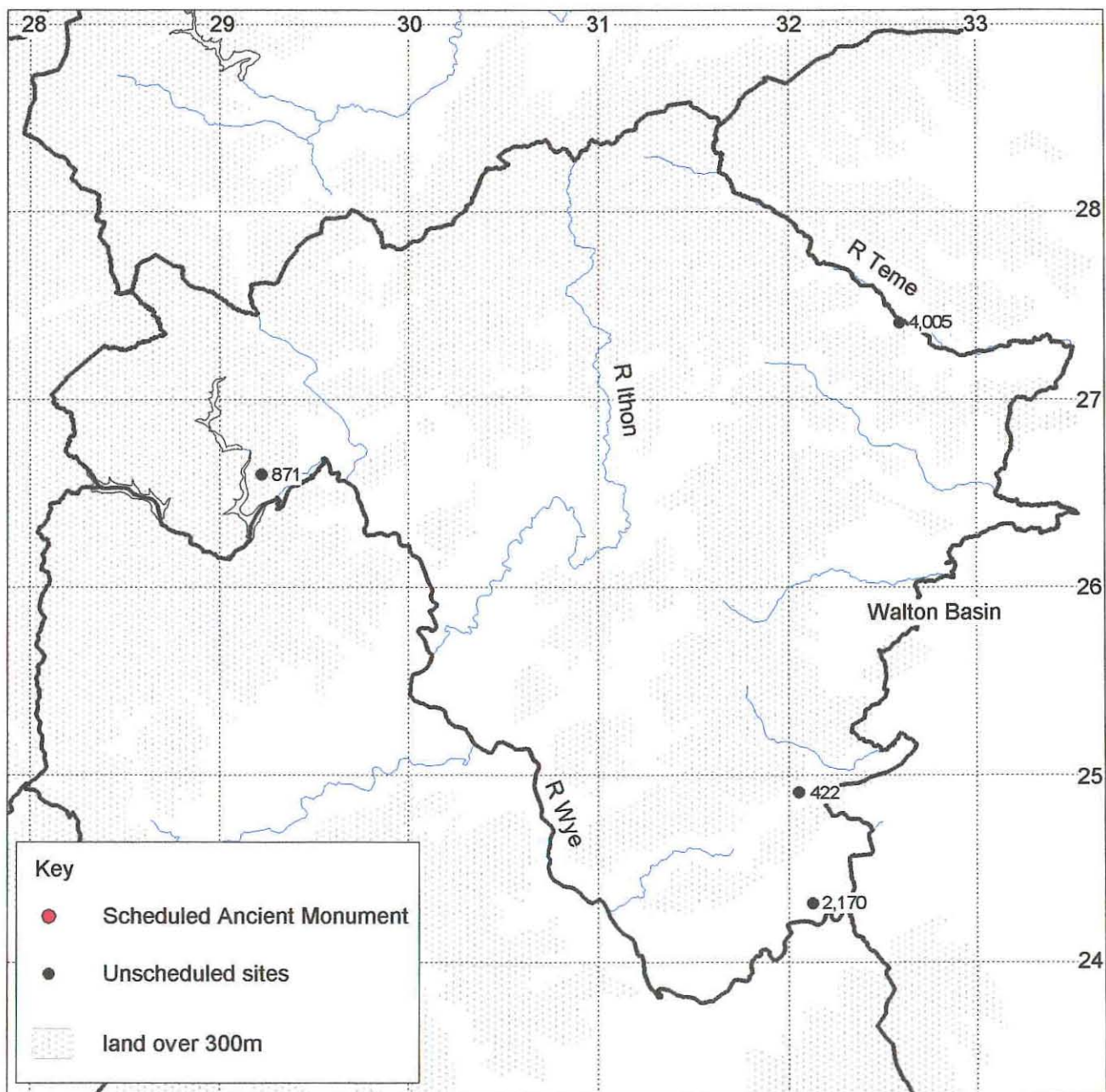
The mound survives about 32m long, north-east to south-west, with a maximum breadth of 16.5m about a third of the distance from the north-east end. It stands up to 1.1m high about 8m from the south-west end. Along the scarp edge the site has been modified by creation of a slight but straight bank, now 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 standing up to 0.5m high. They are paired in two groups and 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 0.5m 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 (RCAHMW 1997).

Knucklas Battle Site Mound (PRN 4005)

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

Fig. 7 Distribution of Chambered tombs in Radnorshire



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6 CISTS

- 6.1 There are three recorded cists within the study area (Fig. 8; Table 10), none of which is currently scheduled.

Table 10: Cists within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
5177	Moelfryn Cist	SN88816667
6713	Banc Dolhelfa cist	SN93507451
43877	Tre-hesglog cist	SN93126895

Moelfryn Cist (PRN 5177)

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

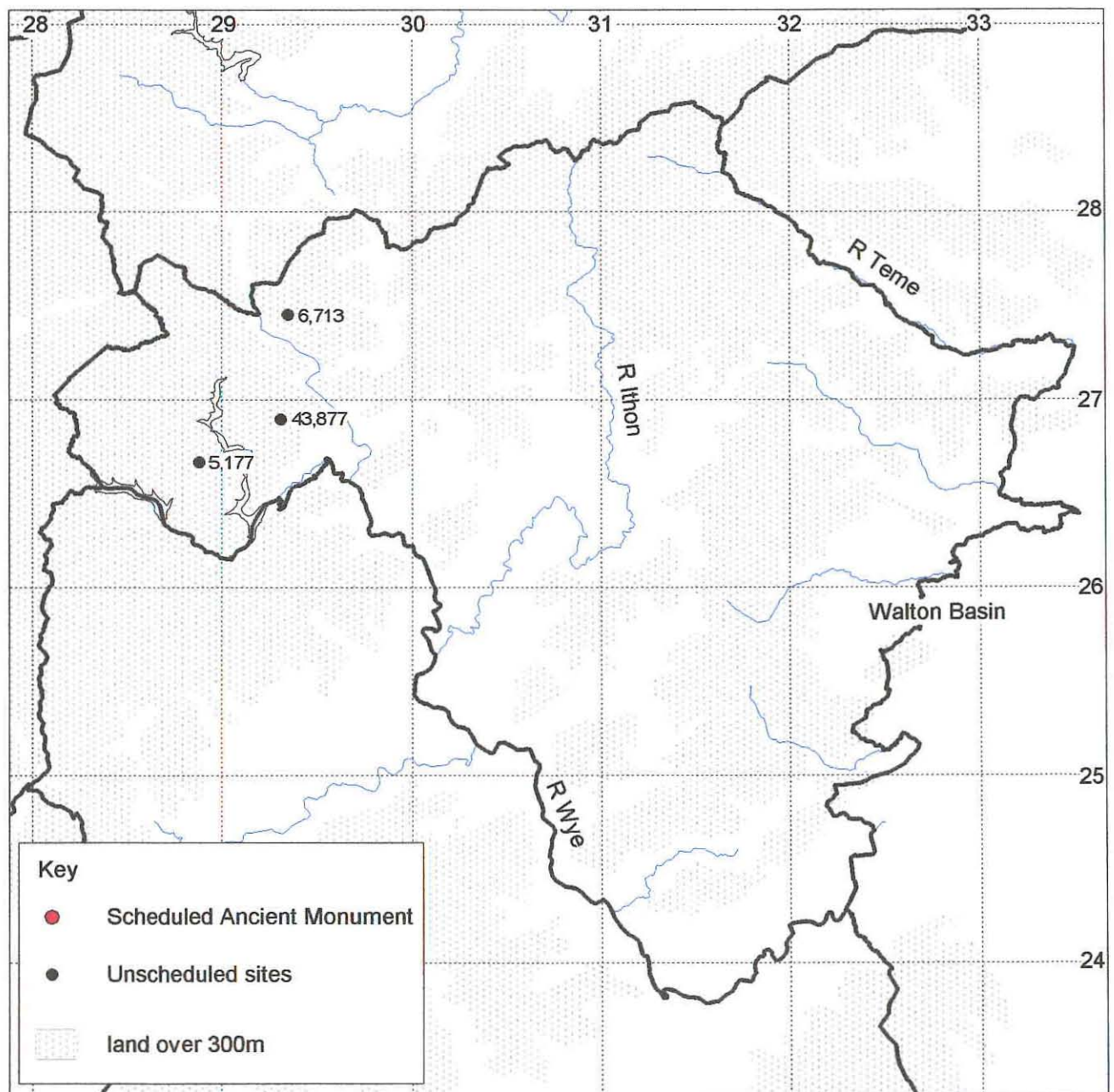
Banc Dolhelfa cist (PRN 6713)

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

Tre-hesglog cist (PRN 43877)

Cist situated c. 30m north-north-east of stone row PRN 43876, on a slight shelf below rocky outcrops affording good views east towards Rhayader and south to a boggy pool with good palaeoenvironmental deposits. The cist measures 1.2 x 0.6m internally and is 0.45m deep. There is no trace of a capstone.

Fig. 8 Distribution of Cists in Radnorshire



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7 CURSUS MONUMENTS

- 7.1 There are two recorded cursus within the study area, both within the Walton Basin (Fig. 9; Table 11)

Table 11: Cursus monuments within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
5134	Walton Green cursus	SO2646359886
33109	Hindwell cursus	SO24716063

Walton Green cursus (PRN 5134)

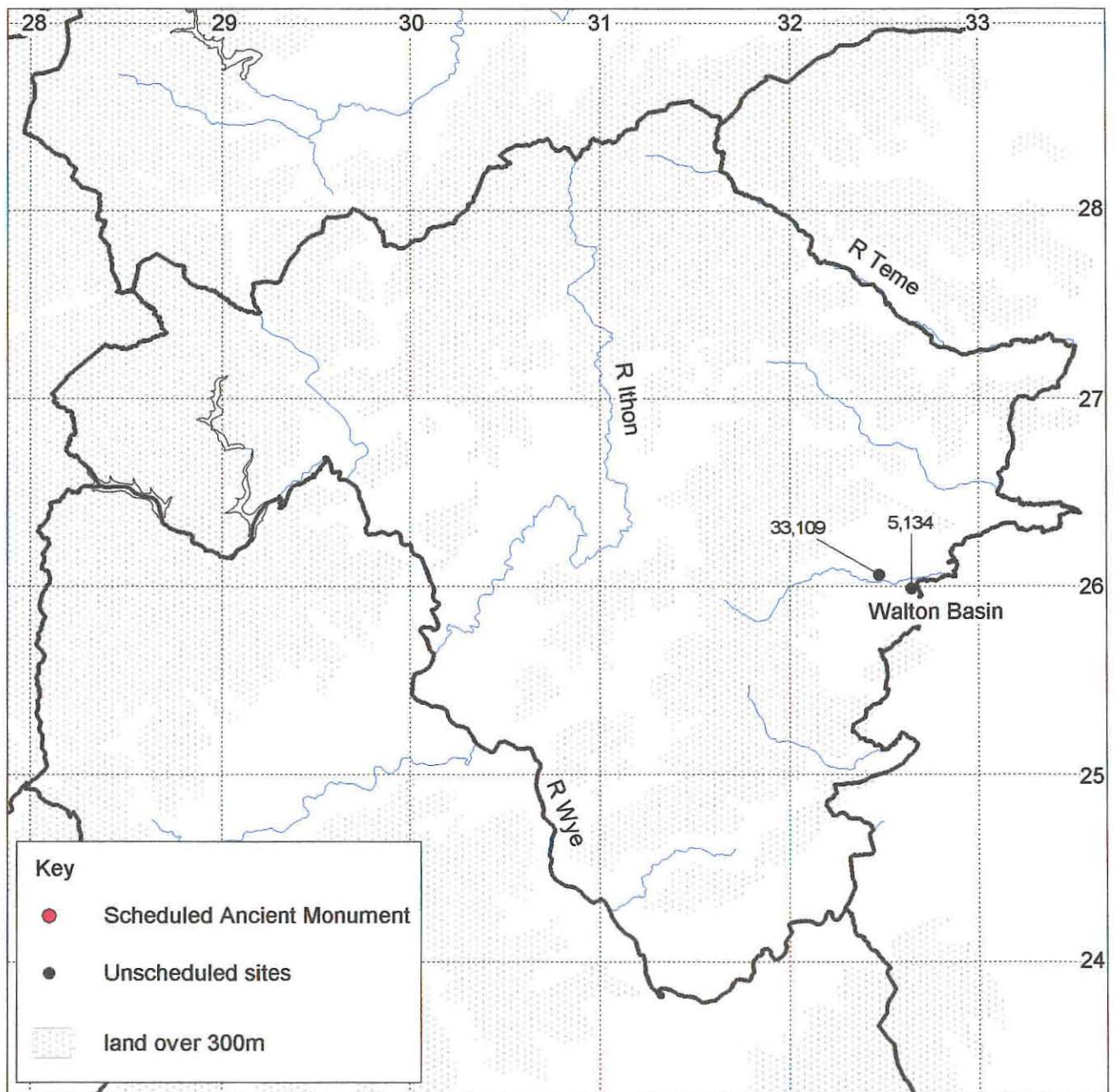
The Walton Green cursus (Fig. 10) was identified as a cropmark from aerial reconnaissance and measures 680m x 60m, running south-west to north-east. Towards the south-western end there are indications that the ditch is interrupted. A round barrow (PRN 369) lies close to its south-western end and the cursus is overlain by several enclosures.

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 of these trenches were 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; 154-5)

Hindwell Cursus (PRN 33109)

The cursus at Hindwell was identified as a cropmark from aerial reconnaissance (Fig. 11). The existing plot shows the presumed cursus to be defined by roughly parallel narrow ditches c. 70m apart at either end, but narrowing to 60m apart in the middle, and extending for a distance of c. 465m. The cursus passes close to the Four Stones stone circle (PRN 1072), which lies some 20m to the north, with two substantial barrows close by. Some 20m from the north-eastern end, as currently traceable, lies the Hindwell palisaded enclosure (PRN 19376) (Gibson 1999a, 8).

Fig. 9 Distribution of Cursus monuments in Radnorshire

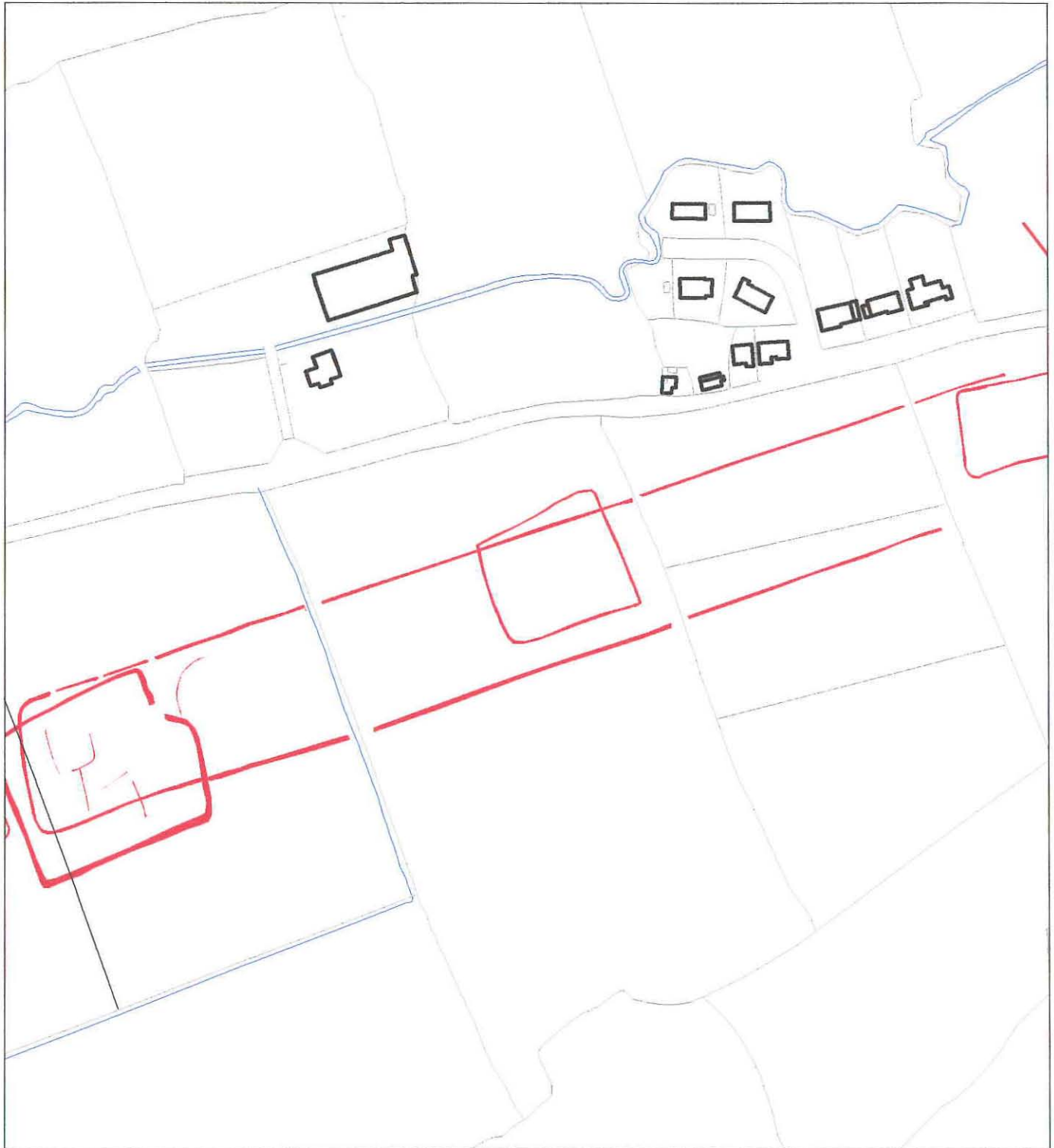


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Fig. 10 Walton Green Cursus PRN 5,134, scale 1:2,500



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Fig. 11 Hindwell Cursus PRN 33,109, scale 1:2,500



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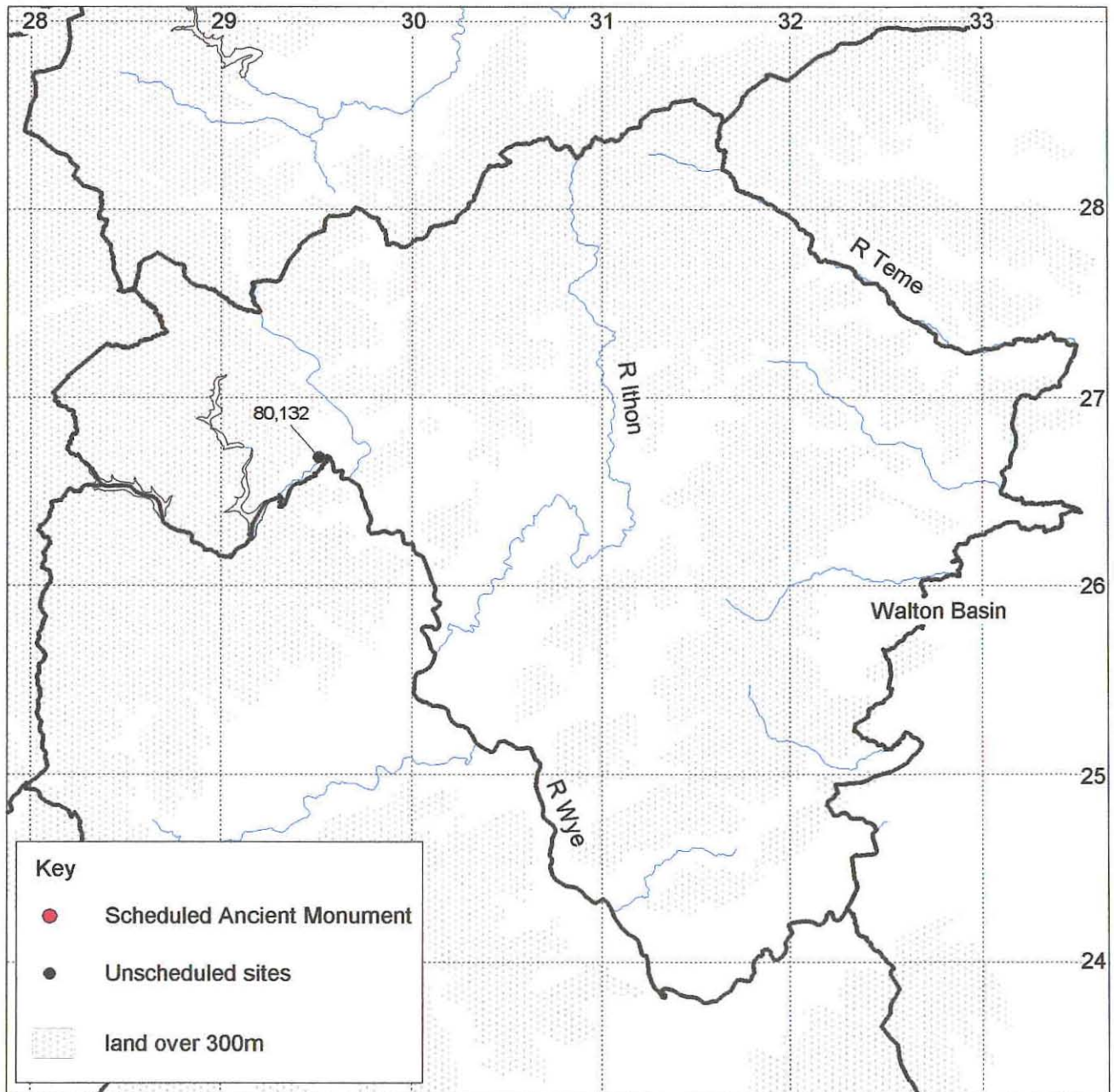
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8 HENGES AND HENGIFORM MONUMENTS

- 8.1 There is only one possible henge recorded within the study area, at Coed Mynach (PRN 80132), near Rhayader (Fig. 12). The site was identified during the current study from aerial reconnaissance as a broad circular cropmark c. 16m diameter, with a possible entrance on the north-west side. A darker inner shadow may be a narrow internal ditch. There are three ring ditches, or possible ring ditches (PRNs 3746, 4489 and 4490), which have also been identified within the same field, together with a possible pit circle (PRN 4491). There is no surface indication of the site and although the cropmark looks convincing, it appears to be located partly on the slope of a former river terrace, perhaps an unlikely siting.

