

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Northern Brecknock

PROJECT REPORT



CPAT Report No 771

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Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The survey of prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in northern Brecknock followed the format adopted for similar surveys already completed: the Upper Severn Valley (Gibson 1998a); Denbighshire and East Conwy (Jones 1999); Flintshire and Wrexham (Jones 2000); Radnorshire (Jones and Owen 2003); Montgomeryshire (Jones, Owen and Gibson 2004); the Black Mountains (Jones and Owen 2004); the Western Brecon Beacons (Jones and Owen 2005a) and Central Brecknock (Jones and Owen 2005b). 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 Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by CPAT. For the purpose of the present study Northern Brecknock has been defined as the area north of the River Irfon, together with a smaller area lying to the west of its upper reaches (Fig. 1).
- 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 HER; to assist users and researchers of the HER; and to recommend sites for scheduling. The project was funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and completed during the 2005/06 financial year (Project No. 715).
- 1.3 Many of the prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments within the area had been included in an earlier study, the Inventory of Later Prehistoric Monuments and Unenclosed Settlements in Brecknock (RCAHMW 1997), but the present study is the first to examine all potentially relevant sites recorded in the HER.
- 1.4 Restrictions imposed as a result of the Foot and Mouth outbreak during 2001 led to a reorganisation of the work programme at that time, with the result that the desk-based preliminaries were undertaken for northern Brecknock ahead of schedule, during 2001-02, with the field survey conducted during 2005-06.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The HER 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 listed in Appendix 1. It included sites where the most likely interpretation (i.e. Type 1) was not necessarily either prehistoric or where the obvious interpretation was not of a funerary or ritual nature, but where other, less likely interpretations (Types 2 to 3) fell within the scope of the study. For example, the HER includes a number of cairns which are likely to be clearance cairns, but which might alternatively be burial cairns. Also, there are a number of sites which were included as possible round barrows, but which are now thought to be landforms such as glacial moraines.
- 2.2 The initial extract produced 420 sites, which as a preliminary exercise were reassessed, taking into account the HER description and any readily available published or other written sources such as CPAT site visit forms and Cadw Field Monument Wardens' reports. This reassessment led to 84 sites being excluded from the study, either because they were considered to be not of prehistoric date, or belonged to a category of monument other than funerary or ritual, or because they were duplicate records. A further 10 records were for placenames or fieldnames which had generally been included in the HER 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. There is a view, however, that Welsh names such as these may more often refer simply to a stony field or a field containing a large boulder, 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. 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 HER 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 11 sites which were recorded as either having been destroyed, or which had a very poorly recorded location. 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 368 sites were visited during the project, including 23 previously unknown prehistoric funerary and ritual sites which were identified in the course of visiting known sites. A further 26 previously unrecorded sites of archaeological interest were identified which were not relevant to this specific study. Three new records were created for round barrow cemeteries to record significant groupings of round barrows which were already individually recorded. Following field visits a further 175 sites were excluded from the project database, leaving a final total of 177 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 where appropriate. Details from the site visit forms were subsequently entered into the HER 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 on a separate form for each site visited.
- 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 by PRN.

3 THE SURVEY

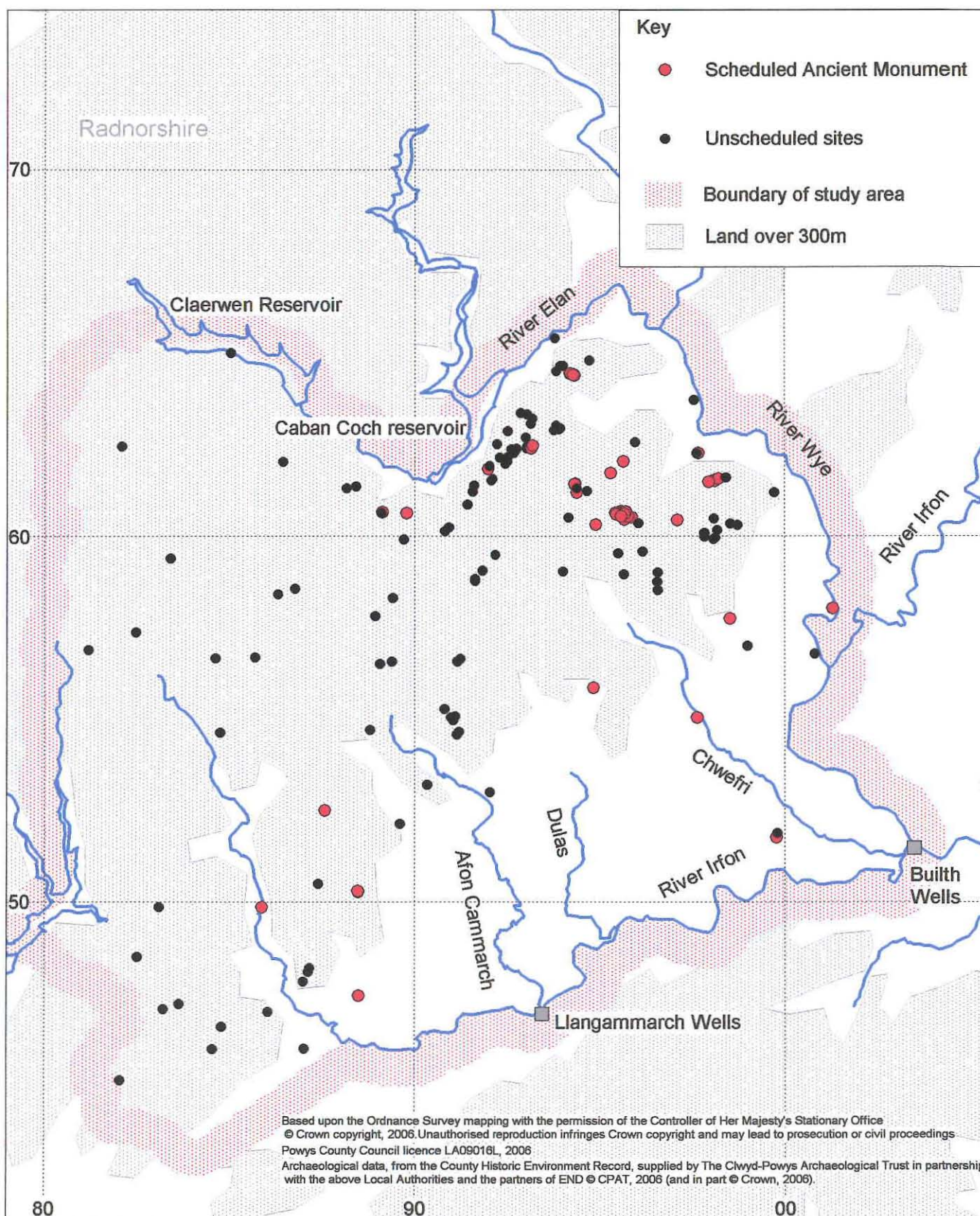
- 3.1 The reassessment of monuments during the project has led to significant revisions of the existing records, recategorising and redescribing sites according to revised monument type definitions (see below). The results have been used to produce a summary of the relative numbers of sites and possible sites in each of the prehistoric funerary and ritual monument categories currently listed in the regional HER, 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	-	-	-	-
Chambered tomb	-	-	-	-
Cist	-	-	-	-
Cremation burial	-	-	-	-
Cremation cemetery	-	-	-	-
Cursus	-	-	-	-
Henge	-	-	-	-
Inhumation	-	-	-	-
Long barrow	-	-	-	-
Mortuary enclosure	-	-	-	-
Palisaded enclosure	-	-	-	-
Pit	-	-	-	-
Pit avenue	-	-	-	-
Pit circle	-	-	-	-
Prehistoric monument complex	-	-	-	-
Ring ditch	-	-	-	-
Round barrow	100	39	139	28
Round barrow cemetery	2	4	6	66
Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)	2	-	2	-
Standing stone	18	8	26	31
Stone circle	2	1	3	33
Stone row	-	1	1	100
Stone setting	-	-	-	-
Timber circle	-	-	-	-
Totals	124	53	177	30

- 3.2 As might have been expected, round barrows comprise by far the largest number of monuments (139 sites), accounting for 79% of all sites. All other monument types represented within the study area are present in comparatively small numbers, with the exception of standing stones (26 sites), which account for 15% of sites.
- 3.3 It will be noted that relatively few of the relevant monument types in the regional HER are represented within the study area. Yet in contrast to other areas of Brecknock, the upland portions of the northern area have been covered by systematic fieldwork as part of the RCAHMMW-funded Uplands Initiative. Consequently, it appears that the range of monument types may well represent a regional variation, although it may also in part reflect the limited number of excavations. The topography, soils and agricultural regime across much of the area are not sympathetic to the formation of cropmarks and this might in part explain the lack of sites such as cursus monuments, timber circles and ring ditches.