Fig. 12 Distribution of Henges and hengiform monuments in Radnorshire



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9 PALISADED ENCLOSURES

- 9.1 There are two palisaded enclosures recorded within the study area, both within the Walton Basin (Fig. 13; Table 12).

Table 12: Palisaded enclosures within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
4255	Walton pit enclosure	SO2535359863
19376	Hindwell enclosure II	SO2504160792

Walton pit enclosure (PRN 4255)

A curving alignment of large pits forms the north-west quadrant of a circle approximately 300m in diameter, and apparently associated with the pit avenue (PRN 5292) to the south-west (Fig. 14). The whole would appear to be a similar to the Meldon Bridge pit enclosure (Gibson 1999a, 8; Burgess, 1976).

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 considered unsuitable for a reliable radiocarbon date for construction of the post pit (Dempsey, J, 1998).

A geophysical survey was carried out in 1995 on the eastern side of the road in an 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 do not fit the extrapolated line of the pit circle based on the cropmarks (Stratascan 1995b).

Hindwell enclosure II (PRN 19376)

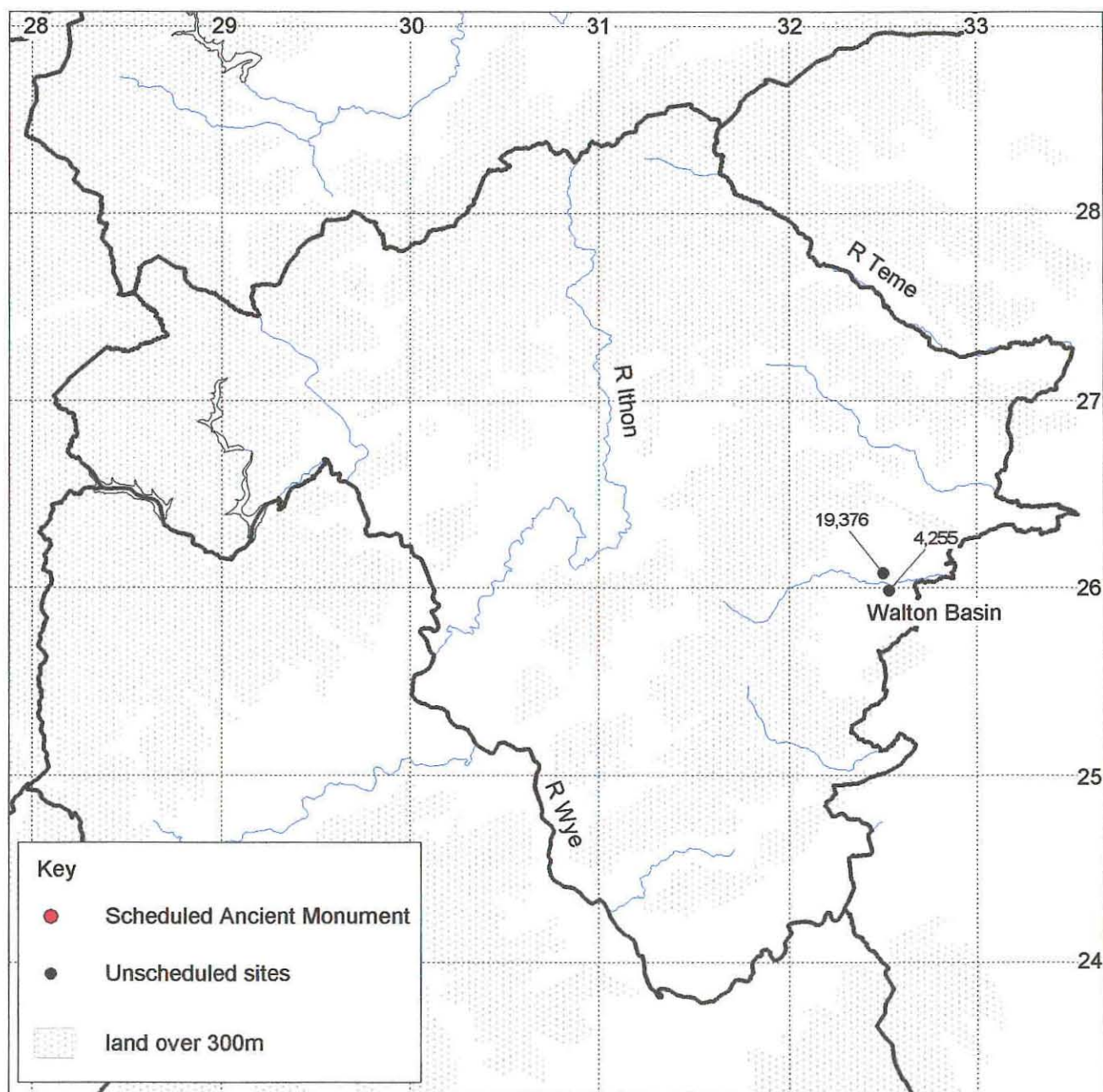
The site (Fig. 15), which was identified as a cropmark from aerial reconnaissance, is a truly remarkable discovery enclosing an area of 35ha, making it by far the largest palisaded enclosure in Britain. In a European context Hindwell is only smaller than the early Neolithic enclosure at Urmitz on the Rhine, near Koblenz (Gibson 1999a, 155-158).

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

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

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

Fig. 13 Distribution of Palisaded enclosures in Radnorshire

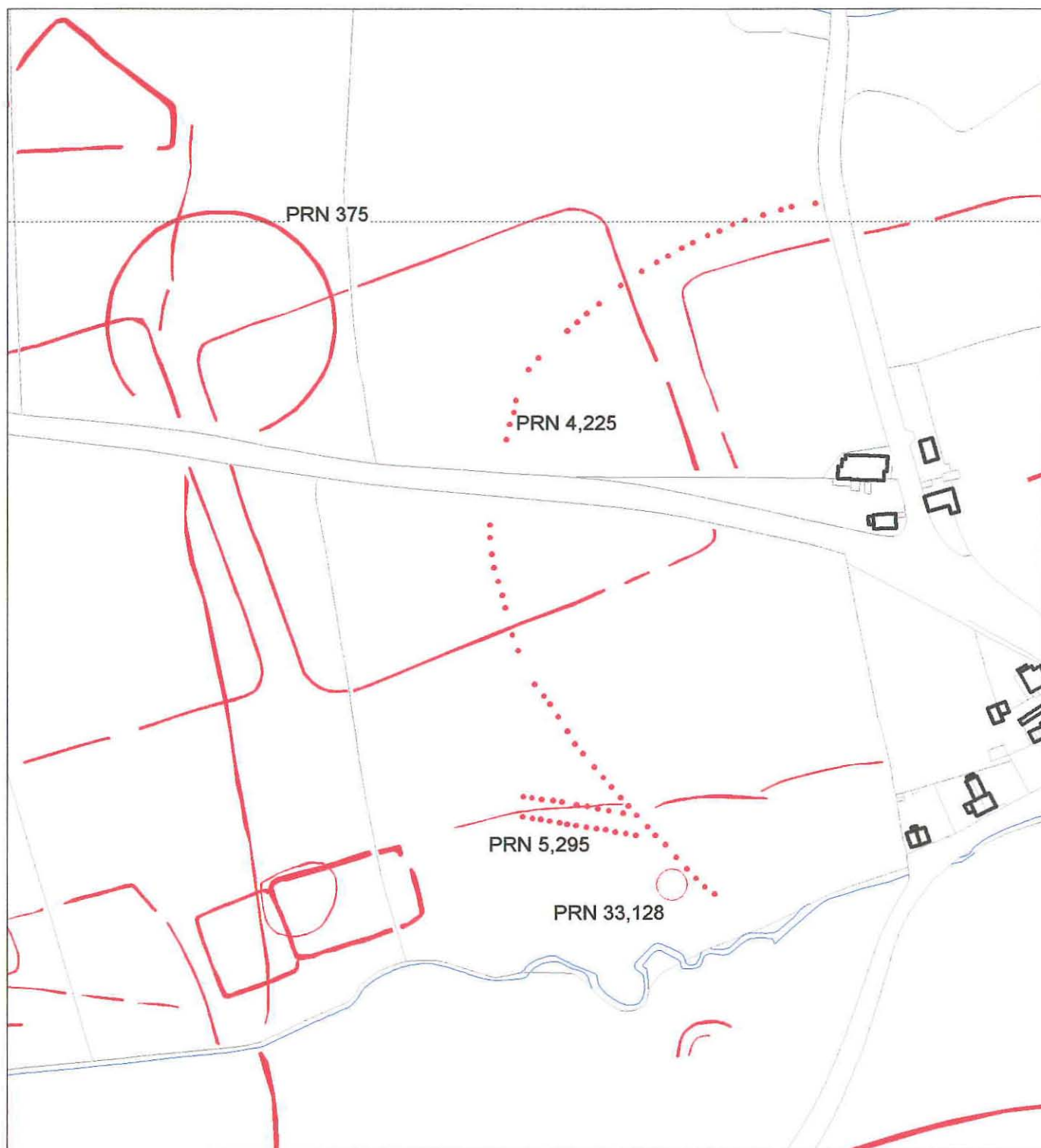


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Fig. 14 Walton Palisaded Enclosure PRN 4,225 and Pit Avenue 5,295, scale 1:2,500

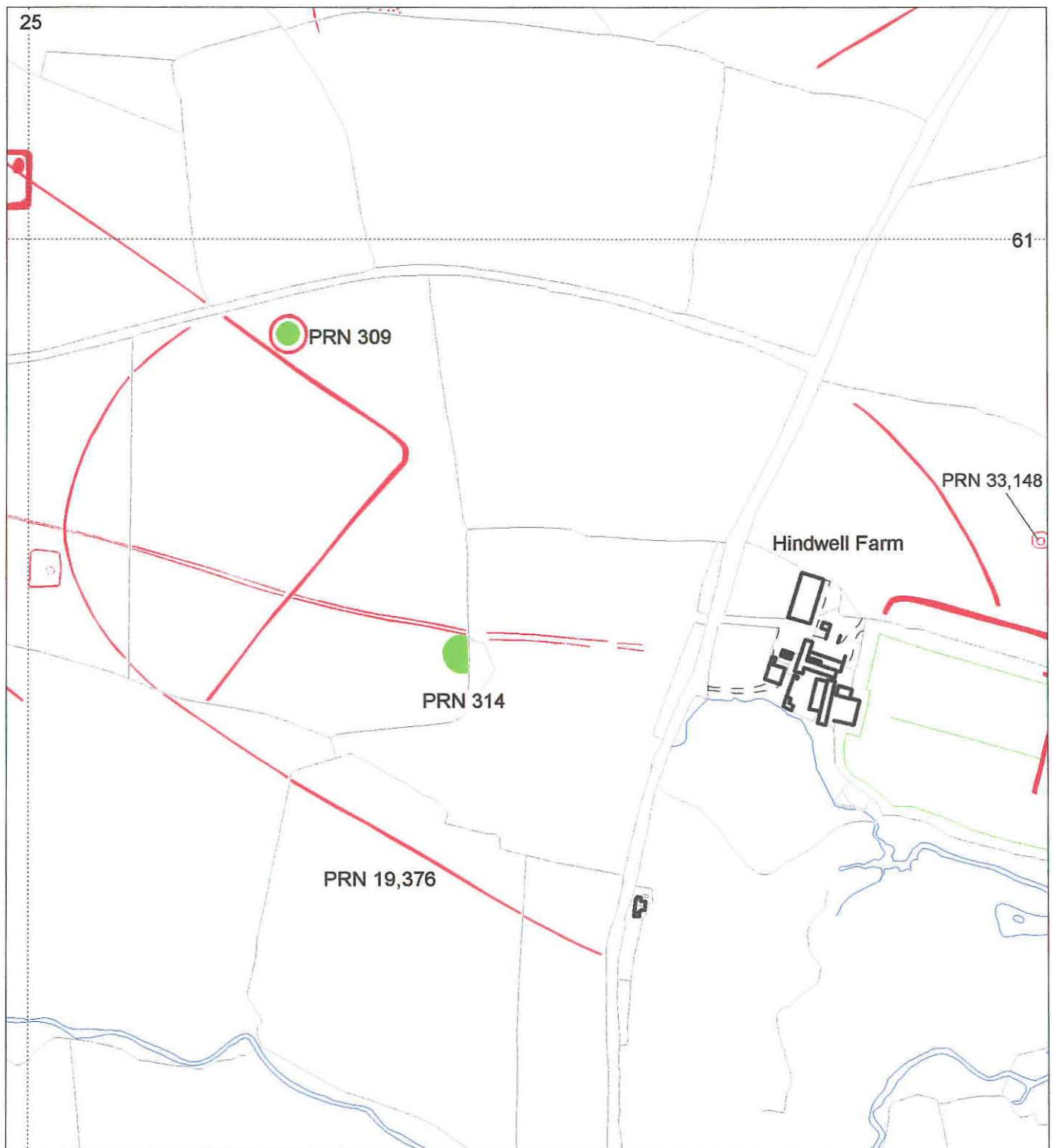


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Fig. 15 Hindwell Palisaded Enclosure PRN 19,376, scale 1:5,000



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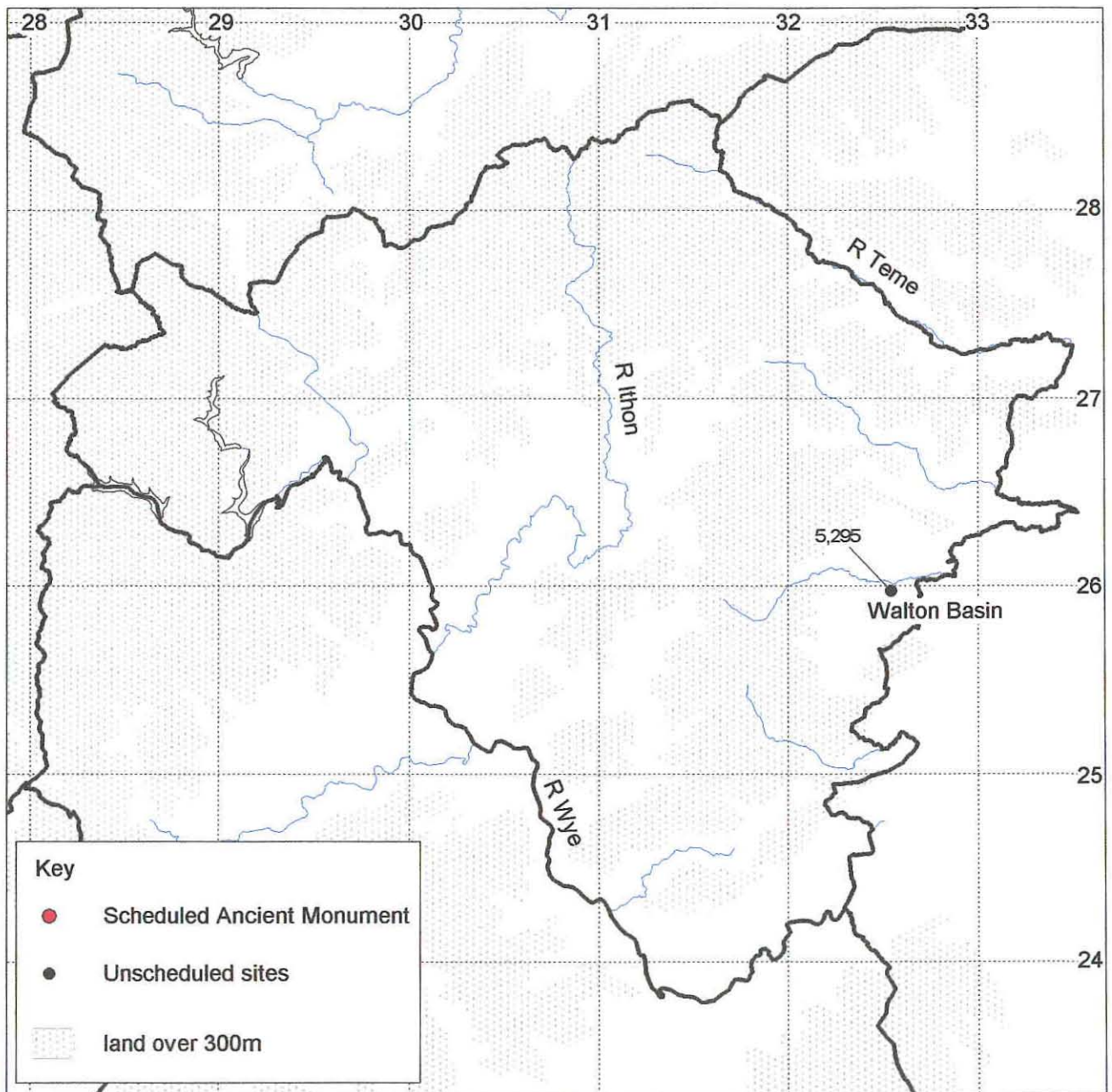
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10 PIT AVENUES

- 10.1 There is only one pit avenue within the study area, lying within the Walton Basin (Fig. 16). The site (PRN 5295; SO 2538859742) appears to be associated with a palisaded enclosure (PRN 4255; Fig. 14) and comprises two parallel rows of pits 12m apart and 75m long, each of 14 pits. This association suggests a similarity to the later Neolithic enclosure at Meldon Bridge (Gibson 1999a, 8; Burgess, 1976).

Fig. 16 Distribution of Pit avenues in Radnorshire



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11 PIT CIRCLES

- 11.1 There are two pit circles, or possible pit circles, within the study area (Fig. 17; Table 13), neither of which is currently scheduled.

Table 13: Pit circles within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
4491	Coed Mynach pit circle ?	SO95146668
81276	Glascwm Mill Cottages Pit circle	SO11635468

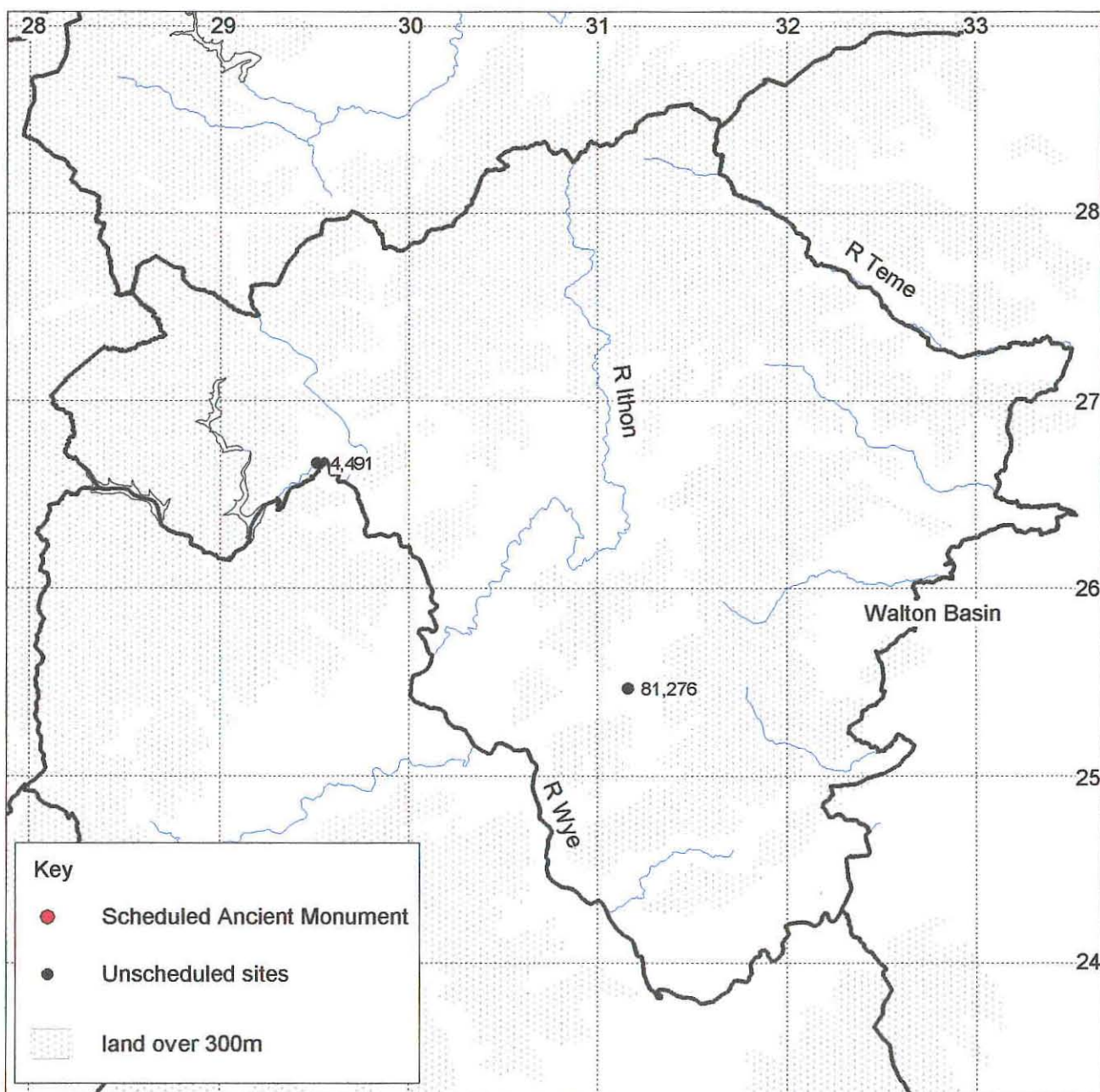
Coed Mynach pit circle ? (PRN 4491)

A possible pit circle has been identified at Coed Mynach, west of Rhayader, which appears to be c. 16m in diameter, with at least 7 irregularly spaced pits visible. Within the same field are a ring ditch (PRN 3746), two possible ring ditches (PRN 4489 and 4490), and a possible henge (PRN 80132).

Glascwm Mill Cottages Pit circle (PRN 81276)

An account from 1838 of the levelling of a round barrow (PRN 332) in 1835 suggests that a pit circle may have been buried beneath the mound: 'in levelling a mound in a field on the Bryn Llwyd estate a stone kerb was found, about 24ft in diameter, composed of stones weighing from two to four hundredweight each, placed on their ends, nicely fitted together with the smooth sides out, encircling a ring of eight holes and one in the centre about 3ft deep filled with ashes and small pieces of bone. In the middle was a kind of arch, somewhat resembling an oven, which contained nine urns, four of which were large and supposed to be capable of holding nearly three gallons, the others about 6 inches high. The stones composing the arch looked as though they had been exposed to the action of fire' (Banks 1875).

Fig. 17 Distribution of Pit circles in Radnorshire



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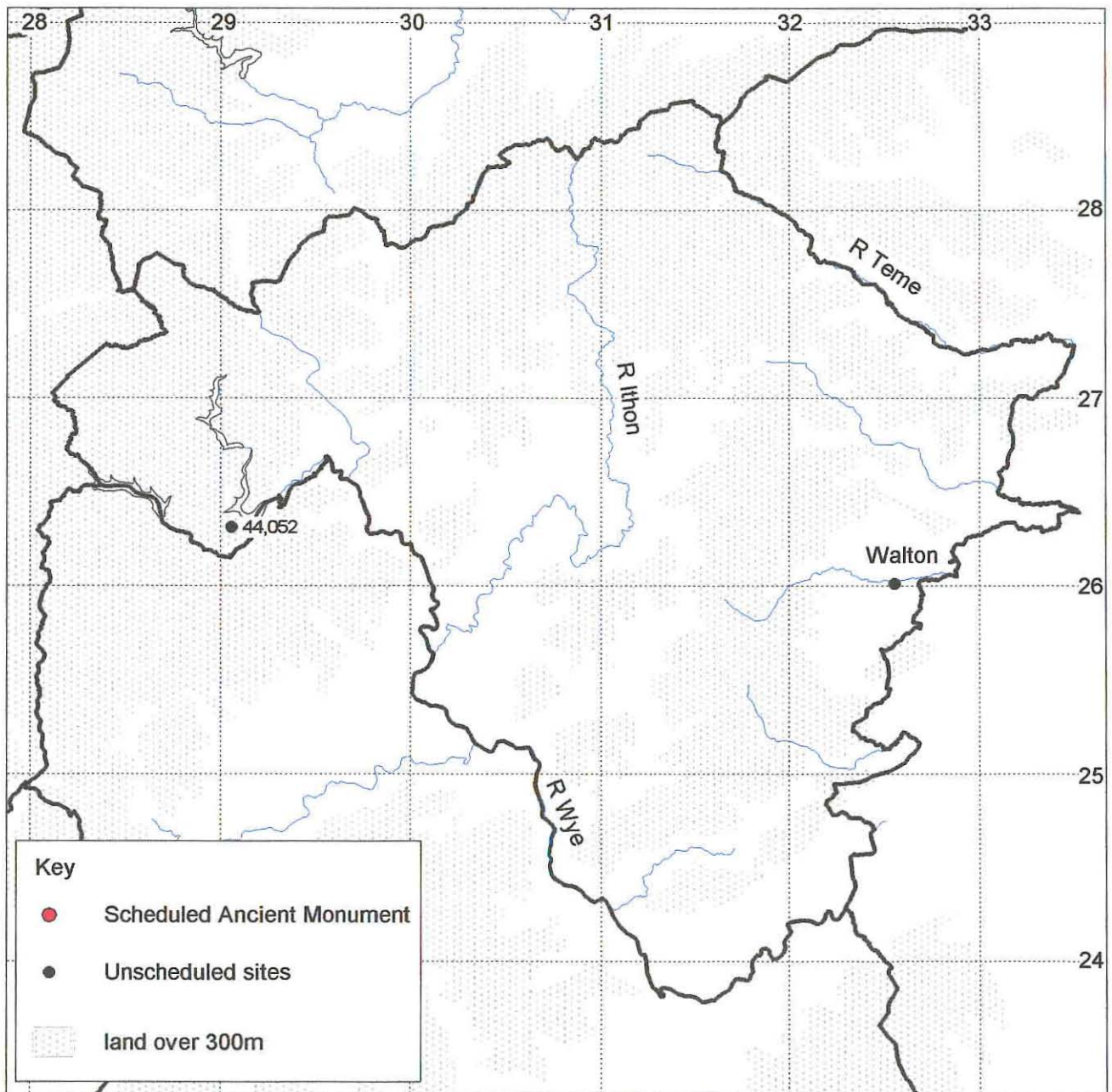
12 PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEXES

- 12.1 There is currently only one grouping of sites within the study area recorded as a Prehistoric Monument complex (Fig. 18). This does not include the obvious significance of the impressive range of monuments within the Walton area, including two palisaded enclosures, two cursus monuments, a pit avenue, a four-poster stone circle and a number of round barrows and ring ditches, all within an area of around 3km². It was felt, however, that these monuments were essentially part of a much wider funerary and ritual landscape.

Rhos y Gelynnen prehistoric monument complex (PRN 44052)

Rhos y Gelynnen lies on the upland plateau overlooking the Elan Valley in western Radnorshire (SN90596312). Within close proximity there are a number of significant funerary and ritual monuments, including a stone row (PRN 874), a round barrow (cairn) (PRN 4203) and two pairs of standing stones (PRNs 3736 and 80133).

Fig. 18 Distribution of Prehistoric Monument Complexes in Radnorshire



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13 RING DITCHES

- 13.1 There are 29 cropmark ring ditches recorded in the SMR (Fig. 19; Table 14), 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 (20 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.
- 13.2 The ring ditches within the study area show considerable variation in size, ranging between 7.5m and 48m, with the exception of Court Farm ring ditch which is around 100m in diameter, although this may be a Roman gyus. Although the latter is exceptionally large, there are six ring ditches in excess of 30m in diameter. The majority, however, are between 10 and 20m in diameter, with only five sites between 20 and 30m in diameter.

Table 14: Ring ditches within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
365	Walton barrow I	SO2498859731
373	Court Farm barrow	SO2512459963
375	Court Farm ring ditch	SO2523259959
3746	Coed Mynach Ring Ditch I	SN95076673
4107	Llandrindod Common, Barrow II	SO05335998
4223	Crossway ring ditch	SO2364160359
4224	Downton ring ditch	SO2354360398
4254	Walton barrow II	SO2489459837
4281	Applebury Ring Ditch	SO15993835
4489	Coed Mynach Ring Ditch II	SN95096666
4490	Coed Mynach Cropmark	SN95086668
5277	Woodhouse Lane Cropmark	SO27947039
5283	Broadheath Ring Ditch	SO33586347
5301	Boatside Cottage Cropmark	SO23024382
5650	Kinnerton Ring Ditch	SO2463
7022	Burfa Bank ring ditch	SO2696261242
7958	Court Farm ring ditch II	SO258625
7959	Court Farm ring ditch I	SO258625
33100	Rough Close barrow	SO2432462060
33111	Evenjobb ring ditch I	SO2576262572
33112	Rough Close ring ditch I	SO2543062308
33113	Evenjobb ring ditch II	SO2624361728
33118	Ditchyeld ring ditch	SO2764760781
33126	Hindwell ring ditch	SO2502160710
33128	Walton ring ditch	SO2543359711
33148	Hindwell Ash ring ditch	SO2587560737
34059	Womaston ring ditch	SO27136140
34400	Ackwood Lane ring ditch	SO2476564757
50188	Rough Close ring ditch II	SO2535361250

Walton barrow I (PRN 365)

A double ring ditch is visible on oblique aerial photography, plotted as part of the current project. The outer ditch is 27m in diameter and inner ditch 18m in diameter.

Court Farm barrow (PRN 373)

A narrow ring ditch c. 19m in diameter is visible on oblique aerial photography.

Court Farm ring ditch (PRN 375)

In the fields immediately to the west of the Walton palisaded enclosure (PRN 4225) a large circular ring ditch has been identified from the aerial reconnaissance (see Fig. 14). This site measures about 100m in diameter and is undated. It may be related to the henge monuments of the Neolithic, and if so may date to some time after c. 3000 BC (Gibson 2000). However, because of its proximity to Roman marching camps, it has also been interpreted as a possible gyrus.

Coed Mynach Ring Ditch I (PRN 3746)

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

Llandrindod Common, Barrow II (PRN 4107)

A possible round barrow has been identified from the aerial reconnaissance as a dark inner ring surrounded by broad pale annular area (Dunn 1974).

Crossway ring ditch (PRN 4223)

A circular ring ditch c. 20m in diameter has been identified from the aerial reconnaissance with a roughly cross-shaped central pit 7m across. The latter may suggest that this is the site of a windmill rather than a round barrow.

Downton ring ditch (PRN 4224)

A circular ring ditch c. 12.5m in diameter has been identified from the aerial reconnaissance.

Walton barrow II (PRN 4254)

An indistinct double ring ditch has been identified from the aerial reconnaissance. Only the eastern half is visible, giving a projected diameter of c. 15m.

Coed Mynach Ring Ditch II (PRN 4489)

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

Coed Mynach Cropmark (PRN 4490)

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

Woodhouse Lane Cropmark (PRN 5277)

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

Broadheath Ring Ditch (PRN 5283)

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

Boatside Cottage Cropmark (PRN 5301)

A possible ring ditch c. 40m in diameter has been identified from the aerial reconnaissance, although the cropmark is not entirely convincing.

Kinnerton Ring Ditch (PRN 5650)

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

Burfa Bank ring ditch (PRN 7022)

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

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

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

Rough Close barrow (PRN 33100)

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

Evenjobb ring ditch I (PRN 33111)

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

Rough Close ring ditch I (PRN 33112)

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

Evenjobb ring ditch II (PRN 33113)

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

Ditchyeld ring ditch (PRN 33118)

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

Hindwell ring ditch (PRN 33126)

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

Walton ring ditch (PRN 333128)

A circular ring ditch 13.4m in diameter has been identified from the aerial reconnaissance in close proximity to the Walton palisaded enclosure PRN 4225 (see Fig. 14).

Hindwell Ash ring ditch (PRN 33148)

A double ring ditch has been plotted from aerial photography with an outer ditch 16m in diameter, and an inner ditch 7m in diameter (see Fig. 14).

Womaston ring ditch (PRN 34059)

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

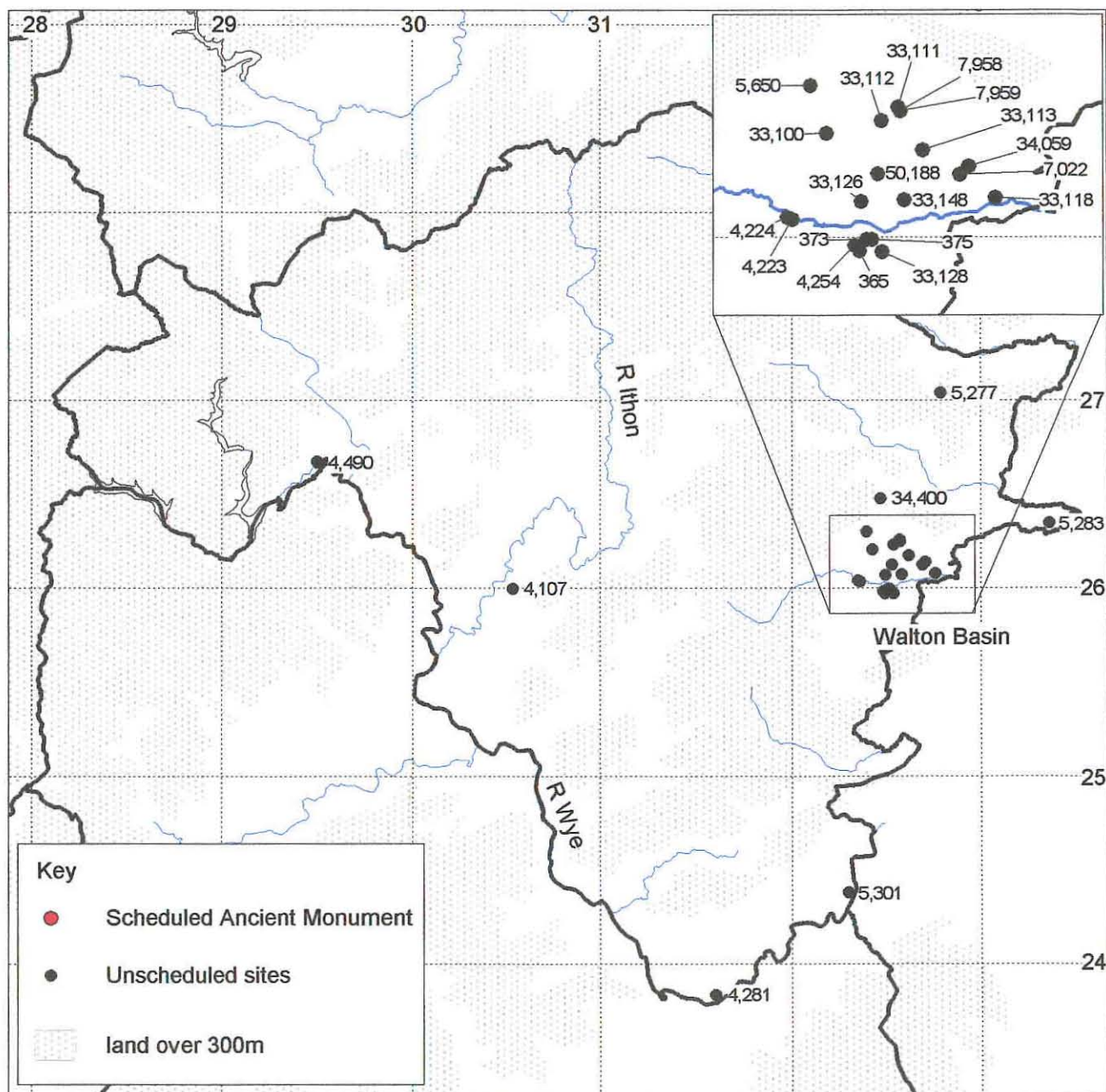
Ackwood Lane ring ditch (PRN 34400)

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

Rough Close ring ditch II (PRN 50188)

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

Fig. 19 Distribution of Ring ditches in Radnorshire



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14 ROUND BARROWS

- 14.1 Round barrows take a variety of forms which are often difficult to distinguish in the field: earthen mounds (barrows), stone mounds (cairns), some defined by ring banks (ring cairns), small circular cairns (c. 5m diameter) with an outer kerb of disproportionately large stones (kerb cairns), some defined by kerbs or with other structural features (structured cairns) and some defined by low platforms (platform cairns). A further sub-type, Round barrow (large), includes sites which either 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.
- 14.2 There are 267 round barrows or possible round barrows of various forms recorded in the SMR (Fig. 20), 71 of which are currently scheduled. A breakdown of round barrows by sub-type (Fig. 21; Table 15) indicates that the majority are recorded as upstanding earth, or earth and stone mounds with no distinguishing characteristics. The figures also include possible sites, and those sites which have been either destroyed or were not located during the survey and for which a sub-type cannot therefore be determined. The figures are not definitive but are subject to the vagaries of field observation, monument preservation and fieldworkers' interpretation.

Table 15: Round barrow sub-types

Type	No. of sites
Round barrow	151
Round barrow (cairn)	82
Round barrow (kerb cairn)	1
Round barrow (large)	8
Round barrow (platform cairn)	-
Round barrow (ring cairn)	10
Round barrow (structured cairn)	14
Round barrow (very large) ?	1
Total	267

- 14.3 The distribution of sub-types reveals a number of trends, the most notable of which is a general transition from round barrows to cairns to the west of the River Ithon. This is largely a reflection of topography and geology, with the western area being generally upland with easily available stone. The relatively low numbers of structured cairns may be a reflection of condition and covering vegetation, so that features such as a kerb are not generally visible.
- 14.4 Round barrows show a considerable variation in size (Fig. 22; Table 16) with 78 sites at the lower end of the scale measuring less than 10m in diameter, and 11 sites measuring over 30m in diameter. The larger barrows are all within the Walton Basin and include one exceptionally large site at Knapp Mount (PRN 359) which is over 30m in diameter and 4.5m high. Although traditionally regarded as a motte, it has been suggested that the site could be large prehistoric mound in the tradition of Silbury Hill, Marlborough and Duggleby Howe (Gibson 1999a, 9-10). The smallest size-range may suggest some possible confusion with clearance cairns in some instances, especially since their distribution is markedly upland, but the majority of sites are probably reliable identifications. The most common size range for barrows in the study area is between 10 and 20m, accounting for 93 sites (35%). There are 36 sites for which diameters are not recorded due to the sites having been lost or destroyed.