Fig. 1 Distribution of prehistoric funerary & ritual sites in northern Brecknock



Distribution of Sites

- 3.4 The general distribution of sites (Fig. 1) shows a marked concentration in the north-east of the region, on the upland plateau between the Caban Coch Reservoir and the River Wye. This area contains a number of significant groupings of burial cairns, including some cairns which are notably larger than the average for Northern Brecknock, together with the region's only confirmed stone circle and stone row.
- 3.5 The majority of the area lies above the 300m contour, with Drygam Fawr rising to 641m O.D., surmounted by a burial cairn, clearly demonstrating the significance of prominent locations as favoured sitings.
- 3.6 An examination of the relative altitudes of sites (Table 2; Fig. 2) shows that 91% are located above the 300m contour and 17% of sites lie above 500m O.D. This is largely a reflection of the regional topography, which is dominated by significant blocks of upland divided by minor river valleys, with the broad valleys of the River Irfon and River Wye in the south and west respectively.

Table 2: Distribution of sites by altitude

Altitude	no. sites	%
under 200m	5	3
200-299m	11	6
300-399m	15	8
400-499m	116	66
500-599m	24	14
over 600m	6	3
Total	177	100

Monument siting

- 3.7 Not all sites could be assessed for monument siting (Table 3; Fig. 3) and round barrow cemeteries and prehistoric monument complexes have been excluded, as well as those monuments which have been destroyed, or nearly destroyed, leaving no surface trace, and those which were either not visited or not definitely located during the field visits. This left 156 sites for which an assessment was possible.

Table 3: Monument siting

Siting	no. sites	%
col	16	10
flood plain	-	-
hill slope	42	27
plateau	40	26
ridge	11	7
river terrace	-	-
shoulder edge	11	7
summit	27	17
valley bottom	9	6
Total	156	100

- 3.8 There is often a 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, and in this particular area locations such as these account for 42% of sites. The majority of sites (53%), however, are located on the large blocks of upland plateaux which dominate the area, either on the plateau itself or the lower hill slopes.

Fig. 2 Distribution of sites by altitude

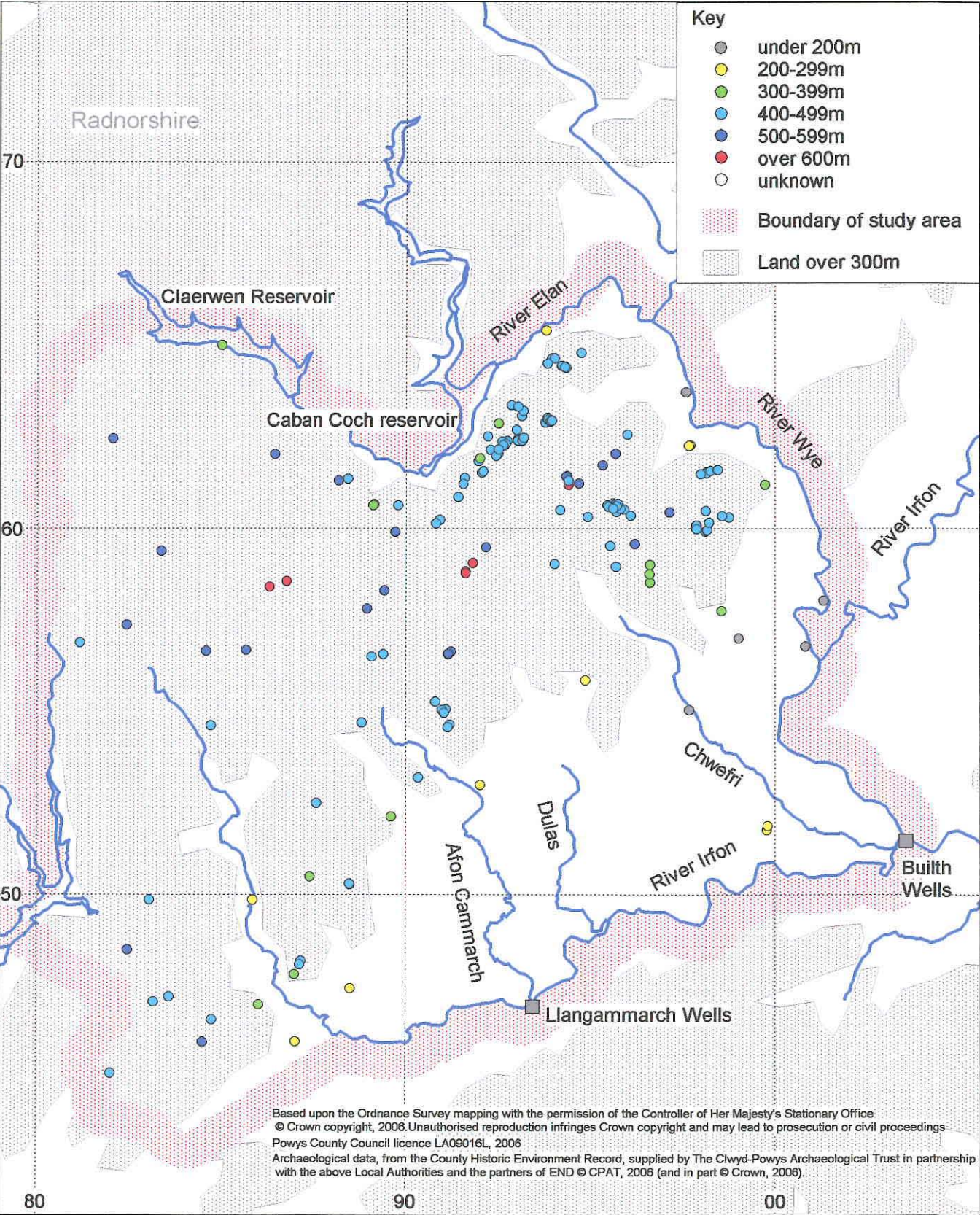
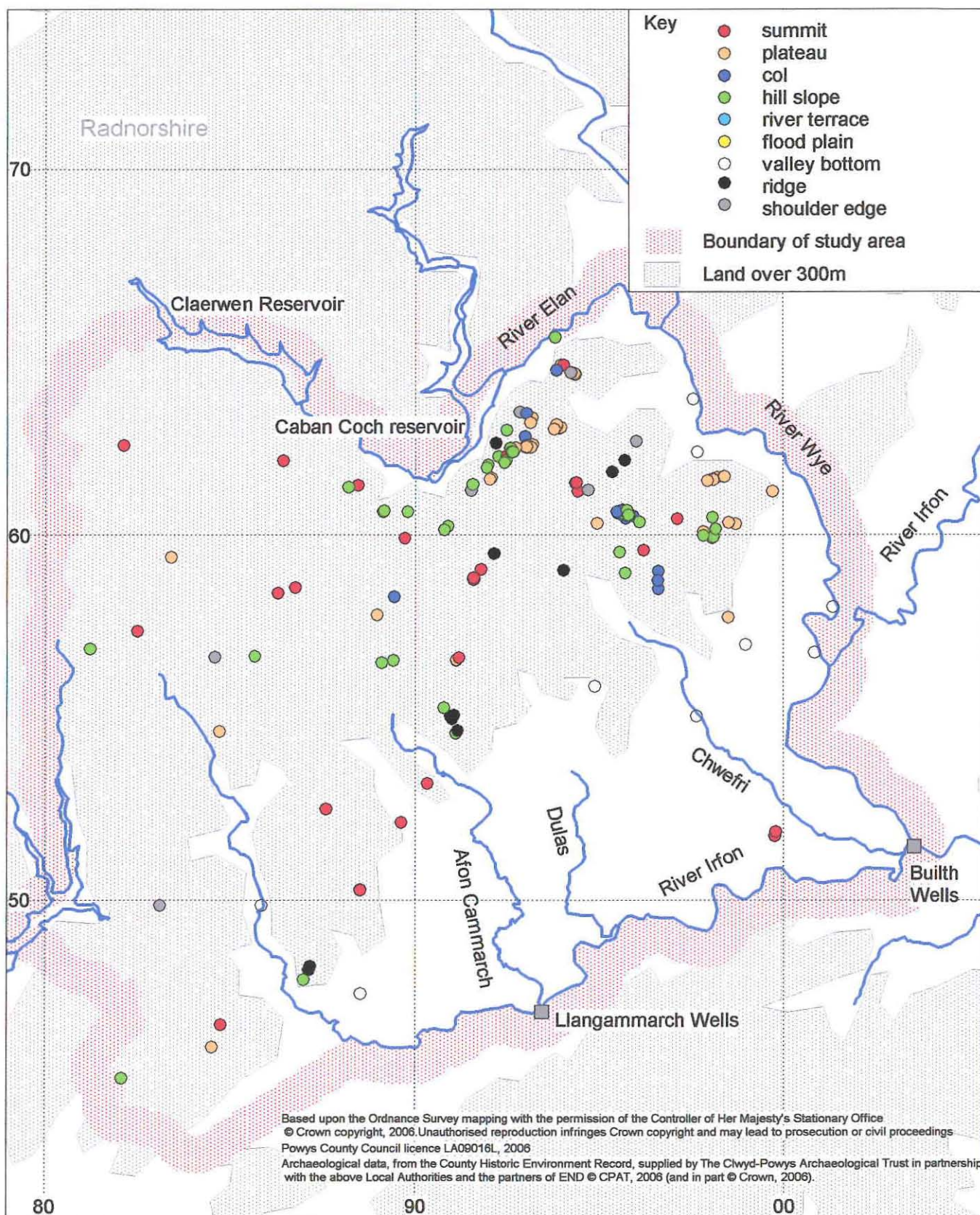