Table 16: Round barrow sizes

Size range	No. of sites	%
<10m	78	29
10-20m	93	35
20-30m	49	18
30-60m	11	4
not recorded	36	14
Total	267	100

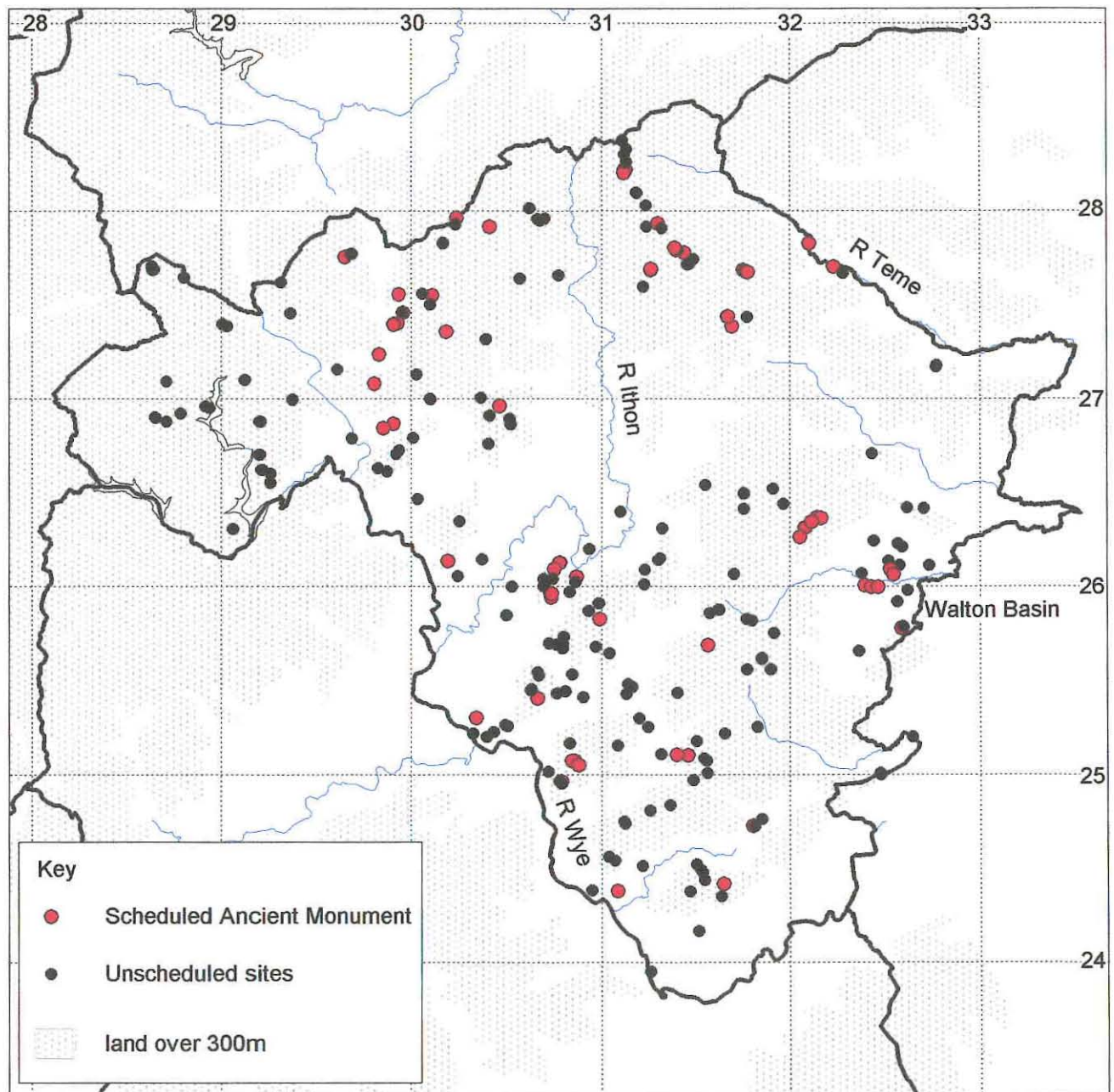
- 14.5 There is a clear trend for round barrows to be situated in prominent locations, either on summits or ridges, or in locations such as the shoulder edge (or false crest) or a col, which give the appearance of being on the skyline when viewed from the valley below. Such sitings account for 43% of round barrow locations, although statistics were only available for 149 of the 267 round barrows (Table 17). A particularly good example is the edge of the upland to the north-west of the Walton Basin (Whimble, Whinyard Rocks and Bache Hill) where six barrows are sited such that they appear on the skyline when viewed from much of the area below. Of the 15% of sites recorded as being in valley bottom locations, the majority are within the Walton Basin which is itself a gently undulating landscape with local summits which tend to be favoured locations.

Table 17: Round barrow siting

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

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

Fig. 20 Distribution of Round barrows in Radnorshire

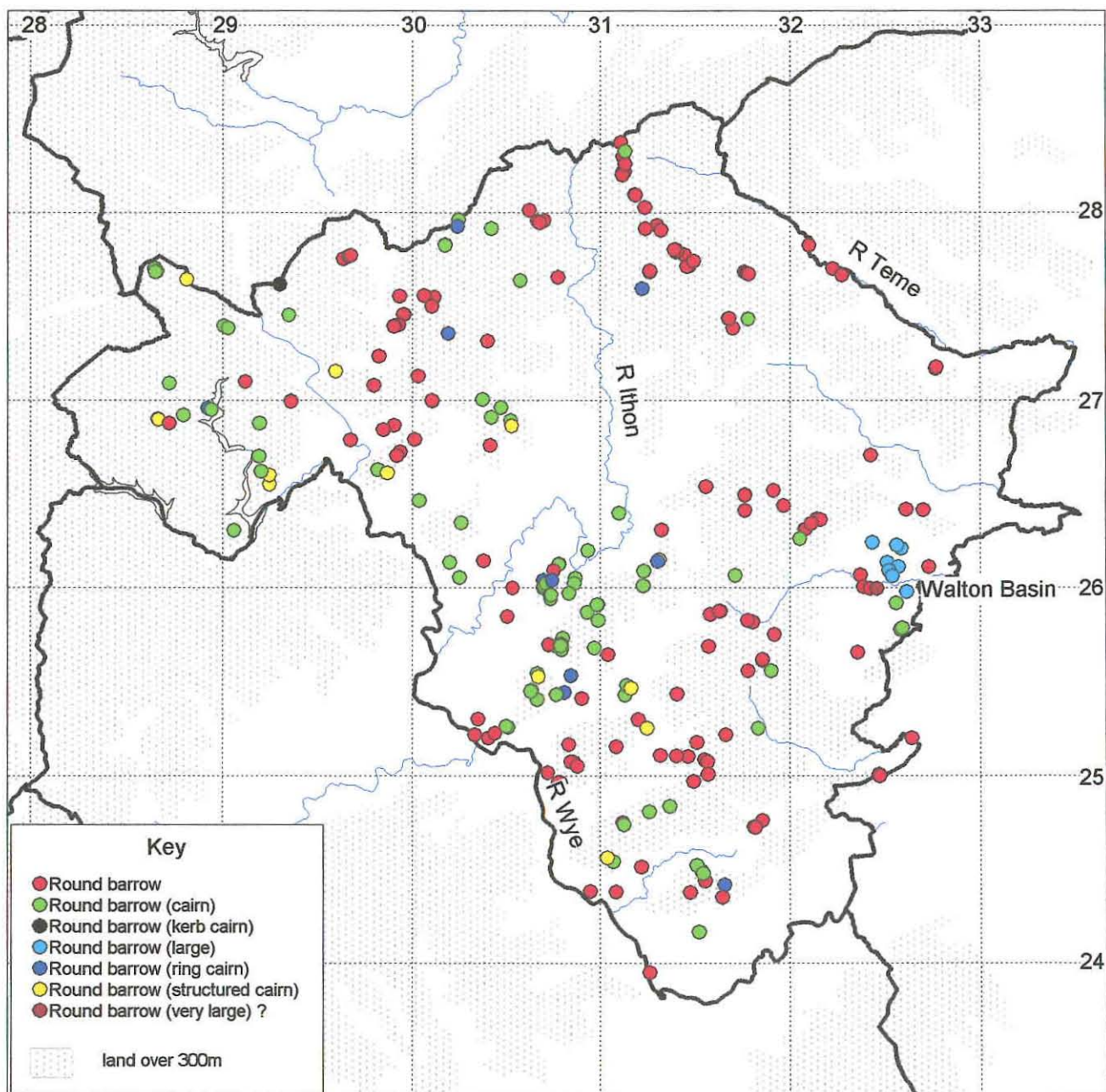


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Fig. 21 Distribution of Round barrows by type in Radnorshire

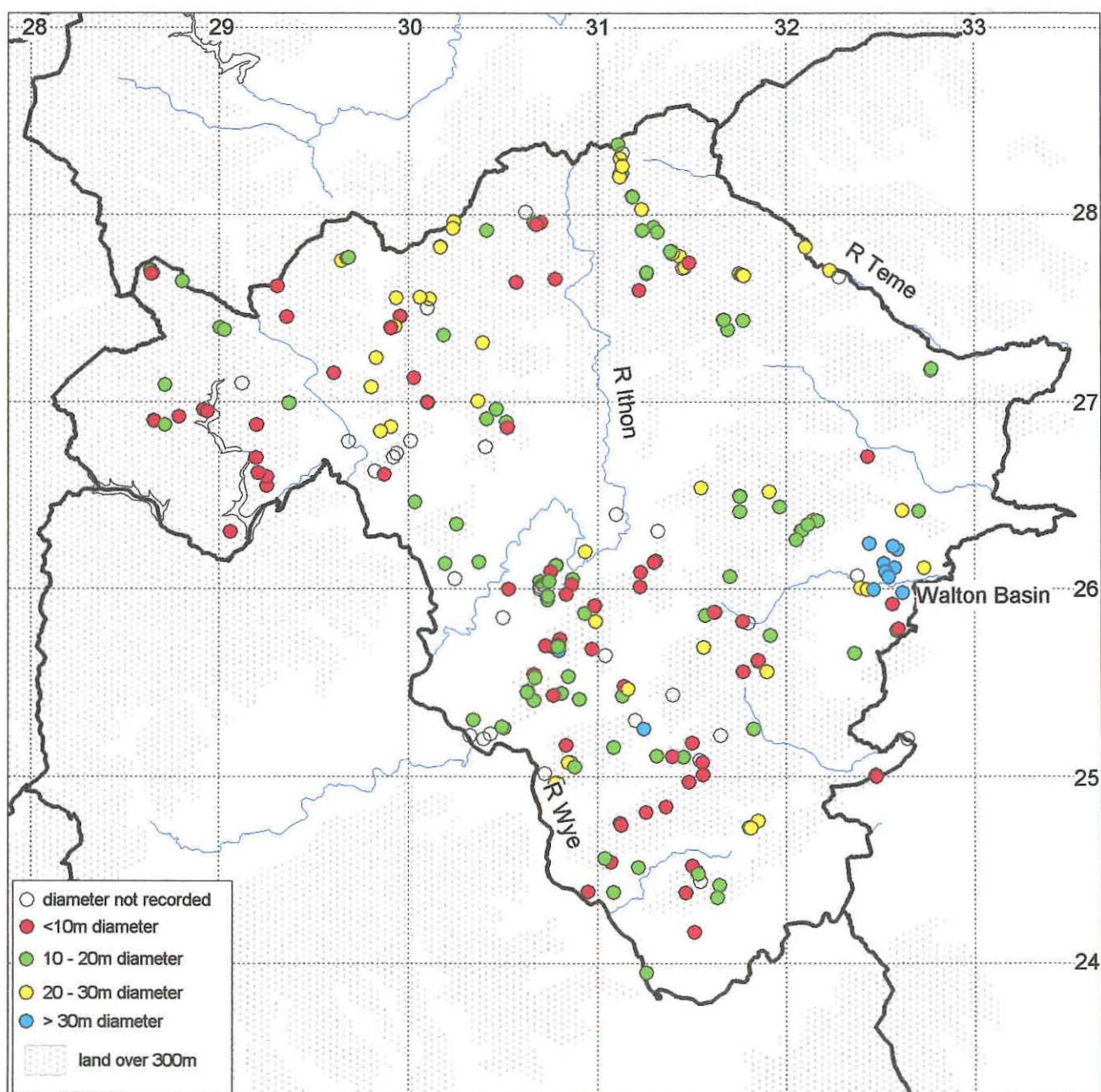


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Fig. 22 Distribution of Round barrows by size in Radnorshire



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15 ROUND BARROW CEMETERIES

- 15.1 The current definition for a round barrow cemetery is a group of two or more round barrows or ring-ditches within reasonably close proximity to each other. Those groupings which have been identified within the study area include two pairs of barrows and two larger groups, with a further two groups of monuments whose identification is far from certain (Fig. 23; Table 18). The grouping of sites in this manner has been used with some caution and only those sites which appear to have definite associations have been included.

Table 18 Round barrow cemeteries within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
1085	Llandrindod Common, Barrow Cemetery	SO05665988
1938	Cilfachau Cropmarks	SO16158281
4124	Esgair Rhiwlan Mounds	SN876712
5636	Llandrindod Common, Tumuli	SO05406043
81210	Cwm Bwch Barrow Cemetery	SO17586497
81211	Rhos Crug Barrow Cemetery	SO16717438
81212	Beacon Hill Barrow Cemetery	SO17557685
81213	Cwm Difwg Barrow Cemetery	SN99037396
81289	Aberedw Hill Round Barrow Cemetery	SO08595073
81290	Carneddau round barrow cemetery	SO06295450
81293	Wylfre Barrow cemetery	SO14585104

Llandrindod Common, Barrow Cemetery (PRN 1085)

A group of seven barrows, five close together and two outlying, were identified during the 19th century as being 'moated with a very shallow trench'. Five of the barrows were opened sometime during the 19th century when bone, charcoal and spearheads found, covered with a heap of loose stones. The sites were all destroyed by development sometime before 1911 (RCAHM 1913).

Cilfachau Cropmarks (PRN1938)

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

Esgair Rhiwlan Mounds (PRN 4124)

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

Llandrindod Common, Tumuli (PRN 5636)

A line of four barrows has been recorded alongside the Roman road, although this could not be confirmed by recent field visits.

Cwm Bwch Barrow Cemetery (PRN 81210)

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

Rhos Crug Barrow Cemetery (PRN 81211)

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

Beacon Hill Barrow Cemetery (PRN 81212)

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

Cwm Difwg Barrow Cemetery (PRN 81213)

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

Aberedw Hill Round Barrow Cemetery (PRN 81289)

A group of three large round barrows situated on a local summit of the upland plateau on Aberedw Hill with panoramic views: PRN 1620 measures c. 24m in diameter and 1.6m high; PRN 1621 is approximately 22m in diameter and 2.5m high, with a triangulation pillar on the summit and the scar of a possible excavation trench 1.75m wide running right across the barrow from north to south; and PRN 1622 is c. 18m in diameter and 1.8m high, with a small roughly rectangular pit on the north side which appears to be an old excavation.

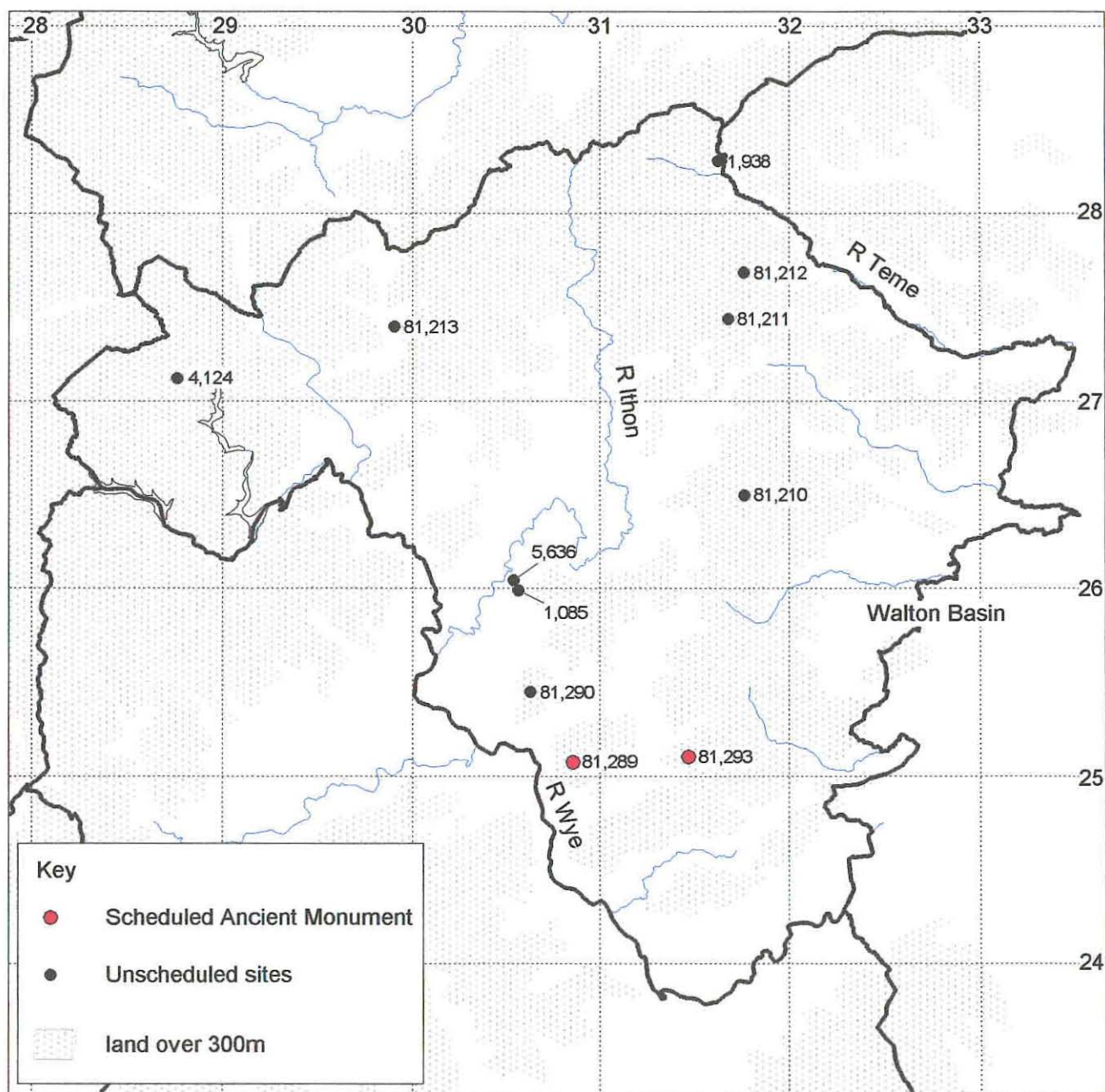
Carneddau round barrow cemetery (PRN 81290)

A pair of barrows on the summit of Carneddau with good views of the Wye valley: PRN 1626 is c. 7.5m in diameter and 0.6m high, with a flattish top on which is triangulation pillar; and PRN 1627, is a substantial turf-covered cairn c. 9.5m diameter and 1m high, with a central depression indicating past excavation.

Wylfre Barrow cemetery (PRN 81293)

Round barrow cemetery composed of two barrows on the summit of Cefn Wylfre: PRN 346 is the smaller, north-western barrow with a diameter of 10m and height c. 0.8m; and the larger PRN 6088, which is c. 16m in diameter and 0.7m high.

Fig. 23 Distribution of Round barrow cemeteries in Radnorshire



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16 STANDING STONES

- 16.1 There are 54 single standing stones or possible standing stones within the study area, together with four pairs, or possible pairs of standing stones (Fig. 24; Table 19). It has been suggested that those within the Walton Basin may form two linear arrangements, possibly marking ancient routes from the basin interior to the Midlands plain (Gibson 1999a).

Table 19: Standing stones within the study area

PRN	Name	NGR
274	Upper Dolau Stone	SO142669
275	Ty Du Stone	SO13306663
299	Court Farm Boulder	SO25676230
306	Knobley Stone	SO26306132
326	Cwm Maerdy Standing Stone	SO1420158796
333	Hundred House Bridge Stones	SO1162954406
395	Neuadd Glan Gwy Stone	SO1263841167
427	Crossfoot Farm Stone	SO21874572
869	Maen Serth Esgair Dderw Stone	SN9430769885
901	Maengwyngwedd Stone	SN92577057
946	Llwyn y Wrach Standing Stone	SO08024923
1069	Kinnerton Court Stone II	SO24496281
1070	Kinnerton Court Stone I	SO24556274
1073	Hindwell Stone	SO2491460930
1091	Gelli Hill Stone	SO09425838
1117	Pant y Caregl Stone	SO20087909
1154	Llyn Dwr Stone	SO04776960
1170	Llandrindod Common Stone	SO056600
1880	Maen Stone	SO05628057
1950	Henriw Standing Stone	SN9637777641
2036	Wern Stone	SO03076328
2048	Pen Rhiw Frank Stone	SO08456008
2091	Cwm Stone	SO10175526
2099	Black Edw Stone	SO14635851
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	SO06905913
2615	Broomy Hill Stone	SO07175953
2624	Little Hill Stone I	SO07245988
2648	Ffrwd Stone	SO09055991
2832	Cefn Llyn Stone	SO02046506
3736	Cefn Llanerchi Stones	SN8984163516
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
4219	Elvine's Farm Stone	SO28736832
4226	Burfa Stone	SO27586136
5183	Ynys Stones	SN99786414
5224	Three Wells Stone	SO16905271
6347	Ridgebourne Stone I	SO05856018

6348	Ridgebourne Stone II	SO05846018
6468	Craig Y Friddau Daren Standing Stone	SO12604770
6716	Bryn Titli stone	SN93357538
6833	Cwm Du stone	SO17366144
35446	Penbedw Standing Stone	SO13294787
43200	Brunddel Felen standing stone	SN93226964
43641	Llyn Clap stone	SN91226603
70785	Rheol standing stone	SO02155620
80133	Penglaneinion standing stones	SN9039063270
81214	Cwm y Saeson Standing stone (pair)	SN9507776976
81217	Begwns Stone I	SO17644432
81225	Begwns Stone VI	SO15224498
81277	Upper House standing stone	SO07965694

- 16.2 The majority of standing stones are located on the upland plateau, and only 11 lie in what might be termed more imposing locations (Table 20).

Table 20: Standing stone locations

Location	No. of sites
col	5
hill slope	6
plateau	15
ridge	3
shoulder edge	1
summit	2
valley bottom	8
not recorded	18
Total	58

Upper Dolau Stone (PRN 274)

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

Ty Du Stone (PRN 275)

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

Court Farm Boulder (PRN 299)

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

Knobley Stone (PRN 306)

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

Cwm Maerdy Standing Stone (PRN 326)

Sited on the crest of a low rounded hill is a monolith of hard igneous rock 1.5m high and 0.87 x 0.7m across. The stone is aligned north-west to south-east and leans slightly to the north.

Hundred House Bridge Stones (PRN 333)

A standing stone was recorded by Williams (1858) as 'a large stone placed erect, seven feet broad and

two feet thick. About two or three yards from this stone is another of nearly equal dimensions, lying flat upon the ground...". The presence of the second stone suggests that this may originally have been a pair of standing stones. The stone was moved into the hedge and later broken. One fragment now lies in the hedge, with five others in the adjacent field, one with obvious drill marks.

Neuadd Glan Gwy Stone (PRN 395)

A very large and impressive standing stone c. 2.35m high, 1.35m long and 0.7m wide, is aligned 132° mag. north. It stands in the corner of a pasture field on gently sloping ground on the east side of the Wye valley. There is a slight mound surrounding the stone on all but the north-west side, c. 3m diameter and 0.3m high. The stone lies c. 15m north-west of the edge of a steep-sided stream valley.

Crossfoot Farm Stone (PRN 427)

A standing stone 1.36m high, 0.77m wide and 0.55m thick, leaning slightly to the east, but very firmly set. A few stones are scattered around its base.

Maen Serth Esgair Dderw Stone (PRN 869)

A large standing stone, also referred to as Carreg Bica, is located on the south side of a ridge to the west of the Wye. The stone stands 2.1m high, x 0.53m x 0.23m and has been re-erected on a concrete base. The stone, which is aligned north-south, has an incised cross on its east face, which may be secondary. The stone is leaning slightly to the west and there is slight sheep scour at the base. Tradition has it that the stone was erected to mark the spot of the murder of Einion Clud, a Welsh chieftain of Elvel in the late 12th Century (RCAHM 1913).

Maengwyngweddw Stone (PRN 901)

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

Llwyn y Wrach Standing Stone (PRN 946)

A standing stone 1.45m high, 1.6m wide and 1.0m thick, is situated in pasture below the commonland boundary.

Kinnerton Court Stone II (PRN 1069)

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

Kinnerton Court Stone I (PRN 1070)

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

Hindwell Stone (PRN 1073)

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

Gelli Hill Stone (PRN 1091)

Large recumbent stone 2.1m long, 1.1m wide and 0.7m thick, tapering towards one end. If one assumes that it was once upright, it has fallen to the north-west. The stone lies directly west of stone circle PRN 1090, suggesting a relationship. A number of smaller stones lie around it, presumably just field clearance.

Pant y Caregl Stone (PRN 1117)

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

Llyn Dwr Stone (PRN 1154)

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

Llandrindod Common, Stone (PRN 1170)

The SMR records a 'Stone like a Maen Hir Down', presumed to mean fallen, which was depicted on a plan sent to Theophilus Jones by Thomas Price (Price 1814). There is now no trace of such a stone.

Maen Stone (PRN 1880)

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

Henriw Standing Stone (PRN 1950)

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

Wern Stone (PRN 2036)

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

Pen Rhiw Frank Stone (PRN 2048)

Well-set upright stone, 0.85m high, 0.4m long and 0.3m wide, on the north-west edge of the upland plateau with good views to the north-west. Stock erosion in the past has lowered the ground surface to expose a number of packing stones. It is uncertain if this is Bronze Age in date and the stone has certainly been used by stock for rubbing, but it is not clear whether it was erected for this purpose.

Cwm Stone (PRN 2091)

A single standing stone visible on the skyline from below, stands on the edge of a rocky outcrop. The stone is 0.9m high, tapering a little towards the top. OS map notes 'standing stones', and although there are no other standing stones here, there are rock outcrops and natural boulders.

Black Edw Stone (PRN 2099)

A large recumbent stone 2.49m long, 1.88m wide and 0.83m thick, lying in a shallow waterlogged hollow. The stone is an oval 'teardrop' shape, the point of which is facing west. A series of drilled holes indicate a failed attempt at splitting. The proximity of stone circle PRN 325 is notable.

Bryn y Maen Stone II (PRN 2107)

A large recumbent stone on the summit of Bryn y Maen is likely to be a fallen standing stone, although there is no evidence of a hollow in which it may have been set. The stone is 1.7m long, 1.2m wide and 1.0m thick. The upper surface is flat but the lower is bow-shaped.

Pant y Maen Stone (PRN 2108)

The SMR records a possible standing stone 1m high and 0.5m across, set in a slight hollow. A recent field visit failed to locate the stone.

Ciwt Rhyn Stone (PRN 2119)

A large recumbent stone, situated on a ridge top at the junction of pathways, measures 2.06m long, 1.1m wide and 0.6m thick. The stone appears to be a glacial erratic of hard volcanic rock. Immediately on the east side is a grassed over hollow. There is no indication that the stone was originally upright, although it is possible.

Larch Grove Stone (PRN 2140)

A recumbent stone 1.25m long, 0.9m wide and 0.6m thick, which could have been upright and has fallen to the east. Sited on a gentle east facing slope in an area of gorse.

Three Wells Stone (PRN 2611)

A standing stone 1.05m high, 1.0m long and 0.2m wide, leaning slightly to the north, is located next to a field boundary. The stone stands on the northern end of a sub-rectangular mound of stones which may be field clearance.

Ty Gwyn Stone (PRN 2614)

A well-set, upright standing stone 0.95m high, 1.4m long and 0.8m wide, aligned east-west. The stone lies on the edge of the plateau with good views to the west and is now within the area of Llandrindod Wells Golf Club.

Broomy Hill Stone (PRN 2615)

A well-set, upright standing stone 1.2m high, 0.85m long and 0.55m wide at the base, tapering in section and 'pointing' north-east. The stone is surrounded by a slight hollow of sheep scour. A small pond lies c. 50m to the north.

Little Hill Stone I (PRN 2624)

An impressive standing stone 1.2m high, 0.75m long and 0.7m wide at the at base, set in a hollow c. 50m north of a small pond, and just north of an old field boundary bank. The stone now stands within the area of Llandrindod Wells Golf Club.

Ffrwd Stone (PRN 2648)

A single standing stone 0.85m high, 0.8m long and 0.65m wide, set in a slight col overlooking a small lake to the south-east, around which are potentially good palaeoenvironmental deposits. Close to public footpath and just to the north-east of a former field boundary bank. It was formerly noted as part of a five-stone alignment although there is no trace of any other stones in the area.

Cefn Llyn Stone (PRN 2832)

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

Cefn Llanerchi standing stone (pair) (PRN 3736)

A pair of very large standing stones aligned north-east to south-west. The south-western stone is recumbent and measures 3.65m x 0.6m. The north-eastern stone is almost recumbent, measuring 2.35 x 0.6 x 0.35m, and has a hollow from sheep scour around one end. The stones may originally have stood 2.6m apart centre to centre. Located on an upland plateau in the Elan Valley, the general area has good palaeoenvironmental potential with possibility of peat deposits.

Carneddau Hill Stone (PRN 3794)

A large and impressive standing stone 2.2m high, 1.0m long and 0.4m wide, now set at junction of two boundary walls. There are four oval depressions along the east edge which have been previously identified as cup-marks, although they are not entirely convincing. The stone is aligned c. 300° mag. north and sited on the north side of a col.

Carregwiber Bank stone (site of) (PRN 4096)

The SMR records a standing stone 1.0m high, 0.8m long and 0.3m wide, located in a col, although there is now no trace of it in improved pasture.

Pant y Fedwen Stone (PRN 4097)

A recumbent standing stone 1.20m long, 0.5m wide and 0.35m thick at the base. The south-western end has been fractured and a quite large piece is missing. The north-eastern end is roughly pointed, the south-western end flat. It is situated close to a small level area immediately to the north-west, although this might have been formed by sheep sheltering against the stone.

Upper House Stone (PRN 4108)

A possible small standing stone lying 3m west-south-west of round barrow PRN 842. The vertical slab is 0.4m high, 0.6m wide and 0.15m thick, and situated on a saddle dividing the Ithon and Edw valleys.

Cornhill Stone (PRN 4113)

The SMR records a possible standing stone although there is no trace at the given location, which is at the top of a steep north-west facing slope.

Elvine's Farm Stone (PRN 4219)

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

Burfa Stone (PRN 4226)

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

Ynys standing stone (pair) (PRN 5183)

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

Three Wells Standing stone (PRN5224)

An irregular-shaped standing stone some 0.8m high is recorded on the slope of Glascwm Hill, about a mile east of the village (RCAHM, 1913). Recent field visits failed to identify any such stone.

Ridgebourne Stone I (PRN 6347)

The SMR records a recumbent igneous stone some 1.6m square and 0.7m high with probable packing stones at the base, located 49m north-west of, and aligned with, the possible stone row PRN 2621. The area is now occupied by a housing estate.

Ridgebourne Stone II (PRN 6348)

The SMR records a recumbent igneous stone some 1.6m long, 1m wide and 0.55m high with probable packing stones at base, located 10m north-west of PRN 6347. The area is now occupied by a housing estate.

Craig y Ffriddau Daren Standing Stone (PRN 6468)

The SMR records a sharp pointed stone of some height tilted to the south and standing at the foot of Craig y Friddau Daren in a shallow walled field. A recent field visit failed to identify any such stone in the area.

Bryn Titli stone (PRN 6716)

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

Cwm Du stone (PRN 6833)

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

Penbedw Standing Stone (PRN 35446)

A possible standing stone, or boundary stone, now recumbent, having fallen to the west. The stone, which is sited on the west side of a spur from the upland plateau, measures 1.3m long, 0.65m wide and 0.35m thick, and lies alongside a track.

Brunddel Felen Standing Stone (PRN 43200)

A large and impressive standing stone aligned c. E-W and leaning to the north. The stone is 1.95m long, 1.68m high and 0.4m thick. It is located to the south side of a stream and may be marking an ancient routeway. Erosion by water and animals on the north side has exposed more of the base so that the height here is 1.63m, while on south side it is 1.45m.

Llyn Clap stone (PRN 43641)

A stone recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1891 may have been a standing stone but is now submerged beneath one of the Elan Valley reservoirs.

Rheol Standing Stone (PRN 70785)

The SMR records an erratic, possibly a small standing stone, which was relocated when the field was ploughed. The stone was c. 0.75m wide at its base, 1.1m long and at least 0.35m thick. There is now no trace of the stone.

Penglaneinion standing stone (pair) (PRN 80133)

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

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

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

Begwns Stone I (PRN 81217)

A probable standing stone comprising a large block which has been set on edge with the bedding vertically. The stone has split in two, with the larger section having fallen to the east. This measures c. 1.7 x 0.8m. The thinner section is well-embedded, but leans to the west, measuring 1.75m long, 1.15m high and 0.15m thick. The stone is aligned slightly west of north and is situated on a slight saddle between two local summits.

Begwns Stone VI (PRN 81225)

A large upright slab, aligned north-west to south-east and leaning slightly to the south-west, measures 1.2m high, 1.2m wide and 0.4m thick. The stone has split vertically into two. To the north-west the stone aligns to the prominent rock outcrop of Craig y Fuddal at SO126476.

Upper House Standing Stone (PRN 81277)

A vertical slab 0.4m high, 0.6m wide and 0.15m thick may be a standing stone, and lies 3m west-south-west of round barrow PRN 842 (Dunn 1974).

16 STONE CIRCLES

16.1 There are eight recorded stone circles, or possible stone circles within the study area (Fig. 25; Table 21).

Table 21: Stone circles within the study area

PRN	Name	NGR
325	Fedw Stone circle	SO1432157963
353	Six Stones Stone Circle	SO1628551683
957	Fowler's Armchair Stone Circle	SO04167917
1072	Four Stones	SO24576080
1090	Gelli Hill stone circle	SO0955258381
4266	Hundred House stone circle	SO1154
50277	Cefn Wylfre stone circle	SO14005106
81215	Henriw stone circle ?	SN96377764

Fedw Stone circle (PRN 325)

Lhuyd (1698) recorded 36 stones in circular order and about three or four disordered, measuring 23 paces in diameter. Williams (1905), however, considered the site to be a burial cairn: '...small portion of ground encircled with large coarse stones placed erect in the earth. This had been a cairn constructed for druidical or bardic purposes'. The site was substantially damaged towards the end of the 19th century when 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, while others were broken up (RCAHM 1913).

The site is now completely ruined with the stones islanded in the middle of a ploughed area. They lie in an approximate circle of 90 ft, but none is set in the ground, and several show signs of recent disturbance. They vary in character but are mostly irregular boulders, the largest about 5ft long. 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 (Grimes 1963).

Six Stones Stone Circle (PRN 353)

The site was surveyed in 1986 when probing and observation revealed 23 stones forming an elliptical stone circle, 27m x 23.5m, with the long axis aligned north-west to south-east. The stones are a flaggy sandstone which readily laminates and the tallest is only 0.2m high (Britnell & Britnell 1986). Currently, only 10 stones are visible, and some of these are much obscured by heather. A rough track cuts through on the north side of the circle.

Fowler's Armchair Stone Circle (PRN 957)

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

Four Stones (PRN 1072)

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

Gelli Hill stone circle (PRN 1090)

Stone circle set in a low col on a plateau, c. 22m in diameter with only eight stones now visible and apparently in situ. Although other stones have been added to the west side in recent times, none are

earth-fast. There is a large flat slab inside the circle on the south-west side. Of the surviving stones, four lie on the south side, three on the north side and one on the west side. The tallest stone is only 0.65m high. There is the suggestion of an embankment on the south-west side and possible stone holes on are visible on the east side. A large recumbent stone (PRN 1091) lies directly to the west and there are good views north-east to a substantial barrow (PRN 2719).

Hundred House stone circle (PRN 4266)

The SMR records 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). The only known stone circle in this general area is PRN 325 and it may be that this is a duplicate record for that site.

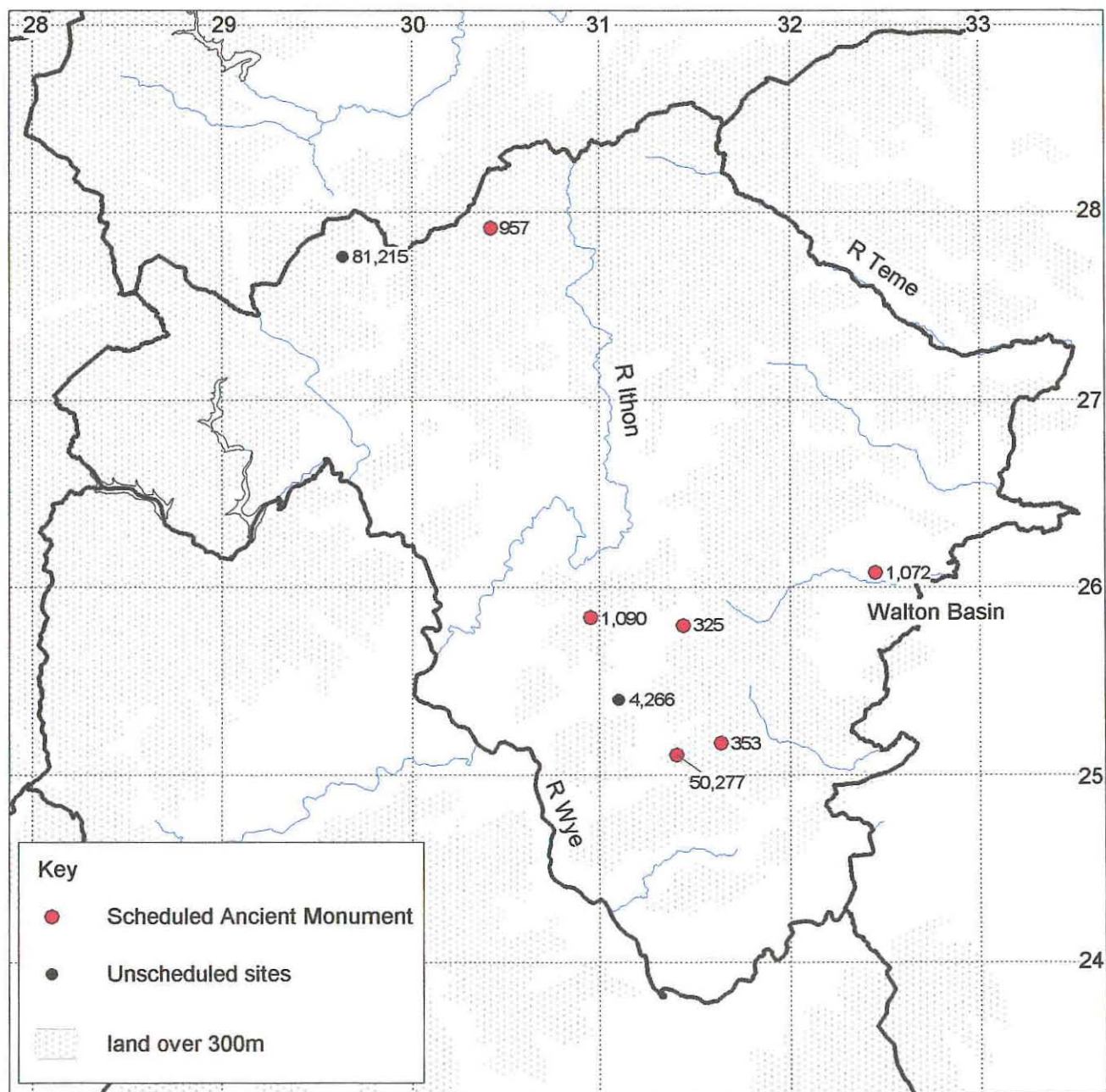
Cefn Wylfre stone circle (PRN 50277)

A slightly oval stone circle measuring 23.8m x 22.5m, with 12 shale slabs recorded, along with one large boulder of volcanic origin. The boulder is probably a glacial erratic and was most likely utilised when the circle was constructed. Within the circle is a convex profiled round barrow with a shallow ditch surrounding it (PRN 50278). Noticeable gaps in the circle of stones suggest that some stones have been lost. Most of the slabs are set with their cleavage planes tangential to the circle, but two (on the north-west and south-south-west) are set with their cleavage planes at 90 degrees to the circumference of the circle.

Henriw stone circle ? (PRN 81215)

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

Fig. 25 Distribution of Stone circles in Radnorshire



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18 STONE ROWS

18. 1 There are 11 stone rows recorded within the study area (Fig. 26; Table 22).