Fig. 3 Monument siting



Monument Survival

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

Table 4: Monument survival

state of preservation	no. sites	%
Intact	20	11
Near intact	35	20
Damaged	107	60
Near destroyed	5	3
Destroyed	1	0.5
Submerged	1	0.5
Unknown	8	5
Total	177	100

- 3.10 Although the majority of sites (60%) have suffered at least some damage, generally as a result of robbing for stone, or antiquarian investigation, it is interesting to note that 31% of sites survive intact or nearly so, and only six sites are considered to have been destroyed or nearly destroyed. Those sites where the condition remains unknown are sites which were not located on recent field visits. In some instances this may be due to the site being poorly located or inaccurately interpreted in the past, while in others it may suggest that no visible trace survives. The latter category could, of course, have preserved sub-surface remains.

Monument Condition and Threats

- 3.11 In terms of the physical condition of those monuments for which an assessment was possible, 132 sites (85%) are in good condition with little or no obvious erosion, 21 sites (13%) are in moderate condition with some active erosion and only three sites 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	4	5
burrowing	-	1	-	1
development	-	-	1	1
extraction	-	-	-	-
forestry	2	5	1	8
natural erosion	-	-	112	112
ploughing	1	-	-	1
robbing	-	-	-	-
stock erosion	-	7	15	22
vehicle	1	1	-	2
visitor erosion			4	4
Total	4	15	137	156

- 3.13 As one might expect in a largely upland area, natural erosion is by far the most common threat, accounting for 72% of cases. Agricultural threats, which may also be taken to include stock erosion, affect

a relatively small number of sites (17%), while 5% lie within forestry. Of those sites where the threat is considered to be high, perhaps the most seriously affected is Saith Maen Stone Row (PRN 878) which lies immediately adjacent to a track used by off-road vehicles. At the time of the field visit in 2005 it was evident that some vehicles had actually driven across the monument which, due to the small size of the stones, is barely visible amongst reeds.

- 3.14 Encouragingly, the majority of sites (88%) are considered to be subject to a low impact threat, with 10% subject to a medium impact threat, and only four sites with a high impact.

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 make up 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 their 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.

Table 6: Monument fragility and vulnerability

Vulnerability	Fragility			
	High	Medium	Low	
High	2	2	-	4
Medium	-	23	-	23
Low	-	2	127	129
Total	2	27	127	156

- 3.16 Of the 156 sites for which an assessment was possible, the majority (81%) are of low fragility, 17% are considered to be of medium fragility and only three sites are highly fragile. In terms of vulnerability, again the majority (83%) are of low vulnerability, 15% are of medium vulnerability and only four are thought to be highly vulnerable. There are, however, two sites which were recorded as being both highly fragile and highly vulnerable: Saith Maen Stone Row (PRN 878), which is under threat from vehicles; and Tower Hill Barrow II (PRN 83005), which is being actively denuded by ploughing. Of the 27 sites with medium fragility, 14 have some form of agricultural threat and eight are within forestry.