Table 22: Stone rows within the study area

PRN	Name	NGR
874	Rhosygelynnen Stones	SN9054963090
900	Cae Garreg Stone Alignment	SN96287761
987	Bryn y Maen Stone Row	SO1562856809
1097	Court Stone Row	SO08485683
1631	Bryn Twppa Alignment	SO08995416
1643	Esgair Penygarreg Stone row	SN9144768087
2621	Ridgebourne Stone Row	SO05896014
4100	Court Stone Row II	SO08875693
6710	Gwastad stone row	SN93707461
43876	Tre-Hesglog stone row	SN93106892
43912	Lan Wen stone row	SN90387096

Rhosygelynnen Stones (PRN 874)

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

Cae Garreg Stone Alignment (PRN 900)

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

Bryn y Maen Stone Row (PRN 897)

A row of five stones, 16.4m long, points in the direction of barrow PRN 986 to the south-west. The stones range in height from 0.8m to 0.3m. Two of the stones are now recumbent.

Court Stone Row (PRN 1097)

A very large upright stone 2.2m high, leaning slightly to the west, forms the southern end of a row of three stones, 11.5m long. Two recumbent stones lie to the north, with a fourth stone slightly to the east, which may not be part of the row. The row is in close proximity to another stone row, PRN 4100.

Bryn Twppa Alignment (PRN 1631)

A stone row comprising three stones aligned roughly east to west, forming a row 4.5m long, closely associated with barrow PRN 1630. The stones measure 0.96m, 0.90m, and 0.60m in height respectively from east to west.

Esgair Penygarreg Stones (PRN 1643)

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

Ridgebourne Stone Row (PRN 2621)

The SMR records a possible stone row 9.5m long comprising 5 stones aligned north-west to south-east. Each stone was between 0.1 and 0.4m high. The area has since been developed and no trace remains

Court Stone Row II (PRN 4100)

A stone row c. 6m in length comprising four stones aligned east-west, with only the easternmost stone now upright. A large recumbent stone at the west end, 2.4m long, appears to have fallen to the west-south-west, while the middle two stones are also recumbent. It is difficult to judge the original alignment, but it is approximately towards the adjacent stone row PRN 1097 to the west.

Gwastad stone row (PRN 6710)

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

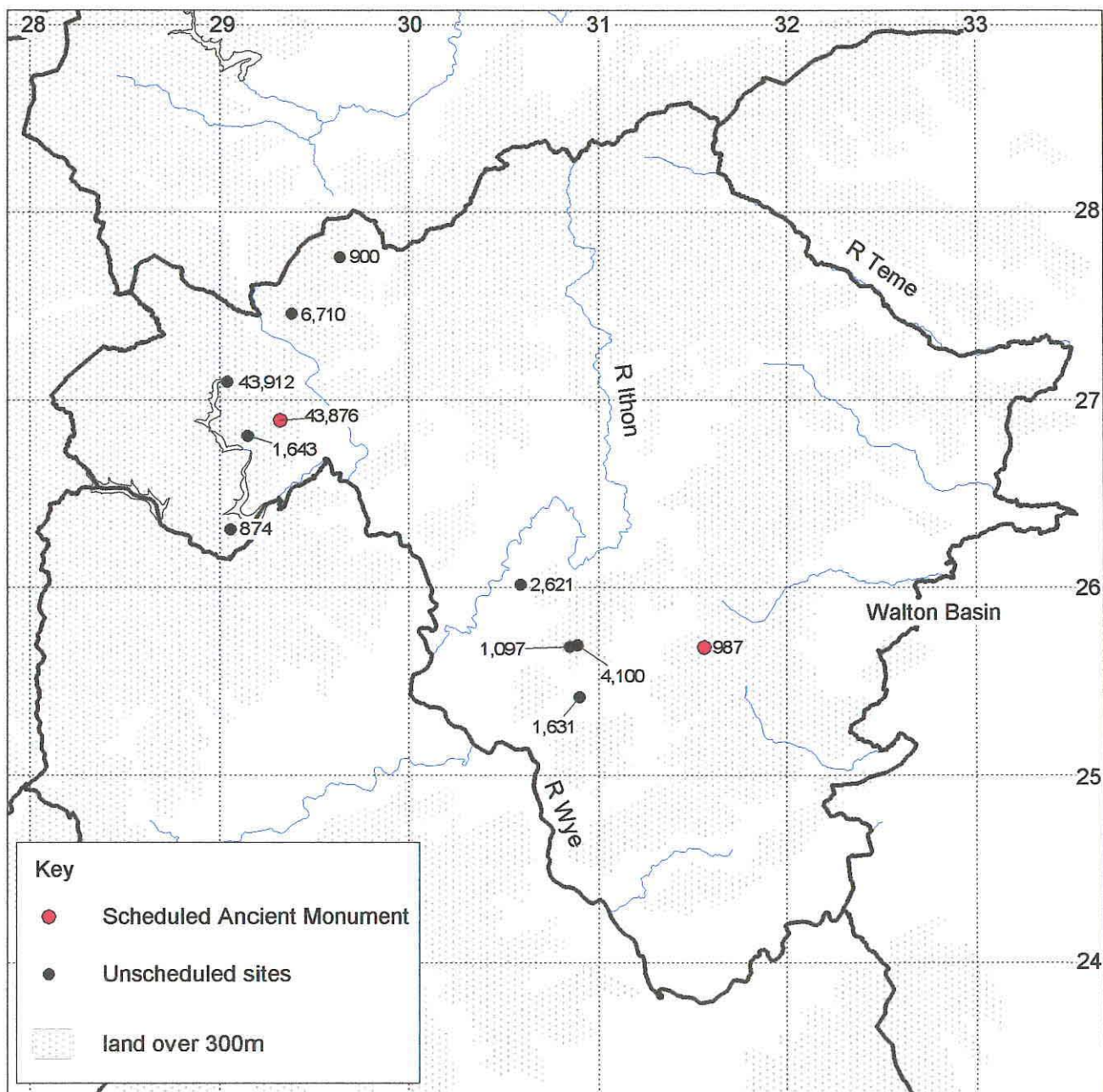
Tre-Hesglog stone row (PRN 43876)

A stone row 5.2m long aligned north-east to south-west, comprising three upright stones and a possible fourth, now recumbent. The stones range between 0.85m and 0.5m in height. The row is situated on a level area of the upland plateau overlooking a small pool to the south-south-west, and is in close proximity to cist PRN 43877.

Lan Wen stone row (PRN 43912)

Five quartz stones in aligned east-west over a distance of 20m were recorded during the recent RCAHMS-funded upland survey. A field visit as part of this project, however, failed to locate the site at or near the recorded grid reference.

Fig. 26 Distribution of Stone rows in Radnorshire



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19 STONE SETTINGS

- 19.1 There are four sites currently recorded as stone settings within the study area (Fig. 27; Table 23). Stone settings are difficult to define, to date and to interpret, and the two sites listed are quite different.

Table 23: Stone Settings within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
1165	Temple Gardens Stones	SO05986108
2038	Cae Gerrig Stones	SO03606449
2702	Bwlch y Fedwen Stones	SO08675987
6676	Fualt stones	SO02557950

Temple Gardens Stones (PRN 1165)

The Ordnance Survey recorded an oval of nine stones in the 1880s, the site of which has now been landscaped, with no trace surviving.

Cae Gerrig Stones (PRN 2038)

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

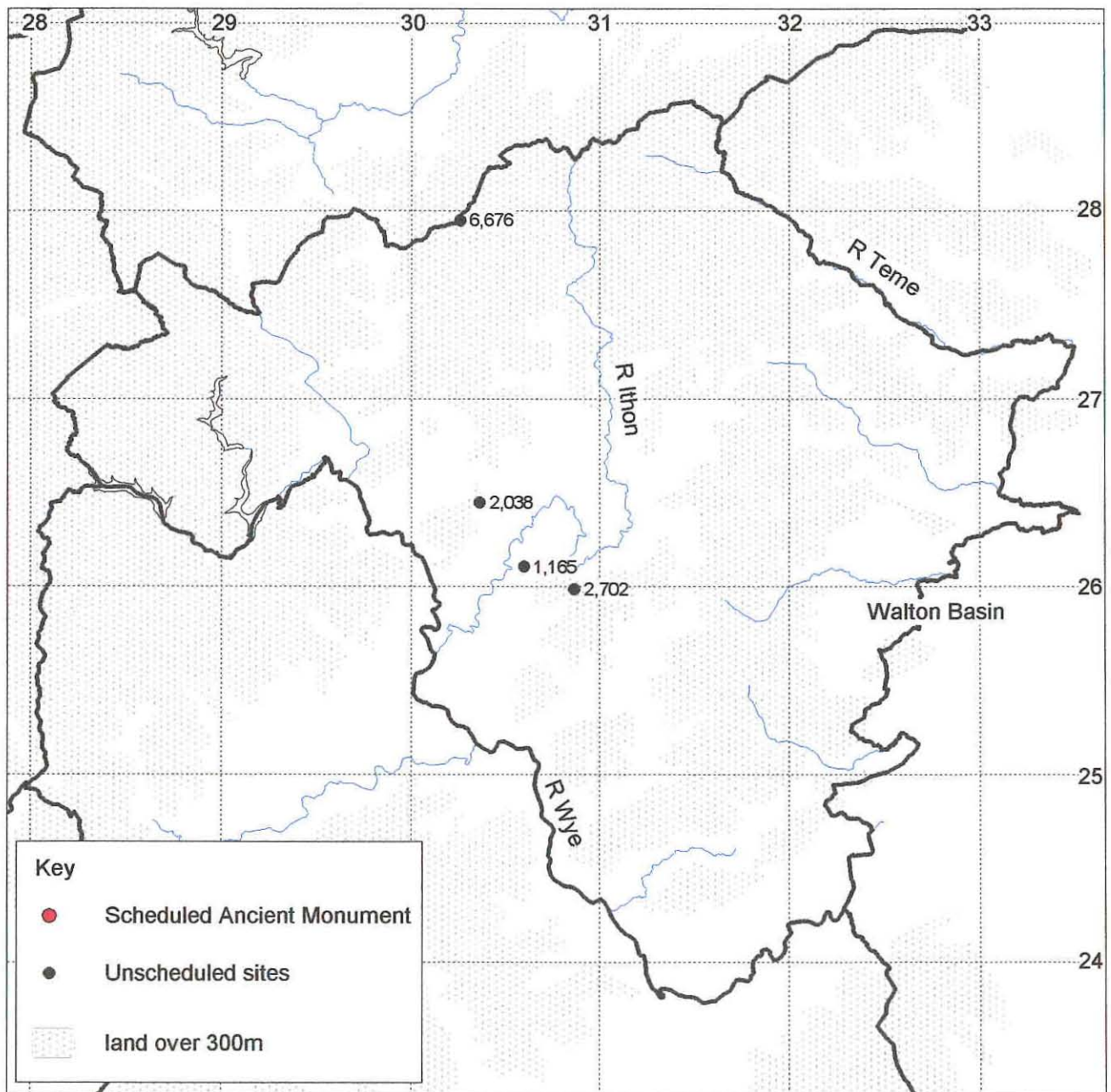
Bwlch y Fedwen Stones (PRN 2702)

An unusual grouping of stones comprising a large upright slab (1.6 x 0.5 x 1.4m), leaning to the east against a smaller upright slab (1.2 x 0.3 x 1.0m) leaning to the west. It is possible that the smaller slab may have broken from the larger and been erected as a prop. Both are set in a field bank adjacent to a gated track, although there is no indication that either has been used as a gatepost. There is a third stone (1.15 x 0.55 x 0.6m) c. 10m to the east, also upright, as well as a slight mound with two small well-set stones on the west side of gate, although it is uncertain if the latter are associated.

Fualt stones (PRN 6676)

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

Fig. 27 Distribution of Stone settings in Radnorshire



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

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

APPENDIX 2 CONSOLIDATED MONUMENT TYPE DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

Definition

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

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

Carved stone

Definition

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

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

References

Baildon 1909

Barnatt & Reeder 1982

Beckensall 1983

Beckensall 1986

Marshall 1986

Chambered tomb*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Not currently defined

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

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

References

Gibson 1998a, 7

Cist*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Gibson 1998a, 44

Cremation burial*Definition*

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

Sub-types

Cremation burial (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 (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

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Barrow Cemetery'.

References

Gibson 1998a, 47

Standing stone*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Standing Stone'.

References

Burl 1976

Gibson 1998a, 30

Morgan 1992

Stone circle*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Burl 1976

Gibson 1998a, 40

Grimes 1963

Stone row*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

Field boundaries or other features formed of upright slabs.

Same as

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

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Stone Alignment'.

References

Burl 1993

Grimes 1963

Gibson 1998a, 34

Stone setting*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

Stone rows, stone circles.

Same as

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

References

Gibson 1998a, 31

Timber circle

Definition

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Gibson 1994

Gibson 1998a, 23

Gibson 1998b

APPENDIX 3

PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENTS: SCHEDULING ASSESSMENT

Discrimination criteria

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

Survival

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

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

Medium - one third to two thirds left intact

Low - less than one third left intact

Potential

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

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

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

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

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

Low - none of the factors are wholly or largely intact

Group value

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

High - more than 5 associated sites within 1km

Medium - 2 to 5 associated sites within 1km

Low - less than 2 associated sites within 1km

Archaeological Documentation

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

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

High - two or more categories

Medium - one category

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

Historical Documentation and Associations

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

High - two or more relevant sources

Medium - a single relevant source

Low - no such sources

Amenity and cultural value

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

High - remains easily visible and understood by layperson

Medium - remains extant but not easily understood

Low - remains not visible, disturbed or destroyed

Palaeoenvironmental potential

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

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

High - within 50m

Medium - within 100m

Low - over 100m or none visible

Management criteria

Condition

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

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

Medium - moderate condition, some signs of erosion

Poor - poor condition with serious erosion

Fragility

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

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

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

Low - predominantly stone structures mostly turf covered

Vulnerability

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

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

Medium - stable land-use, possible longer term threat

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

APPENDIX 4

PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENTS IN RADNORSHIRE BY TYPE

Carved stone (cup-marked)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
329	Brynmelys Standing Stone	SO13355731
988	Llanerch Stone	SO15785858

Chambered tomb

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
871	Beddaufolau Chambered tomb	SN92216600
2170	Clyro Court Farm Chambered Tomb	SO2122343149

Chambered tomb ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
422	Cwm Illa Chambered Tomb	SO20524907
4005	Knucklas Battle Site Mound	SO259741

Cist

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
5177	Moelfryn Cist	SN8881066670
6713	Banc Dolhelfa cist	SN93507451
43877	Tre-hesglog cist	SN93126895

Cursus

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
5134	Walton Green cursus	SO2646359886
33109	Hindwell cursus	SO2471460627

Henge ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
80132	Coed Mynach Henge ?	SN95096682

Palisaded enclosure

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
4255	Walton pit enclosure	SO2535359863
19376	Hindwell II enclosure	SO2504160792

Pit avenue

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
5295	Walton pit alignments	SO2538859742

Pit circle

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
81276	Glascwm Mill Cottages Pit circle	SO11635468

Pit circle ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
4491	Coed Mynach Pit Circle ?	SN95146668

Prehistoric monument complex

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
44052	Rhos y Gelynnen prehistoric monument complex	SN90596312

Ring ditch

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
365	Walton barrow I	SO2498859731
373	Court Farm barrow	SO2512459963
3746	Coed Mynach Ring Ditch I	SN95076673
4224	Downton ring ditch	SO2354360398
4281	Applebury Ring Ditch	SO15993835
5283	Broadheath Ring Ditch	SO33586347
33111	Evenjobb ring ditch I	SO2576262572
33113	Evenjobb ring ditch II	SO2624361728
33118	Ditchyeld ring ditch	SO2764760781
33126	Hindwell ring ditch	SO2502160710
33128	Walton ring ditch	SO2543359711
33148	Hindwell Ash ring ditch	SO2587560737
34059	Womaston ring ditch	SO27136140
34400	Ackwood Lane ring ditch	SO2476564757
50188	Rough Close ring ditch II	SO2535361250

Ring ditch (large)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
5277	Woodhouse Lane Cropmark	SO27947039
33100	Rough Close barrow	SO2432462060
33112	Rough Close ring ditch I	SO2543062308

Ring ditch (large) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
375	Court Farm gyrus	SO2523259959
5301	Boatside Cottage Cropmark	SO23024382
7022	Burfa Bank ring ditch	SO2696261242

Ring ditch ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
4107	Llandrindod Common, Barrow II	SO05335998
4223	Crossway ring ditch	SO2364160359
4254	Walton barrow II	SO2489459837
4489	Coed Mynach Ring Ditch II	SN95096666
4490	Coed Mynach Cropmark	SN95086668
5650	Kinnerton Ring Ditch	SO2463
7958	Court Farm ring ditch II	SO258625
7959	Court Farm ring ditch I	SO258625

Round barrow

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
253	Ty Lettice Cairn	SN9902568668
255	Cefn Ceidio Barrow	SN9849168428
260	Esgair Rhiw Cairn I	SN9936267271
261	Esgair Rhiw Cairn II	SN99176705
295	Cwmade Barrow	SO27006416
296	Beggar's Bush Barrow	SO26116418
310	Knobley Brook Barrow	SO27286112

338	Giant's Grave Barrow	SO14025435
340	Bryn Llwyd Barrow	SO1253
344	Cwm Blaen Erw Barrow	SO10855156
346	Wylfre Barrow I	SO14585104
358	Harpton Court barrow	SO2422559979
364	Gwern Dyfnant Barrow	SO23565658
378	Burnt Hengoed Barrows	SO264520
383	Lane Farm Barrow	SO1805547285
391	Twyn y Garth Barrow I	SO1084843809
400	Roundabout Barrow	SO15504439
403	Maesgwyn Barrow	SO16374352
501	Boughrood Court Barrow	SO12603953
840	Llandrindod Common Barrow I	SO05296000
873	Clap yr Arian Caim II	SN93656992
954	Sunny Bank Barrow	SO09504385
960	Domen Ddu Barrow	SO01697829
986	Bryn y Maen Barrow	SO1566356885
994	Cwm Bwch Barrow I	SO17586497
995	Cwm Bwch Barrow II	SO17586494
1018	Gwenlas Barrow I	SO11838098
1019	Gwenlas Barrow II	SO11868095
1081	Crossway Barrow	SO2389860052
1095	Crosswdy Barrow	SO05005848
1109	Rhos Crug Barrow I	SO1670974380
1110	Rhos Crug Barrow II	SO1673674375
1116	Fedw Llwyd Barrow	SO2098678274
1118	Pennant Pound Barrow	SO2225777024
1119	Gwern y Gaufron Barrow	SO22757670
1137	Jacket's Well Barrow	SO27697177
1149	Aberedw Hill Barrow I	SO07914965
1164	Pantpurlas Barrow	SO07536093
1489	Pant Glas Barrow	SO18525613
1493	Van Barrow I	SO1626458764
1494	Van Barrow II	SO16275878
1620	Aberedw Hill Barrow V	SO08595073
1621	Aberedw Hill Barrow VI	SO08445075
1622	Aberedw Hill Barrow IV	SO08785050
1630	Bryn Twppa Barrow	SO09025412
1637	Black Mixen Barrow II	SO19096519
1638	Shepherds Tump Barrow	SO15516539
1641	Black Mixen Barrow I	SO19656439
1642	Cwm Bwch Barrow III	SO17576413
1664	Crugyn Barrow I	SN9825772346
1667	Cwm Difwg Barrow I	SN9926874035
1668	Cwm Difwg Barrow II	SN9903473945
1670	Creggin Barrow	SN9798870809
1908	Rhiw Porthnant Barrow I	SO1118982190
1909	Rhiw Porthnant Barrow II	SO1127282207
1911	Gorddwr Bank Barrow	SO11078375
1912	Cwm Rhos Goch Barrow	SO12348030
1913	Dicky's Stool Barrow	SO11158204
1946	Tan y Coed Barrow	SN9641477554
1949	Crugyn Barrow II	SN9933975550
1953	Mount Barrow	SO0110975494
1954	Domen Mound	SO00617560

1960	Coventry Barrow	SO1297979338
1961	Warren Hill Barrow	SO1438277790
1962	Cae Glas Barrow II	SO1395477931
1963	Gorslydan Barrow I	SO12617686
1964	Gorslydan Barrow II	SO1261076930
1977	Beacon Hill Barrow I	SO17557685
1978	Beacon Hill Barrow II	SO1764376792
1979	Beacon Hill Barrow III	SO17727677
1980	Beacon Hill Barrow IV	SO1777276737
1990	Rhos Crug Barrow III	SO16947387
1991	Bache Hill Barrow I	SO21406367
1992	Bache Hill Barrow II	SO21606365
1994	Whinyard Rocks Barrow I	SO20786312
1995	Whinyard Rocks Barrow II	SO20846316
2006	Cwm Barn Barrow	SO01046997
2154	Cae Glas Barrow IV	SO13957803
2184	Bache Hill Barrow III	SO21126343
2620	Little Hill Barrow II	SO07365964
3379	Aberedw Hill Barrow II	SO07914953
3451	Bedd Garmon Barrow	SO0175
3484	Pen Cae Newydd Barrow	SO12164515
3745	Rhayader Bridge Barrow	SN96806789
3784	Upper Llanelwedd Barrow	SO0452
4102	Penmaenau Barrow	SO03275220
4148	Glan Marteg Barrow I	SN99567457
4149	Cae Glas Barrow I	SO13887803
4168	Ty'n y Ddol Hill Barrow	SO13197909
4410	Fron Felyn Barrow	SO13155108
4433	Milton Hill Barrow I	SO24685007
5196	Llaithddu Mound I	SO06627956
5233	Windy Hall Barrow	SO11188300
5730	Cwm Difwg Barrow III	SN9903273959
5731	Cwm Difwg Barrow IV	SN99047398
5732	Cwm Difwg Barrow V	SN9905373945
5745	Glan Marteg Barrow II	SN99537458
6088	Wylfre Barrow II	SO14595103
6473	Glascwm Hill Round Barrow	SO16555220
35353	Red Hill Barrow	SO15625007
35526	Moel Dod round barrow	SO07767657
38312	Pwll Brwynog Barrow	SO15605074
50278	Cefn Wylfre barrow I	SO14005106
81697	Pentre Tump barrow	SO19165752

Round barrow (cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
331	Hundred House Common Barrow I	SO11395480
336	Hundred House Common Barrow II	SO11305429
841	Upper House Cairn II	SO07905701
842	Upper House Cairn III	SO07965694
898	Carn Wen Cairn	SN90307385
958	Fowler's Armchair Cairn	SO04167916
959	Domen Ddu Cairn	SO01697826
961	Grugyn Llwyd Cairn	SO0240879619
1089	Gelli Hall Cairn	SO0989458289
1092	Carneddau Hill Cairn I	SO06645544

1096	Graig Cairn	SO07955672
1153	Llyn Dwr Cairn	SO0467069620
1157	Gwynfaen Cairn	SO02566347
1172	Cwmbrith Round Cairn	SO08686052
1512	Cistfaen Cairn I	SN86367701
1611	Llanelwedd Rocks Cairn	SO05085258
1624	Carneddau Hill Cairn	SO0662454074
1626	Newmead Farm Cairn I	SO06305454
1627	Newmead Farm Cairn II	SO06295450
1635	Devil's Apronful Of Stones Cairn	SO05196891
1636	Dol y Fan Cairn	SO0194461352
1658	Carn Nant Y Ffald Cairn	SN90057397
1996	Whimble Barrow I	SO20526264
2113	Llanfihangel Hill Barrow	SO18985560
2717	Gilwern Hill Cairn I	SO09305871
2719	Gilwern Hill Cairn II	SO09855910
2828	Upper House Cairn I	SO07635693
3846	Black Hill Barrow I	SO18235274
4095	Little Hill Barrow III	SO0734459436
4203	Rhosygelynnen Cairn	SN9062463064
4363	Cistfaen Cairn II	SN86367704
4420	Pentrefothan Cist	SO10714542
4950	Cistfaen Barrow I	SN86507690
4951	Cistfaen Barrow II	SN86417685
6832	Nyth-grug cairn	SO17056068
17540	Bwlch y Cefn Bank cairn I	SO12286091
17541	Bwlch y Cefn Bank cairn II	SO12276012
23102	Worsell Wood burial mound II	SO2585757812
23103	Worsell Wood burial mound I	SO2583057799
33881	Llanelwedd cairn	SO04965264
35152	Banc-y-dolau cairn	SO05717639
36987	Gwernfach cairn	SO09695681
38698	Upper House cairn IV	SO07915691
43927	Esgair Crawnllwyn barrow	SN87906922
43983	Y Glog Fawr cairn	SN92056621
80135	Camlo Hill Cairn II	SO0413469105
81229	Begwns Barrow VI	SO15374480
81263	Worsell Wood burial mound III	SO25905788
81275	Upper House Cairn III	SO07915701
81292	Cwm-berwyn cairn	SO07665431

Round barrow (cairn) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
242	Creigiau Hynod Cairn	SO0368570042
263	Carn Fach Cairn	SN98216630
409	New House Cairn	SO15164169
818	Carn Ricet Cairn	SN87157092
872	Crugyn Gwyndel Cairn	SN91966878
1162	Bongham Bank Cairn I	SO0781161274
1163	Bongham Bank Cairn II	SO07786124
1166	Little Hill Barrow IV	SO06946002
1167	Little Hill Barrow V	SO06986011
1168	Little Hill Barrow VI	SO07096024
1948	Soldiers Graves Mound	SN96697771
2027	Gelli Garn Fach Cairn	SO02486056

2637	Pen Rhiw Frank Cairn I	SO08616023
2706	Carregwiber Bank Cairn I	SO08325971
2734	Neuadd Cairn	SO09336201
2811	Gilwern Cairn	SO08005731
2837	Pen y Graig Cairn	SO00346464
4087	Cefn Gwair Cairn II	SN89416951
4098	Gilwern Hill Cairn III	SO09845911
4215	Penybont Barrow	SO1164
4430	Cistfaen Cairn III	SN86367706
6477	Gorddwr Bank Cairn	SO11308330
6660	Gore Quarry, cairn I	SO256592
7041	Cnwch Bank Round Barrow	SO17737434
19242	Gore Quarry, cairn II	SO256592
35313	Llanbedr Hill Cairn	SO13654838
35328	Gareg Lwyd Mound II	SO12574810
35364	Llandeilo Hill Mound IV	SO11244739
44057	Wernrhydd cairn	SN91956702
81209	Bryn Titli cairn ?	SN93537454
81226	Begwns Barrow IV	SO15054519
81278	Little Hill Barrow VIII	SO07385964

Round barrow (kerb cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
6715	Fawnog Gnapiog cairn	SN93037619

Round barrow (large)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
300	Court Farm Barrow I	SO25616228
303	Court Farm Barrow II	SO2583762122
305	Upper Ninepence barrow	SO25126136
307	Hindwell Ash Barrow	SO25706112
309	Hindwell Farm barrow II	SO2522560918
314	Hindwell Farm barrow I	SO2537460639
369	Walton Green barrow	SO2613259802
1078	Crossfield Lane barrow	SO2435562430

Round barrow (ring cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
240	Castell y Garn Cairn	SO0187473578
1094	Castle Bank Cairn	SO08425531
2623	Beacon Cairn	SO07446040
3735	Cefn Gwair Cairn I	SN89196960
4162	Crugyn Llwyd Ring Cairn	SO02367928
38699	Cilberllan cairn	SO08105445
39390	Bailey Bedw ring cairn	SO16494417

Round barrow (ring cairn) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
1173	Little Hill Barrow VII	SO06946042
17526	Llandegley Rocks Stone Setting	SO13006142
70371	Moelfre Hill Ring Bank	SO1219075976

Round barrow (structured cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
265	Cam Wen Cairn	SN9868666156
332	Glascwm Mill Cottages Barrow	SO11635468
343	Penarth Mount Barrow	SO12465253
815	Esgair Beddau Cairn I	SN8653169011
870	Clap yr Arian Cairn I	SN93646996
1093	Carneddau Hill Cairn II	SO06705527
1513	Cam y Groes Cairn	SN88077645
1648	Carregbica Cairn	SN92506552
3483	Blaen Henllan Barrow	SO10374563
4004	Esgair Beddau Cairn II	SN8658468971
4199	Glog Fawr Cairn	SN92486602
5191	Pont yr Marteg Cairn	SN9600771562
6476	Llandegley Rocks cairn	SO13086150
8947	Camlo Hill Cairn I	SO0523868626

Round barrow (very large) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
359	Knapp Mount motte	SO2458659975

Round barrow ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
241	Upper Esgair Mound	SO03947316
382	Rhosgoch Chapel barrow	SO18534762
384	Tump Field Mound	SO18154726
392	Twyn y Garth Barrow II	SO1084843822
989	Llanerch Barrow	SO15755858
1136	Brookhouse Barrow	SO27667170
1490	Black Yatt Barrow	SO18515619
1492	Cwmceste Barrow	SO17755558
1495	Llanfihangel Nant Melan Barrow I	SO18005818
1600	Castell Caemaerdy Motte	SO03465301
1608	Cae Henllan Barrow	SO04345226
1634	Gwar y Beddau Mounds	SO001679
1965	Maesgwyn Barrow I	SO14647719
1966	Maesgwyn Barrow II	SO14537716
2009	Bwlch Mawr Mound	SO04096759
2030	Gerig Croes Mound	SO03736144
2111	Llanfihangel Nant Melan Barrow II	SO17725828
2138	Carnau Barrow	SO13206309
2155	Cae Glas Barrow V	SO14017797
2616	Little Hill Barrow I	SO07325960
2808	Bower Barrow I	SO07255698
3380	Aberedw Hill Barrow III	SO07784964
3460	Moel Hywel Barrow	SO00287129
3461	Moel Bryn Mound Group	SO0170
3651	Downton Farm Barrow	SO237607
3726	Llaithddu Ring Ditch	SO06218016
3795	Pen Twyn Cairn;Cae Garn (Llanfared) Cairn	SO07215016
4099	Bower Barrow II	SO07245699
4154	Geufron Cairn	SN91217100
4192	Lluest Aber Caethon Barrow	SN8715368771
4265	Cwm Mound	SO10415645

4434	Milton Hill Barrow II	SO24715000
5184	Croesty Mound I	SN96807773
5195	Pen Waun Pool Barrow	SO08345167
5205	Van Barrow III	SO16205878
5742	Upper Teme Farm Mound	SO113826
6106	Llaithddu Mound II	SO07007960
6107	Llaithddu Mound III	SO06737950
6472	Begwns Common Barrow	SO14804395
6474	Cefn Wylfre Round Barrow	SO15475085
12829	Sign Round Barrow	SO1235979168
21785	Rock Wood Barrow	SO24276707
35346	Cwm Mawr Mound	SO15055178
35363	Llandeilo Hill Mound III	SO11184751
35387	Hondon Mound I	SO14874971
70390	Maes-gwyn Mound	SO1486877447
81224	Begwns Barrow III	SO15294494

Round barrow cemetery

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
1085	Llandrindod Common, Barrow Cemetery	SO05665988
81210	Cwm Bwch Barrow Cemetery	SO17586497
81211	Rhos Crug Barrow Cemetery	SO16717438
81212	Beacon Hill Barrow Cemetery	SO17557685
81213	Cwm Difwg Barrow Cemetery	SN99037396
81289	Aberedw Hill Round Barrow Cemetery	SO08595073
81293	Wylfre Barrow cemetery	SO14585104

Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
4124	Esgair Rhiwlan Mounds	SN876712

Round barrow cemetery (pair)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
81290	Carneddau round barrow cemetery	SO06295450

Round barrow cemetery ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
1938	Cilfachau Cropmarks	SO16158281
4419	Llewetrog Cairns	SO1246
5636	Llandrindod Common, Tumuli	SO05406043

Standing stone

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
274	Upper Dolau Stone	SO142669
275	Ty Du Stone	SO13306663
306	Knobley Stone	SO26306132
326	Cwm Maerdy Standing Stone	SO1420158796
333	Hundred House Bridge Stones	SO1162954406
395	Neuadd Glan Gwy Stone	SO1263841167
427	Crossfoot Farm Stone	SO21874572
869	Maen Serth Esgair Dderw Stone	SN9430769885
946	Llwyn y Wrach Standing Stone	SO08024923
1069	Kinnerton Court Stone II	SO24496281
1070	Kinnerton Court Stone I	SO24556274
1091	Gelli Hill Stone	SO09425838

1154	Llyn Dwr Stone	SO04776960
1950	Henriw Standing Stone	SN9637777641
2091	Cwm Stone	SO10175526
2099	Black Edw Stone	SO14635851
2107	Bryn y Maen Stone II	SO16695733
2611	Three Wells Stone	SO06315871
2614	Ty Gwyn Stone	SO06905913
2615	Broomy Hill Stone	SO07175953
2624	Little Hill Stone I	SO07245988
2648	Ffrwd Stone	SO09055991
2832	Cefn Llyn Stone	SO02046506
3794	Carneddau Hill Stone	SO06105344
4096	Carregwiber Bank Stone (site of)	SO0855159664
5224	Three Wells Stone	SO16905271
43200	Brunddel Felen standing stone	SN93226964
81217	Begwns Stone I	SO17644432
81225	Begwns Stone VI	SO15224498
81277	Upper House standing stone	SO07965694

Standing stone (pair)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
3736	Cefn Llanerchi Stones	SN8984163516
81214	Cwm y Saeson Standing stone (pair)	SN9507776976

Standing stone (pair) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
5183	Ynys Stones	SN99786414
80133	Penglaneinion standing stones	SN9039063270

Standing stone ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
299	Court Farm Boulder	SO25676230
901	Maengwyngweddw Stone	SN92577057
1073	Hindwell Stone	SO2491460930
1117	Pant y Caregl Stone	SO20087909
1170	Llandrindod Common, Stone	SO056600
1880	Maen Stone	SO05628057
2036	Wern Stone	SO03076328
2048	Pen Rhiw Frank Stone	SO08456008
2108	Pant y Maen Stone	SO16065812
2119	Clwt Rhyn Stone	SO11035106
2140	Larch Grove Stone	SO14206124
4097	Pant y Fedwen Stone	SO08105745
4108	Upper House Stone	SO07945691
4113	Cornhill Stone	SO14004032
4219	Elvine's Farm Stone	SO28736832
4226	Burfa Stone	SO27586136
6347	Ridgebourne Stone I	SO05856018
6348	Ridgebourne Stone II	SO05846018
6468	Craig Y Friddau Daren Standing Stone	SO12604770
6716	Bryn Titli stone	SN93357538
6833	Cwm Du stone	SO17366144
35446	Penbedw Standing Stone	SO13294787
43641	Llyn Clap stone	SN91226603
70785	Rheol standing stone	SO02155620

Stone circle

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
325	Fedw Stone circle	SO1432157963
353	Six Stones Stone Circle	SO1628551683
1072	Four Stones	SO24576080
1090	Gelli Hill stone circle	SO0955258381
4266	Hundred House stone circle	SO1154
50277	Cefn Wylfre stone circle	SO14005106

Stone circle ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
957	Fowler's Armchair Stone Circle	SO0416279177
81215	Henriw Stone circle ?	SN9637777641

Stone row

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
874	Rhosygelynnnen Stones	SN9054963090
900	Cae Garreg Stone Alignment	SN96287761
987	Bryn y Maen Stone Row	SO1562856809
1097	Court Stone Row	SO08485683
1631	Bryn Twppa Alignment	SO08995416
1643	Esgair Penygareg Stone row	SN9144768087
4100	Court Stone Row II	SO08875693
43876	Tre-Hesglog stone row	SN93106892

Stone row ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
2621	Ridgebourne Stone Row	SO05896014
6710	Gwastad stone row	SN93707461
43912	Lan Wen stone row	SN90387096

Stone setting

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
1165	Temple Gardens Stones	SO05986108
2702	Bwlch y Fedwen Stones	SO08675987
6676	Fuallt stones	SO02557950

Stone setting ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
2038	Cae Gerrig Stones	SO03606449

APPENDIX 5

PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENTS IN RADNORSHIRE BY PRN

PRN	Site name	Site type	Grid reference
240	Castell y Garn Cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SO0187473578
241	Upper Esgair Mound	Round barrow ?	SO03947316
242	Creigiau Hynod Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO0368570042
253	Ty Lettice Cairn	Round barrow	SN9902568668
255	Cefn Ceidio Barrow	Round barrow	SN9849168428
260	Esgair Rhiw Cairn I	Round barrow	SN9936267271
261	Esgair Rhiw Cairn II	Round barrow	SN99176705
263	Cam Fach Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN98216630
265	Cam Wen Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN9868666156
274	Upper Dolau Stone	Standing stone	SO142669
275	Ty Du Stone	Standing stone	SO13306663
295	Cwmade Barrow	Round barrow	SO27006416
296	Beggar's Bush Barrow	Round barrow	SO26116418
299	Court Farm Boulder	Standing stone ?	SO25676230
300	Court Farm Barrow I	Round barrow (large)	SO25616228
303	Court Farm Barrow II	Round barrow (large)	SO2583762122
305	Upper Ninepence barrow	Round barrow (large)	SO25126136
306	Knobley Stone	Standing stone	SO26306132
307	Hindwell Ash Barrow	Round barrow (large)	SO25706112
309	Hindwell Farm barrow II	Round barrow (large)	SO2522560918
310	Knobley Brook Barrow	Round barrow	SO27286112
314	Hindwell Farm barrow I	Round barrow (large)	SO2537460639
325	Fedw Stone circle	Stone circle	SO1432157963
326	Cwm Maerdy Standing Stone	Standing stone	SO1420158796
329	Brynmelys Standing Stone	Carved stone (cup marked) ?	SO13355731
331	Hundred House Common Barrow I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO11395480
332	Glascwm Mill Cottages Barrow	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SO11635468
333	Hundred House Bridge Stones	Standing stone	SO1162954406
336	Hundred House Common Barrow II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO11305429
338	Giant's Grave Barrow	Round barrow	SO14025435
340	Bryn Llwyd Barrow	Round barrow	SO1253
343	Penarth Mount Barrow	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SO12465253
344	Cwm Blaen Erw Barrow	Round barrow	SO10855156
346	Wylfre Barrow I	Round barrow	SO14585104
353	Six Stones Stone Circle	Stone circle	SO1628551683
358	Harpton Court barrow	Round barrow	SO2422559979
359	Knapp Mount motte	Motte	SO2458659975
364	Gwern Dyfnant Barrow	Round barrow	SO23565658
365	Walton barrow I	Ring ditch	SO2498859731
369	Walton Green barrow	Round barrow (large)	SO2613259802
373	Court Farm barrow	Ring ditch	SO2512459963
375	Court Farm gyrus	Gyrus ?	SO2523259959
378	Burnt Hengoed Barrows	Round barrow	SO264520
382	Rhosgoch Chapel barrow	Round barrow ?	SO18534762
383	Lane Farm Barrow	Round barrow	SO1805547285
384	Tump Field Mound	Round barrow ?	SO18154726
391	Twyn y Garth Barrow I	Round barrow	SO1084843809
392	Twyn y Garth Barrow II	Round barrow ?	SO1084843822
395	Neuadd Glan Gwy Stone	Standing stone	SO1263841167

400	Roundabout Barrow	Round barrow	SO15504439
403	Maesgwyn Barrow	Round barrow	SO16374352
409	New House Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO15164169
422	Cwm Illa Chambered Tomb	Chambered tomb ?	SO20524907
427	Crossfoot Farm Stone	Standing stone	SO21874572
501	Boughrood Court Barrow	Round barrow	SO12603953
815	Esgair Beddau Cairn I	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN8653169011
818	Carn Ricet Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN87157092
840	Llandrindod Common Barrow I	Round barrow	SO05296000
841	Upper House Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO07905701
842	Upper House Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SO07965694
869	Maen Serth Esgair Dderw Stone	Standing stone	SN9430769885
870	Clap yr Arian Cairn I	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN93646996
871	Beddaufolau Chambered tomb	Chambered tomb	SN92216600
872	Crugyn Gwyndel Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN91966878
873	Clap yr Arian Cairn II	Round barrow	SN93656992
874	Rhosygelynnen Stones	Stone row	SN9054963090
898	Carn Wen Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN90307385
900	Cae Garreg Stone Alignment	Stone row	SN96287761
901	Maengwyngwedd Stone	Standing stone ?	SN92577057
946	Llwyn y Wrach Standing Stone	Standing stone	SO08024923
954	Sunny Bank Barrow	Round barrow	SO09504385
957	Fowler's Armchair Stone Circle	Stone circle ?	SO0416279177
958	Fowler's Armchair Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO04167916
959	Domen Ddu Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO01697826
960	Domen Ddu Barrow	Round barrow	SO01697829
961	Grugyn Llwyd Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO0240879619
986	Bryn y Maen Barrow	Round barrow	SO1566356885
987	Bryn y Maen Stone Row	Stone row	SO1562856809
988	Llanerch Stone	Carved stone (cup marked)	SO15785858
989	Llanerch Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO15755858
994	Cwm Bwch Barrow I	Round barrow	SO17586497
995	Cwm Bwch Barrow II	Round barrow	SO17586494
1018	Gwenlas Barrow I	Round barrow	SO11838098
1019	Gwenlas Barrow II	Round barrow	SO11868095
1069	Kinnerton Court Stone II	Standing stone	SO24496281
1070	Kinnerton Court Stone I	Standing stone	SO24556274
1072	Four Stones	Stone circle	SO24576080
1073	Hindwell Stone	Standing stone ?	SO2491460930
1078	Crossfield Lane barrow	Round barrow (large)	SO2435562430
1081	Crossway Barrow	Round barrow	SO2389860052
1085	Llandrindod Common, Barrow Cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SO05665988
1089	Gelli Hall Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO0989458289
1090	Gelli Hill stone circle	Stone circle	SO0955258381
1091	Gelli Hill Stone	Standing stone	SO09425838
1092	Carneddau Hill Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO06645544
1093	Carneddau Hill Cairn II	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SO06705527
1094	Castle Bank Cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SO08425531
1095	Crosswdy Barrow	Round barrow	SO05005848
1096	Graig Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO07955672
1097	Court Stone Row	Stone row	SO08485683
1109	Rhos Crug Barrow I	Round barrow	SO1670974380
1110	Rhos Crug Barrow II	Round barrow	SO1673674375
1116	Fedw Llwyd Barrow	Round barrow	SO2098678274
1117	Pant y Caregl Stone	Standing stone ?	SO20087909