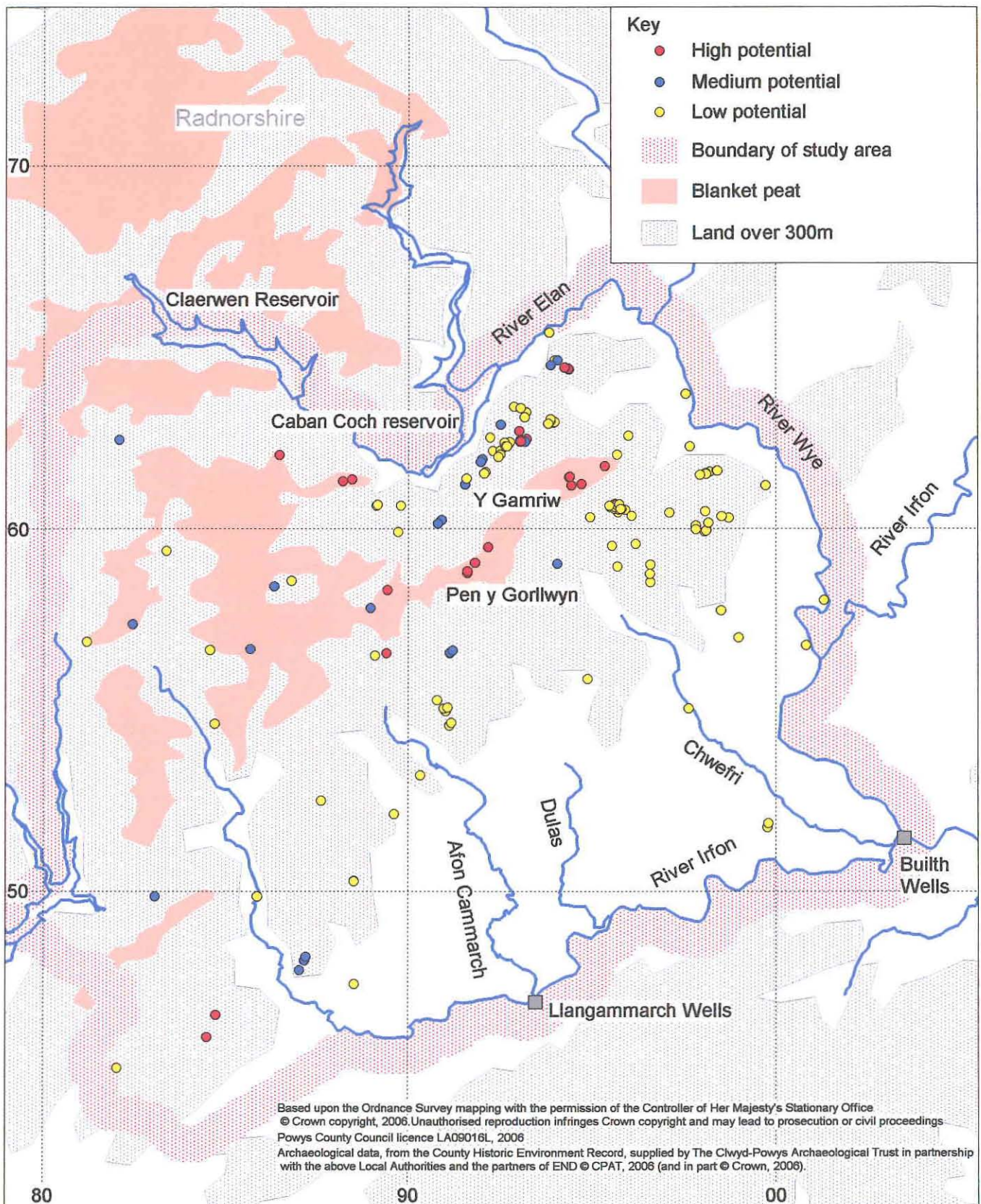
Palaeoenvironmental potential

- 3.17 During the course of field visits the palaeoenvironmental potential was assessed for the area immediately surrounding each monument. This was achieved by identifying areas of potential, such as blanket peats, valley or basin peats, raised bogs, wet flushes, and pools, and recording their proximity to the site, so that a 'high' rating was within 50m, 'medium' within 100m, and 'low' over 100m, or not present. The approximate distance of the deposits, and its direction from the site, was also recorded.
- 3.18 Northern Brecknock has extensive coverage of blanket peat, and consequently, 28 sites were identified with significant localised peat deposits in relatively close proximity, particularly those at Pen y Gorllwyn and Y Gamriw (Fig. 4).

Table 7: Palaeoenvironmental potential

Potential	no. sites	%
High	28	18
Medium	22	14
Low	106	68
Total	156	100

Fig. 4 Palaeoenvironmental potential



4 ROUND BARROWS

- 4.1 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 owing to size (over 30m diameter), or height (over 3m), 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 and typological idiosyncrasies, they have been treated here under the broad title of round barrow as they tend to share a common sepulchro-ritual role.
- 4.2 There are 139 round barrows or possible round barrows of various forms recorded within Northern Brecknock (Fig. 5), of which only 39 are scheduled. There is a notable concentration of sites in the north-east of the area, and in particular along the north-western edge of the plateau, overlooking the Caban Coch Reservoir, including two barrow cemeteries on Gro Hill (PRN 83070) and Cam Gafallt (PRN 85248). An unusually numerous grouping of barrows is also recorded at Carnau Cefn y Ffordd (PRN 12346). A breakdown of round barrows by sub-type (Fig. 8; Table 6) indicates that the majority are recorded as upstanding stone mounds (cairns) with no distinguishing characteristics, although there are a number which have exposed cists, again notably on Gro Hill. The number of ring cairns and platform cairns is also perhaps rather higher than in other areas. 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.

Table 8: Round barrow sub-types

Type	No. of sites
Round barrow	1
Round barrow (cairn)	113
Round barrow (kerb cairn)	2
Round barrow (large)	-
Round barrow (platform cairn)	3
Round barrow (ring cairn)	9
Round barrow (structured cairn)	11
Round barrow (very large)	-
Total	139

- 4.3 Round barrows show a considerable variation in size (Fig. 7; Table 9) with the majority (60%) of sites in the area measuring less than 10m in diameter, 35% between 10 and 20m in diameter and only 3% of sites between 20 and 30m in diameter. The generally small size of the monuments can be seen as a reflection of their upland location, a pattern also noticed in other areas surveyed to date. There are two sites for which diameters are not recorded owing to the sites having been lost or destroyed.

Table 9: Round barrow sizes

Size range	No. of sites	%
<5m	34	24
5-10m	50	36
10-20m	49	35
20-30m	4	3
not recorded	2	1
Total	139	99

- 4.4 The largest cairn in the area is on Carn Wen (PRN 896) measuring c. 23.6m in diameter and up to 0.5m high, and is located on a hill slope overlooking a col. Unsurprisingly, many of the summit cairns are also of an impressive size, including the three summit cairns on Y Gamriw (PRNs 879-881), which measure between 15m and 20m in diameter, and Carn y Geifr Cairn (PRN 897) on the summit of Drum Ddu, which measures 18.5m by 13.8m. Unfortunately, many of the cairns have been disturbed by the construction of shelters, including Gamriw Cairn IV (PRN 879), which has a carefully-built, dry-stone walled building constructed in a large crater excavated into the centre of the cairn. One of the better preserved cairns is Carn Pant Maenllwyd Cairn (PRN 862), which is 18.5m in diameter and up to 1.2m high.
- 4.5 There is generally considered to be a 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. In this area such sitings account for 46% of round barrow locations, although statistics are available only for 132 of the 139 round barrows (Table 10). The majority (52%) are located on areas of upland plateau and hill slopes which occupy much of the area.

Table 10: Round barrow siting

Siting	no. sites	%
col	14	11
hill slope	37	28
plateau	32	24
ridge	15	11
river terrace	-	-
shoulder edge	9	7
summit	23	17
valley bottom	2	2
Total	132	100

- 4.6 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 monuments, but also in relation to an important archaeological resource sealed beneath them.

Fig. 5 Distribution of round barrows

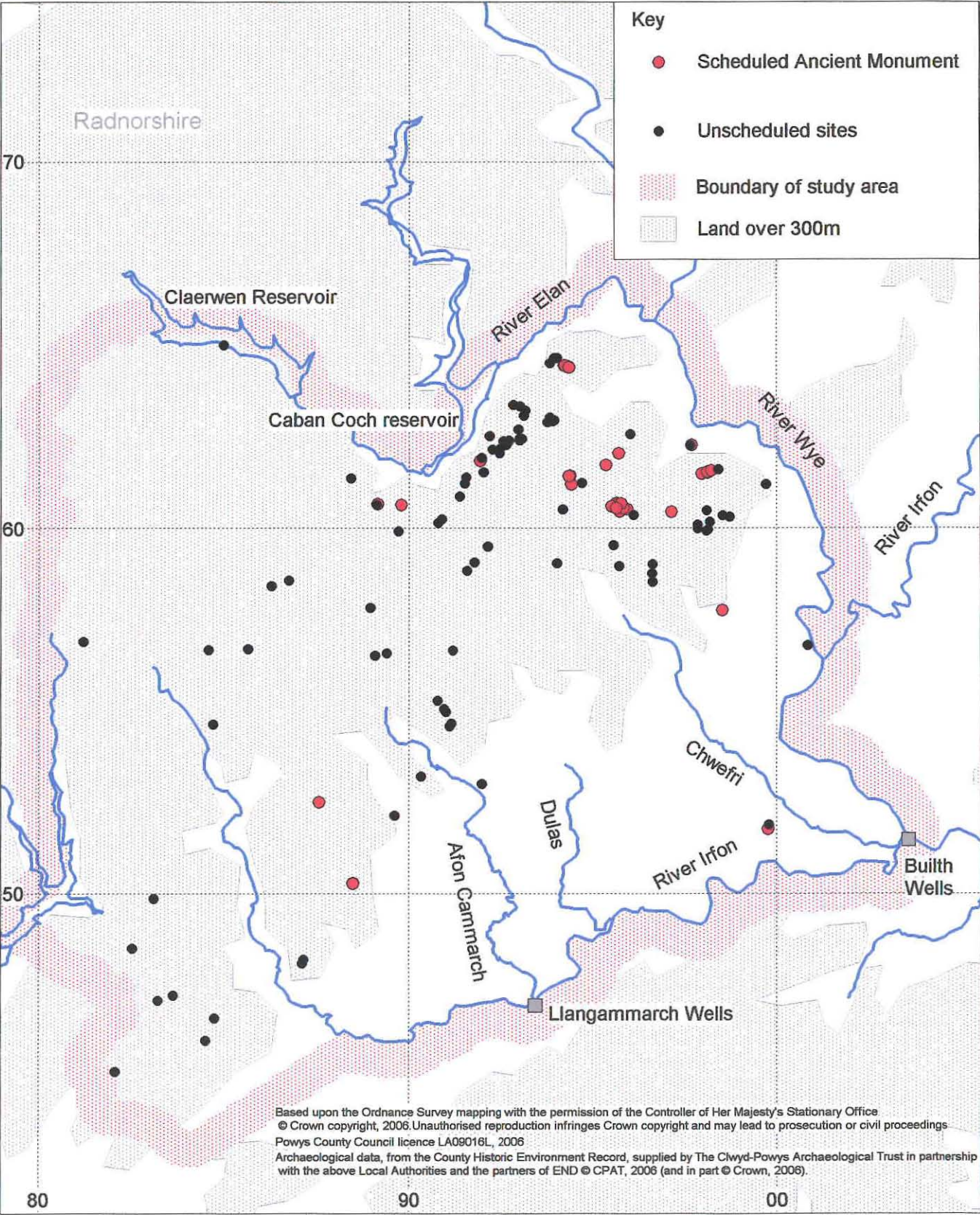


Fig. 6 Distribution of round barrows by type

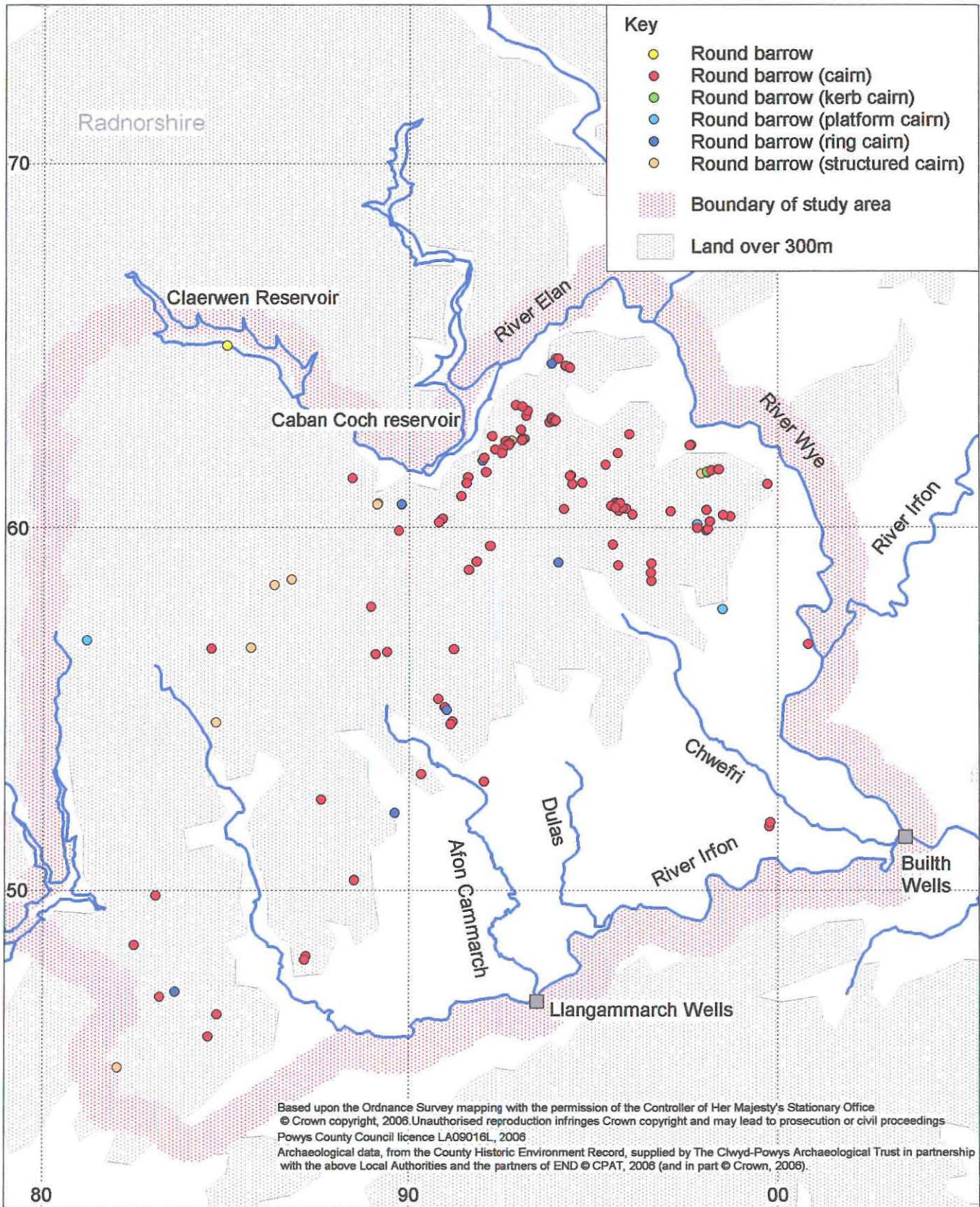
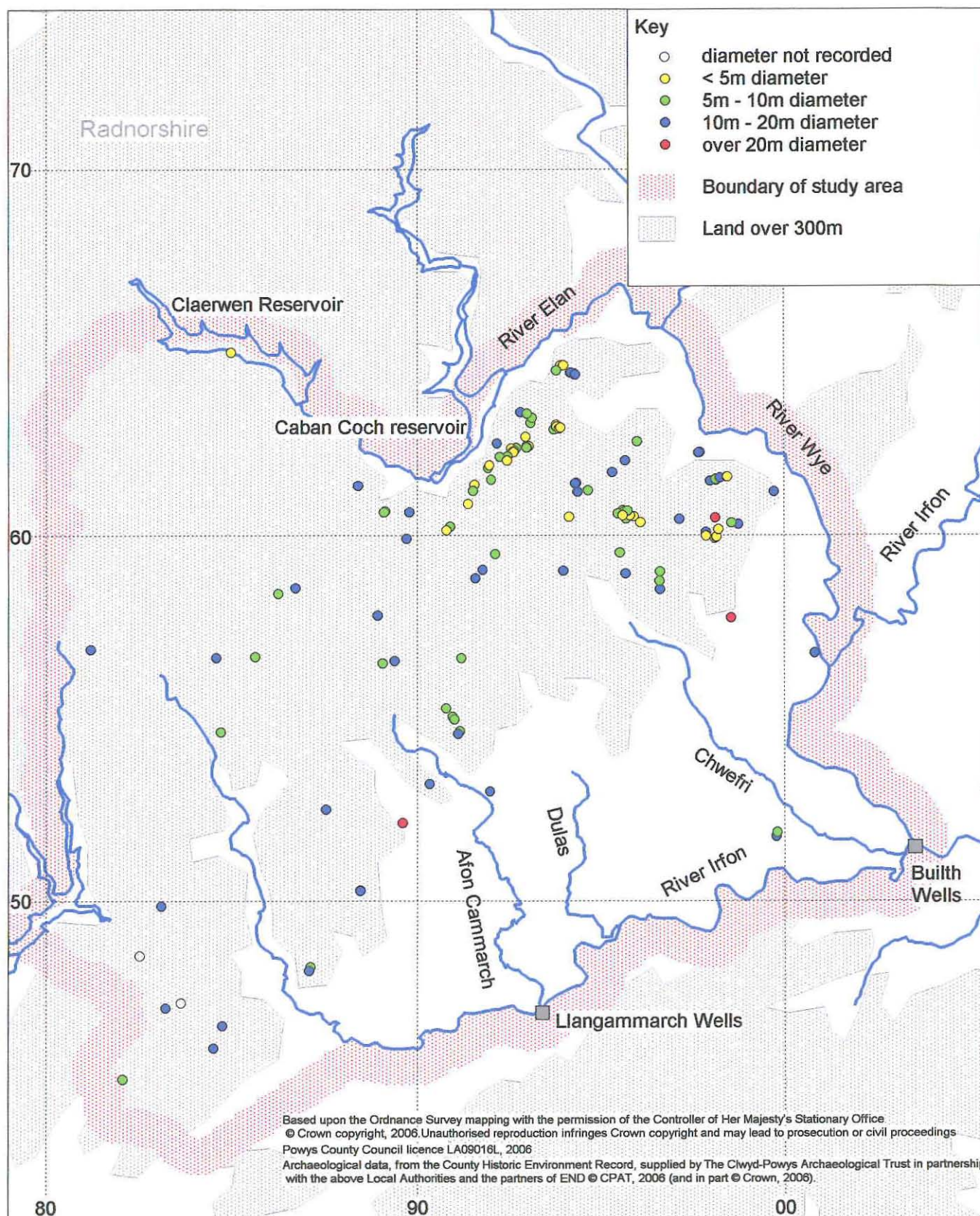


Fig. 7 Distribution of round barrows by size



5 ROUND BARROW CEMETERIES AND CAIRNFIELDS

- 5.1 The current definition for a round barrow cemetery is a group of two or more round barrows or ring-ditches within reasonably close proximity of each other. Presently, only eight such groupings have been identified within the study area, two of which may be described as cairnfields (Fig. 8; Table 10).