1118	Pennant Pound Barrow	Round barrow	SO2225777024
1119	Gwern y Gaufron Barrow	Round barrow	SO22757670
1136	Brookhouse Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO27667170
1137	Jacket's Well Barrow	Round barrow	SO27697177
1149	Aberedw Hill Barrow I	Round barrow	SO07914965
1153	Llyn Dwr Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO0467069620
1154	Llyn Dwr Stone	Standing stone	SO04776960
1157	Gwynfaen Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO02566347
1162	Bongham Bank Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO0781161274
1163	Bongham Bank Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO07786124
1164	Pantpurlas Barrow	Round barrow	SO07536093
1165	Temple Gardens Stones	Stone setting	SO05986108
1166	Little Hill Barrow IV	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO06946002
1167	Little Hill Barrow V	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO06986011
1168	Little Hill Barrow VI	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO07096024
1170	Llandrindod Common, Stone	Standing stone ?	SO056600
1172	Cwmbrith Round Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO08686052
1173	Little Hill Barrow VII	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?	SO06946042
1489	Pant Glas Barrow	Round barrow	SO18525613
1490	Black Yatt Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO18515619
1492	Cwmceste Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO17755558
1493	Van Barrow I	Round barrow	SO1626458764
1494	Van Barrow II	Round barrow	SO16275878
1495	Llanfihangel Nant Melan Barrow I	Round barrow ?	SO18005818
1512	Cistfaen Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN86367701
1513	Carn y Groes Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN88077645
1600	Castell Caemaerdy Motte	Round barrow ?	SO03465301
1608	Cae Henllan Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO04345226
1611	Llanelwedd Rocks Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO05085258
1620	Aberedw Hill Barrow V	Round barrow	SO08595073
1621	Aberedw Hill Barrow VI	Round barrow	SO08445075
1622	Aberedw Hill Barrow IV	Round barrow	SO08785050
1624	Carneddau Hill Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO0662454074
1626	Newmead Farm Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO06305454
1627	Newmead Farm Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO06295450
1630	Bryn Twppa Barrow	Round barrow	SO09025412
1631	Bryn Twppa Alignment	Stone row	SO08995416
1634	Gwar y Beddau Mounds	Round barrow ?	SO001679
1635	Devil's Apronful Of Stones Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO05196891
1636	Dol y Fan Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO0194461352
1637	Black Mixen Barrow II	Round barrow	SO19096519
1638	Shepherds Tump Barrow	Round barrow	SO15516539
1641	Black Mixen Barrow I	Round barrow	SO19656439
1642	Cwm Bwch Barrow III	Round barrow	SO17576413
1643	Esgair Penygareg Stone row	Stone row	SN9144768087
1648	Carregbica Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN92506552
1658	Carn Nant Y Ffald Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN90057397
1664	Crugyn Barrow I	Round barrow	SN9825772346
1667	Cwm Difwg Barrow I	Round barrow	SN9926874035
1668	Cwm Difwg Barrow II	Round barrow	SN9903473945
1670	Creggin Barrow	Round barrow	SN9798870809
1880	Maen Stone	Standing stone ?	SO05628057
1908	Rhiw Porthnant Barrow I	Round barrow	SO1118982190
1909	Rhiw Porthnant Barrow II	Round barrow	SO1127282207
1911	Gorddwr Bank Barrow	Round barrow	SO11078375

1912	Cwm Rhos Goch Barrow	Round barrow	SO12348030
1913	Dicky's Stool Barrow	Round barrow	SO11158204
1938	Cilfachau Cropmarks	Round barrow cemetery ?	SO16158281
1946	Tan y Coed Barrow	Round barrow	SN9641477554
1948	Soldiers Graves Mound	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN96697771
1949	Crugyn Barrow II	Round barrow	SN9933975550
1950	Henriw Standing Stone	Standing stone	SN9637777641
1953	Mount Barrow	Round barrow	SO0110975494
1954	Domen Mound	Round barrow	SO00617560
1960	Coventry Barrow	Round barrow	SO1297979338
1961	Warren Hill Barrow	Round barrow	SO1438277790
1962	Cae Glas Barrow II	Round barrow	SO1395477931
1963	Gorslydan Barrow I	Round barrow	SO12617686
1964	Gorslydan Barrow II	Round barrow	SO1261076930
1965	Maesgwyn Barrow I	Round barrow ?	SO14647719
1966	Maesgwyn Barrow II	Round barrow ?	SO14537716
1977	Beacon Hill Barrow I	Round barrow	SO17557685
1978	Beacon Hill Barrow II	Round barrow	SO1764376792
1979	Beacon Hill Barrow III	Round barrow	SO17727677
1980	Beacon Hill Barrow IV	Round barrow	SO1777276737
1990	Rhos Crug Barrow III	Round barrow	SO16947387
1991	Bache Hill Barrow I	Round barrow	SO21406367
1992	Bache Hill Barrow II	Round barrow	SO21606365
1994	Whinyard Rocks Barrow I	Round barrow	SO20786312
1995	Whinyard Rocks Barrow II	Round barrow	SO20846316
1996	Whimble Barrow I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO20526264
2006	Cwm Barn Barrow	Round barrow	SO01046997
2009	Bwlch Mawr Mound	Round barrow ?	SO04096759
2027	Gelli Garn Fach Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO02486056
2030	Gerig Croes Mound	Round barrow ?	SO03736144
2036	Wern Stone	Standing stone ?	SO03076328
2038	Cae Gerrig Stones	Stone setting ?	SO03606449
2048	Pen Rhiw Frank Stone	Standing stone ?	SO08456008
2091	Cwm Stone	Standing stone	SO10175526
2099	Black Edw Stone	Standing stone	SO14635851
2107	Bryn y Maen Stone II	Standing stone	SO16695733
2108	Pant y Maen Stone	Standing stone ?	SO16065812
2111	Llanfihangel Nant Melan Barrow II	Round barrow ?	SO17725828
2113	Llanfihangel Hill Barrow	Round barrow (cairn)	SO18985560
2119	Clwt Rhyn Stone	Standing stone ?	SO11035106
2138	Carnau Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO13206309
2140	Larch Grove Stone	Standing stone ?	SO14206124
2154	Cae Glas Barrow IV	Round barrow	SO13957803
2155	Cae Glas Barrow V	Round barrow ?	SO14017797
2170	Clyro Court Farm Chambered Tomb	Chambered tomb	SO2122343149
2184	Bache Hill Barrow III	Round barrow	SO21126343
2611	Three Wells Stone	Standing stone	SO06315871
2614	Ty Gwyn Stone	Standing stone	SO06905913
2615	Broomy Hill Stone	Standing stone	SO07175953
2616	Little Hill Barrow I	Round barrow ?	SO07325960
2620	Little Hill Barrow II	Round barrow	SO07365964
2621	Ridgebourne Stone Row	Stone row ?	SO05896014
2623	Beacon Cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SO07446040
2624	Little Hill Stone I	Standing stone	SO07245988
2637	Pen Rhiw Frank Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO08616023

2648	Ffrwd Stone	Standing stone	SO09055991
2702	Bwlch y Fedwen Stones	Stone setting	SO08675987
2706	Carregwiber Bank Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO08325971
2717	Gilwern Hill Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO09305871
2719	Gilwern Hill Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO09855910
2734	Neuadd Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO09336201
2808	Bower Barrow I	Round barrow ?	SO07255698
2811	Gilwern Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO08005731
2828	Upper House Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO07635693
2832	Cefn Llyn Stone	Standing stone	SO02046506
2837	Pen y Graig Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO00346464
3379	Aberedw Hill Barrow II	Round barrow	SO07914953
3380	Aberedw Hill Barrow III	Round barrow ?	SO07784964
3451	Bedd Garmon Barrow	Round barrow	SO0175
3460	Moel Hywel Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO00287129
3461	Moel Bryn Mound Group	Round barrow ?	SO0170
3483	Blaen Henllan Barrow	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SO10374563
3484	Pen Cae Newydd Barrow	Round barrow	SO12164515
3651	Downton Farm Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO237607
3726	Llaithddu Ring Ditch	Round barrow ?	SO06218016
3735	Cefn Gwair Cairn I	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SN89196960
3736	Cefn Llanerchi Stones	Standing stone (pair)	SN8984163516
3745	Rhayader Bridge Barrow	Round barrow	SN96806789
3746	Coed Mynach Ring Ditch I	Ring ditch	SN95076673
3784	Upper Llanellwedd Barrow	Round barrow	SO0452
3794	Carneddau Hill Stone	Standing stone	SO06105344
3795	Pen Twyn Cairn; Cae Garn (Llanfared) Cairn	Round barrow ?	SO07215016
3846	Black Hill Barrow I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO18235274
4004	Esgair Beddau Cairn II	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN8658468971
4005	Knucklas Battle Site Mound	Chambered tomb ?	SO259741
4087	Cefn Gwair Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN89416951
4095	Little Hill Barrow III	Round barrow (cairn)	SO0734459436
4096	Carregwiber Bank Stone (site of)	Standing stone	SO0855159664
4097	Pant y Fedwen Stone	Standing stone ?	SO08105745
4098	Gilwern Hill Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO09845911
4099	Bower Barrow II	Round barrow ?	SO07245699
4100	Court Stone Row II	Stone row	SO08875693
4102	Penmaenau Barrow	Round barrow	SO03275220
4107	Llandrindod Common, Barrow II	Ring ditch ?	SO05335998
4108	Upper House Stone	Standing stone ?	SO07945691
4113	Cornhill Stone	Standing stone ?	SO14004032
4124	Esgair Rhiwlan Mounds	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield) ?	SN876712
4148	Glan Marteg Barrow I	Round barrow	SN99567457
4149	Cae Glas Barrow I	Round barrow	SO13887803
4154	Geufron Cairn	Round barrow ?	SN91217100
4162	Crugyn Llwyd Ring Cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SO02367928
4168	Ty'n y Ddol Hill Barrow	Round barrow	SO13197909
4192	Lluest Aber Caethon Barrow	Round barrow ?	SN8715368771
4199	Glog Fawr Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN92486602
4203	Rhosygelynnen Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9062463064
4215	Penybont Barrow	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO1164
4219	Elvine's Farm Stone	Standing stone ?	SO28736832
4223	Crossway ring ditch	Ring ditch ?	SO2364160359
4224	Downton ring ditch	Ring ditch	SO2354360398

4226	Burfa Stone	Standing stone ?	SO27586136
4254	Walton barrow II	Ring ditch ?	SO2489459837
4255	Walton pit enclosure	Palisaded enclosure	SO2535359863
4265	Cwm Mound	Round barrow ?	SO10415645
4266	Hundred House stone circle	Stone circle	SO1154
4281	Applebury Ring Ditch	Ring ditch	SO15993835
4363	Cistfaen Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN86367704
4410	Fron Felyn Barrow	Round barrow	SO13155108
4419	Llewetrog Cairns	Round barrow cemetery ?	SO1246
4420	Pentrefothan Cist	Round barrow (cairn)	SO10714542
4430	Cistfaen Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN86367706
4433	Milton Hill Barrow I	Round barrow	SO24685007
4434	Milton Hill Barrow II	Round barrow ?	SO24715000
4489	Coed Mynach Ring Ditch II	Ring ditch ?	SN95096666
4490	Coed Mynach Cropmark	Ring ditch ?	SN95086668
4491	Coed Mynach Pit Circle ?	Pit circle ?	SN95146668
4950	Cistfaen Barrow I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN86507690
4951	Cistfaen Barrow II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN86417685
5134	Walton Green cursus	Cursus	SO2646359886
5177	Moelfryn Cist	Cist	SN8881066670
5183	Ynys Stones	Standing stone (pair) ?	SN99786414
5184	Croesty Mound I	Round barrow ?	SN96807773
5191	Pont yr Marteg Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN9600771562
5195	Pen Waun Pool Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO08345167
5196	Llaithddu Mound I	Round barrow	SO06627956
5205	Van Barrow III	Round barrow ?	SO16205878
5224	Three Wells Stone	Standing stone	SO16905271
5233	Windy Hall Barrow	Round barrow	SO11188300
5277	Woodhouse Lane Cropmark	Ring ditch (large)	SO27947039
5283	Broadheath Ring Ditch	Ring ditch	SO33586347
5295	Walton pit alignments	Pit avenue	SO2538859742
5301	Boatside Cottage Cropmark	Ring ditch (large) ?	SO23024382
5636	Llandrindod Common, Tumuli	Round barrow cemetery ?	SO05406043
5650	Kinnerton Ring Ditch	Ring ditch ?	SO2463
5730	Cwm Difwg Barrow III	Round barrow	SN9903273959
5731	Cwm Difwg Barrow IV	Round barrow	SN99047398
5732	Cwm Difwg Barrow V	Round barrow	SN9905373945
5742	Upper Teme Farm Mound	Round barrow ?	SO113826
5745	Glan Marteg Barrow II	Round barrow	SN99537458
6088	Wylfre Barrow II	Round barrow	SO14595103
6106	Llaithddu Mound II	Round barrow ?	SO07007960
6107	Llaithddu Mound III	Round barrow ?	SO06737950
6347	Ridgebourne Stone I	Standing stone ?	SO05856018
6348	Ridgebourne Stone II	Standing stone ?	SO05846018
6468	Craig Y Friddau Daren Standing Stone	Standing stone ?	SO12604770
6472	Begwns Common Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO14804395
6473	Glascwm Hill Round Barrow	Round barrow	SO16555220
6474	Cefn Wylfre Round Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO15475085
6476	Llandegley Rocks cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SO13086150
6477	Gorddwr Bank Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO11308330
6660	Gore Quarry, cairn I	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO256592
6676	Fuallt stones	Stone setting	SO02557950
6710	Gwastad stone row	Stone row ?	SN93707461
6713	Banc Dolhelfa cist	Cist	SN93507451
6715	Fawnog Gnapiog cairn	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	SN93037619

6716	Bryn Titli stone	Standing stone ?	SN93357538
6832	Nyth-grug cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO17056068
6833	Cwm Du stone	Standing stone ?	SO17366144
7022	Burfa Bank ring ditch	Ring ditch (large) ?	SO2696261242
7041	Cnwch Bank Round Barrow	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO17737434
7958	Court Farm ring ditch II	Ring ditch ?	SO258625
7959	Court Farm ring ditch I	Ring ditch ?	SO258625
8947	Camlo Hill Cairn I	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SO0523868626
12829	Sign Round Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO1235979168
17526	Llandegley Rocks Stone Setting	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?	SO13006142
17540	Bwlch y Cefn Bank cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO12286091
17541	Bwlch y Cefn Bank cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO12276012
19242	Gore Quarry, cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO256592
19376	Hindwell II enclosure	Palisaded enclosure	SO2504160792
21785	Rock Wood Barrow	Round barrow ?	SO24276707
23102	Worsell Wood burial mound II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO2585757812
23103	Worsell Wood burial mound I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO2583057799
33100	Rough Close barrow	Ring ditch (large)	SO2432462060
33109	Hindwell cursus	Cursus	SO2471460627
33111	Evenjobb ring ditch I	Ring ditch	SO2576262572
33112	Rough Close ring ditch I	Ring ditch (large)	SO2543062308
33113	Evenjobb ring ditch II	Ring ditch	SO2624361728
33118	Ditchyeld ring ditch	Ring ditch	SO2764760781
33126	Hindwell ring ditch	Ring ditch	SO2502160710
33128	Walton ring ditch	Ring ditch	SO2543359711
33148	Hindwell Ash ring ditch	Ring ditch	SO2587560737
33881	Llanelwedd cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO04965264
34059	Womaston ring ditch	Ring ditch	SO27136140
34400	Ackwood Lane ring ditch	Ring ditch	SO2476564757
35152	Banc-y-dolau cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO05717639
35313	Llanbedr Hill Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO13654838
35328	Gareg Lwyd Mound II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO12574810
35346	Cwm Mawr Mound	Round barrow ?	SO15055178
35353	Red Hill Barrow	Round barrow	SO15625007
35363	Llandeilo Hill Mound III	Round barrow ?	SO11184751
35364	Llandeilo Hill Mound IV	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO11244739
35387	Hondon Mound I	Round barrow ?	SO14874971
35446	Penbedw Standing Stone	Standing stone ?	SO13294787
35526	Moel Dod round barrow	Round barrow	SO07767657
36987	Gwernfach cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO09695681
38312	Pwll Brwynog Barrow	Round barrow	SO15605074
38698	Upper House cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SO07915691
38699	Cilberllan cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SO08105445
39390	Bailey Bedw ring cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SO16494417
43200	Brunddel Felen standing stone	Standing stone	SN93226964
43641	Llyn Clap stone	Standing stone ?	SN91226603
43876	Tre-Hesglog stone row	Stone row	SN93106892
43877	Tre-hesglog cist	Cist	SN93126895
43912	Lan Wen stone row	Stone row ?	SN90387096
43927	Esgair Crawllynwyn barrow	Round barrow (cairn)	SN87906922
43983	Y Glog Fawr cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92056621
44052	Rhos y Gelynnen prehistoric monument complex	Prehistoric monument complex	SN90596312
44057	Wernrhydd cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN91956702
50188	Rough Close ring ditch II	Ring ditch	SO2535361250

50277	Cefn Wylfre stone circle	Stone circle	SO14005106
50278	Cefn Wylfre barrow I	Round barrow	SO14005106
70371	Moelfre Hill Ring Bank	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?	SO1219075976
70390	Maes-gwyn Mound	Round barrow ?	SO1486877447
70785	Rheol standing stone	Standing stone ?	SO02155620
80132	Coed Mynach Henge ?	Henge ?	SN95096682
80133	Penglaneinion standing stones	Standing stone (pair) ?	SN9039063270
80135	Camlo Hill Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO0413469105
81209	Bryn Titli cairn ?	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN93537454
81210	Cwm Bwch Barrow Cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SO17586497
81211	Rhos Crug Barrow Cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SO16717438
81212	Beacon Hill Barrow Cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SO17557685
81213	Cwm Difwg Barrow Cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SN99037396
81214	Cwm y Saeson Standing stone (pair)	Standing stone (pair)	SN9507776976
81215	Henriw Stone circle ?	Stone circle ?	SN9637777641
81217	Begwns Stone I	Standing stone	SO17644432
81224	Begwns Barrow III	Round barrow ?	SO15294494
81225	Begwns Stone VI	Standing stone	SO15224498
81226	Begwns Barrow IV	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO15054519
81229	Begwns Barrow VI	Round barrow (cairn)	SO15374480
81263	Worsell Wood burial mound III	Round barrow (cairn)	SO25905788
81275	Upper House Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SO07915701
81276	Glascwm Mill Cottages Pit circle	Pit circle	SO11635468
81277	Upper House standing stone	Standing stone	SO07965694
81278	Little Hill Barrow VIII	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO07385964
81289	Aberedw Hill Round Barrow Cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SO08595073
81290	Carneddau round barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery (pair)	SO06295450
81292	Cwm-berwyn cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO07665431
81293	Wylfre Barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SO14585104
81697	Pentre Tump barrow	Round barrow	SO19165752