Table 10 Round barrow cemeteries within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
12346	Y Gamriw round barrow cemetery	SN944613
12634	Carn Gafallt cairnfield	SN94756479
15930	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd round barrow cemetery	SN957606
85248	Carn Gafallt cairn round barrow cemetery	SN943644
83013	Garn Dwad cairnfield	SN86984783
83069	Banc Ystrad Wen round barrow cemetery	SN97966148
83070	Gro Hill Cairn I round barrow cemetery	SN92506215
83071	Pen y Garn Goch round barrow cemetery	SN88485030

PRN 12346 Y Gamriw round barrow cemetery

Three cairns are situated in the area between and upon the summit ridges of Y Gamrhiw (RCAHMW 1997, 106, RC 169-171).

PRN 879 (RC 169) The more easterly of the northern pair is a boulder cairn, approximately circular but varying from 14.9m to 16.7m in diameter, owing to its ruinous state, and is up to 1.8 m high. A modern shelter has almost completely removed the centre of the cairn to ground level.

PRN 880 (RC 170) Its western neighbour lies 17.4m away, and measures c.16.6m east to west by 18m north to south. The cairn is about 1.3m high, although falling ground on the north and south gives the impression of a greater height. Like the more easterly site, this one is much disturbed, most of its centre being occupied by a large crater containing rough stone shelters.

PRN 881 (RC 171) To the south, on the west end of the main summit ridge of Y Gamrhiw is a large and impressive cairn c. 15.5m in diameter and up to 1.5m high on the west side, although the falling ground on the north side makes the cairn appear higher. The centre is completely wrecked and now contains a carefully-built upstanding dry-stone building of recent date. On the south side a considerable amount of stone has been placed against the rock outcrop.

PRN 12634 Carn Gafallt cairnfield

On a level plateau to the north and north-east of a group of clearance features and surrounding a bog and pool are nine small cairns. Examination suggests that seven of these may potentially be funerary rather than clearance cairns, and they range in size between 3m and 5.8m in diameter. These features occupy a slight col about 600m north-north-east of four round barrows which form a distinct cemetery grouping (PRN 85284).

PRN 15930 Carnau Cefn y Ffordd round barrow cemetery

On the east side of the col is a group of cairns occupying an area measuring 450m east to west by 250m north to south. The group includes a possible ring cairn, four large cairns, two with small satellite cairns, and six smaller cairns which, although not necessarily definitely funerary in nature, have been included because of their proximity to the more obvious sites (RCAHMW 1997, 108). There is also a possible standing stone (PRN 5902) on the western edge of the group and the Saith Maen stone row (PRN 878) lies 750m to the south-west.

PRN 889 (RC 177) A well-preserved cairn measuring c. 9m north-east to south-west by 8m north-west to

south-east and up to 0.5m high. The cairn is composed of boulders which are largely exposed, but with partial turf cover around the perimeter.

PRN 890 (RC 182) An unusual site, its appearance most resembling a ring cairn with a partial ring bank c. 10.9m in diameter, 0.5m high and 2.6m to 3m in width. The north-east side has no obvious bank, although it is obscured by reeds in which there are several large boulders visible.

PRN 891 (RC 183) A large cairn measuring 19.8m in diameter and 0.7m high which has a small oval shelter built on its north-east side, with other hollows elsewhere, notably near the centre where there is also a small marker cairn. The cairn is composed of loose boulders and the perimeter is partly turf-covered. On the east side is a small satellite cairn (PRN 16521), measuring c. 4m in diameter and 0.3m high.

PRN 892 (RC 179) A large cairn c. 17.5m in diameter and up to 1m high, which has been disturbed by the construction of a number of shelters, notably one small deep circular shelter to the north-west of the centre, and a curving wall built into the north side, which along with a spread of rubble gives the impression of a small rectangular hut. This partly overlies an adjacent feature, PRN 5905, which may be a satellite cairn measuring up to 8m across and extending 6m from the main cairn, but has been disturbed by the construction of later shelters.

PRN 5485 A possible cairn c. 5.2m in diameter and 0.3m high, composed of largely turf-covered stone.

PRN 5486 A small oval cairn measuring c. 3m by 2.6m and up to 0.3m high.

PRN 5900 (RC 178) A small cairn measuring c. 5.2m in diameter and 0.3m high which is slightly irregular in shape and may possibly be a clearance cairn.

PRN 5903 (RC 181) A small cairn c. 4.2m in diameter and 0.2m high composed of small boulders, partly turf-covered.

PRN 5904 (RC 184) A cairn measuring c. 7.8m in diameter and 0.3m high composed of largely turf-covered boulders. On the south-east side there is an arc of tumbled stones, associated with a former sheep shelter.

PRN 16523 A low cairn measuring c. 5.8m from north-west to south-east by 7.5m north-east to south-west, and up to 0.3m high.

PRN 87067 A small cairn c. 3.6m in diameter and 0.2m high, largely turf-covered but with some stone visible around the perimeter.

PRN 85248 Carn Gafallt round barrow cemetery

A complex of five large, well-preserved and prominent round cairns extend for 160m along the southern edge of the plateau of Carn Gafallt. In her translation of the *Mabinogion*, Lady Charlotte Guest identified this site as the Carn Cabal mentioned in the 9th-century *Historia Britonum* where King Arthur's dog's footprint was impressed in a stone lying on a stone heap (RCAHMW 1997, 106).

At the western end of the group are two cairns which are now conjoined. The westernmost cairn (PRN 875; RC 172) consists of a mound of heaped stones, measuring 10.8m north to south by 8.8m east to west with a maximum height of 1.8m. Some disturbance is evident in the form of small hollows, especially on the south-eastern side. The centre is very slightly hollowed or levelled. The easternmost (PRN 85249; RC 173) is a near circular, stone-built cairn measuring c. 11.4m in diameter. Larger boulders, some of which are slab-like, are visible in the construction, particularly on the north side. There is disturbance evident in the form of a crater c.2m wide x 0.6m deep just west of the centre of the cairn.

The central cairn of the group (PRN 876; RC 174) is a large, oval cairn, measuring 13.2m north to south by 14.8m east to west and 1.7m high. The central area of the cairn has been extensively disturbed.

At the eastern end are two further cairns which are now conjoined. The western-most (PRN 877; RC 175) is oval, measuring 12.3 by 10.5m and 1.8m high. The eastern-most cairn (PRN 85250; RC 176) is also oval, measuring 10.5m by 8.8m and 1.7m high.

PRN 83013 Garn Dwad cairnfield

On the western edge of the shoulder of the southern part of the ridge Garn Dwad lie at least eight small round barrows. The barrows lie just above the steeply sloping ground and command spectacular views westwards. They are all generally circular, but vary slightly in size, and are constructed of piled stone, now predominantly turfed over. A former field boundary bank running north-west to south-east runs between the cairns implying a possible clearance function, but aspects of form, location and context suggest funerary is more probable. Individual descriptions are given below.

To the north of the field bank:

- A: Turf-covered circular mound with some stone protruding, measuring 3.3m north to south by 3.3m east to west and up to 0.35m high.
- B: 9m north-east of A is a larger, near circular, turf-covered mound measuring 4.1m north to south by 3.9m east to west and up to 0.5m high.
- C: 7m north-west of B is an oval, turf-covered mound measuring 4.0m north to south by 3.0m east to west and up to 0.4m high.
- D: 2m south-west of C is a circular turf-covered mound measuring 2.5m in diameter and 0.25m high.
- E: 4m east of C is a circular turf-covered mound measuring 2.5m in diameter and 0.25m high.

To the south of the field bank at SN86974779 are three further cairns:

- F: A circular turf-covered mound measuring 3m diameter and 0.5m high with a stony central area, slightly hollowed as if disturbed
- G: 7m south-east of F is a circular turf-covered mound 3m in diameter and 0.5m high with a stony central area.
- H: 10m south-west of F is a small circular turf-covered mound, measuring 2m in diameter and 0.4m high.

PRN 83068 Banc Ystrad Wen round barrow cemetery

On the western end of the hill known as Trembyd, on the north side of Banc Ystrad Wen, are six cairns. All lie on the crest-line of the ridge, looking over a sharp fall to the north (RCAHMW 1997, 109):

PRN 1653 (RC 190) A well-preserved cairn c. 13.3m in diameter and 0.75m high on its south side, but 1.1m high on the north-west side, due to the slope. The cairn lies close to the north-west edge the plateau and is composed of rubble which is consolidated with turf around the perimeter. There is a small area of disturbance, c. 1m across, off-centre to the north-west. There is some evidence of a kerb of slightly larger stones, which is particularly evident on the west side.

PRN 1654 (RC 191) A small cairn c. 4.8 to 5m in diameter and 0.4m high, situated in a position overlooking the col to the west. The cairn is mostly turf and bilberry-covered, but several boulders are visible.

PRN 1655 (RC 192) A small kerb cairn c. 5.2m in diameter and 0.4m high, composed of at least seven scattered boulders which form a rough circle with two boulders and other smaller stones within. There is no obvious disturbance to the cairn, although its appearance suggests that some cairn material has been lost.

PRN 1656 (RC 193) A cairn situated on a shelf on the north side of Trembyd, measuring 10.5m in diameter and 0.6m high. It is composed of small stone rubble and partly covered with bilberry. The centre has been disturbed with the construction of a shelter which has walling up to 0.6m high, but it appears that only the surface of the cairn has been disturbed.

PRN 87085 A low cairn c. 6.2m diameter and 0.3m high, sited on the south side of the summit with views to the south. The cairn is composed of angular stone, is largely covered with bilberry and has an uneven

surface, although it is not obviously disturbed.

PRN 87086 A small, low cairn c. 3.7m diameter and 0.3m high, sited on the south side of the summit. The cairn is composed of small angular stone, and is mostly covered with bilberry with a patch of gorse on the west side.

PRN 83070 Gro Hill Cairn I round barrow cemetery

On the summit and slopes of Gro Hill there is a group of eight cairns ranging in size from 3.8m to 10.5m in diameter, several of which have exposed cists.

PRN 5495 A small cairn on the summit of Gro Hill comprises a low-lying ring of stone constructed around a natural outcrop of small angular rocks. The cairn measures 6m north to south, 6.6m east to west and up to 0.45m high. At the centre is a pile of stones measuring 2.5m by 1.8m and 0.45m high.

PRN 5496 On the level crest of a spur on the north side of Gro Hill there is a stone cairn, partially turf-covered, measuring 10.5m in diameter and up to 0.6m high. The centre has been disturbed by the construction of a small shelter. Two metres to the south-east is a small turf-covered cairn, measuring 4.5m by 3.8m and standing to a height of 0.2m, which may be a satellite cairn.

PRN 87087 The cairn is located at the base of the west-facing slope of Gro Hill and is well-constructed, with no signs of disturbance. The cairn measures 7.2m in diameter and is fairly low-lying on the eastern side, but increases in height to 0.75m on the west, where there is evidence of possible kerbing.

PRN 87088 A small cairn measuring c. 4m north to south, 3m east to west, and up to 0.35m high, is located on upper northern slopes of Gro Hill. The stone construction is partly turf-covered with a possible cist on the east side measuring c. 1.0 by 0.75m.

PRN 87089 A circular stone cairn measuring 7.7m diameter and 0.5m high, is located on a slight spur overlooking the Nant-y-Gro stream. The interior is irregular with a hollow 2m in diameter slightly off-centre to the south-east. An obvious cist is visible near the northern edge of the cairn, aligned north to south, but there is no sign of a capstone.

PRN 87090 A small partially turf-covered cairn measuring c. 5m diam and 0.3m high with a central cist aligned east to west, measuring 0.9m by 0.4m and 0.3m deep. A single long slab forms the north side with two stones on the south side, a slab at the east end, and the west end defined by a protruding boulder with a flat top. The displaced capstone lies at the east-north-east edge of the cairn, measuring 1.3 by 0.8m.

PRN 87091 A low cairn measuring 6.7m in diameter and 0.4m high with a central cist aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.9 by 0.5m and 0.3m deep. The north-east and south-west sides of the cist are formed by large stones with smaller stones at the ends.

PRN 87092 A small cairn on the upper north slope of Gro Hill measuring 3.8m in diameter and 0.4m high, with a central stone 0.8m long and 0.3m wide, aligned north to south, which may be part of a cist.

PRN 83071 Pen y Garn Goch round barrow cemetery

To the west of Carcwm at Pen y Garn Goch are three conjoined cairns forming one long boulder cairn in a clearing within the forestry plantation (PRNs 811-813). The site was at one time considered by Grimes to have been a chambered cairn of the Severn-Cotswold Group, a view with which Savory originally concurred. However, Daniel later pointed out that the site showed no evidence of a chamber, and having re-visited the site in 1960, Grimes altered his opinion, suggesting that what might otherwise have been the only mountain-top long-cairn in the county, was instead three small cairns (RCAHMW 1997, 85-6).

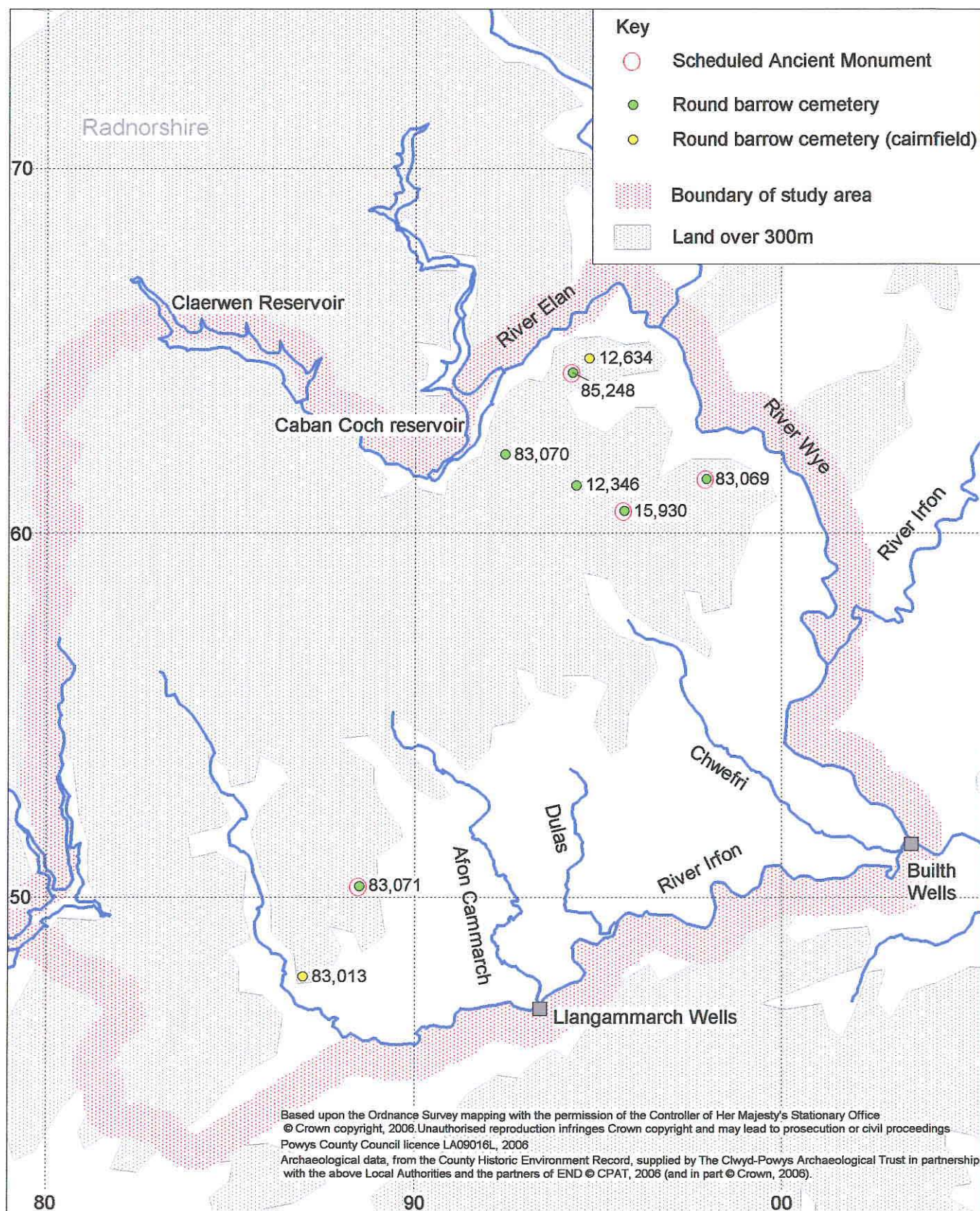
PRN 811 (RC 62) The northernmost cairn consists of an oval mound of heaped stone, measuring 20m north to south by 17m east to west and 1.8m high, linked to the south to PRN 812 by a level, raised area. The central area of the mound is occupied by a shelter formed by circular walls 0.8m high constructed

with stone quarried from the centre of the cairn. Very recent disturbance is evident in the form of digging in the centre of this shelter. A small, modern cairn, 0.6m high, has been constructed just east of the centre and other shallow areas of quarrying are evident across the mound.

PRN 812 The central cairn consists of an oval mound of heaped stone, measuring 16.8m east to west by 8.5m north to south and 1.5m high, and linked to the north and south by level, raised areas to PRN 811 and PRN 813 respectively. The summit of the cairn is occupied by a later cairn, measuring 1.3m high, with quarried areas or shelters evident, especially on the south-east.

PRN 813 The southernmost cairn consists of an oval mound of heaped stone, measuring 15m east to west by 12.5m north to south and 1.5m high, and linked to PRN 812 to the north by a level, raised area. The summit of the cairn is occupied by a crescent-shaped wall 0.6m high, which forms a shelter, with quarrying of cairn material for the shelter being most evident on the south side of the cairn.

Fig. 8 Distribution of round barrow cemeteries and cairnfields



8 STANDING STONES

- 8.1 There are 26 standing stones or possible standing stones within the study area, of which eight are scheduled (Fig. 9; Table 11).

Table 11: Standing stones within the study area

PRN	Name	NGR
729	Cambrian Factory Stone	SN88504745
883	Llanwrthwl Church (St Gwrthwl) Stone	SN97576372
2229	Hen Clawdd Stones	SN91075506
3004	Capel Rhos Standing Stone	SN94865585
3006	Dol y Felin Stone	SN9766155046
3010	Ty Mawr Stone	SN9900957001
3030	Cwm Irfon Standing Stone	SN8583549854
3031	Llanwrtyd Parish Standing Stones	SN8746
3362	Pen Maen Wern Stone	SN86426203
3363	Waun Lydan Stone	SN8816461306
3436	Esgair Cloddiaid Stone	SN82475737
3438	Drum Nant y Gorlan Stone	SN83405939
3447	Nant y Cerdin Stone	SN87405050
3454	Lan Fawr Stone	SN888547
4093	Pen-y-bont Standing Stone	SO01335803
4327	Carreg Wen Fawr Stones	SN82086245
4341	Darren Standing Stone I	SN9112456571
4342	Darren Standing Stone II	SN91135658
4368	Pen y Gorllwyn Stone	SN91605878
5902	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Stone II	SN95466063
13524	Crugiau Bach Standing Stone	SN93186247
16543	Garn Lwyd Standing Stone	SN92086156
43778	Cwm yr Esgob Standing Stone	SN93796540
87068	Hafen Standing Stones	SN96195958
87095	Nant y Gro Standing Stone	SN92506287
87096	Gro Hill Standing Stone	SN92446198

PRN 729 Cambrian Factory Stone

On the south side of the main Builth to Llandovery road at Llanwrtyd there is a large rectangular monolith aligned north-east to south-west and leaning slightly to the west. It measures 0.96m by 0.76m at the base and stands 2.41m high with a rounded head. Two or three round hollows in the face of the stone are probably of natural origin. It is difficult to ascertain how much of the stone thrown around the base was for packing, and how much derives from field clearance, but nevertheless there appears to be a slight circular basal mound about 5.5m in diameter (RCAHMW 1997, 167-8, SS 7; CPAT 2005).

PRN 883 Llanwrthwl Church (St Gwrthwl) Stone

Beside the south door of Llanwrthwl Church is a large upright boulder 1.83m high, 1.27m long and 1.16m wide at the base. There is a dished area on top, which faces west and probably gave rise to the suggestion that the stone had been broken, but the edges are rounded and it was probably in this condition when erected. The nature of the boulder and its location suggest that it may not be prehistoric in origin (RCAHMW 1997, 171, SS 22; CPAT 2005).

PRN 2229 Hen Clawdd Stones

A recumbent slab 2.5m long by 0.9m wide is aligned north to south and may have been set on its southern end. It is now surrounded by a patch of stones. It is uncertain, however, whether the stone was formerly upright (CPAT 2005).

PRN 3004 Capel Rhos Standing Stone

A large volcanic monolith stands about 1.83m high and measures 1.35m by 0.61m at the base. To the west lie the tips of two further pieces of the stone, detached at some time in antiquity and now lying beneath the grass. The original stone would have stood about 2.8-3.0m high overall. Some sources have suggested that the two fragments may not have been part of the stone, but suggest a stone row or circle (RCAHMW 1997, 171, SS 19; Cadw 1989).

PRN 3006 Dol y Felin Stone

The stone is sited on a level terrace just above and on the western side of the Afon Chwerfri. The stone stands 2.25m high and is aligned approximately north to south, leaning slightly to the west and tapering to a blunt point. Packing and clearance stones surround the base of the stone. This traditionally marks the site of St Afan's murder in the 6th century and according to one source there was formerly an incised cross in a circle on one face (RCAHMW 1997, 171, SS 20; CPAT 2005).

PRN 3010 Ty Mawr Stone

(SS 21) At Tre-felin there is an upright conglomerate or breccia stone measuring 1.5m by 1m at the base and 2m high, located along a former field boundary. A second, smaller stone lies beside it to the south-west (RCAHMW 1997, 171, SS 21; CPAT 2005).

PRN 3030 Cwm Irfon Standing Stone

In Cwm Irfon there is a large erect stone incorporated into a hedgebank. The stone is aligned north-west to south-east and measures 1.2m by 1m across at the base, standing to 1.35m above the top of the bank, although its total height above field level is 2.0-2.1m. It is possible that this is the 'large rude stone by Nant y Walch' referred to by Edward Lhuyd in the late 17th century and may also have been referred to by a further, 18th-century source, the traveller John Strange, who recorded 'two very large stones' in the vale of Ithon (possibly the Irfon) (RCAHMW 1997, 167, SS 6; CPAT 2005).

PRN3031 Llanwrtyd Parish Standing Stones

Four or more standing stones were recorded by an anonymous source in 1854, all prostrate, in different parts of Llanwrtyd parish. It is uncertain where the stones were or whether they refer to other stones recorded in the HER.

PRN3362 Pen Maen Wern Stone

On the summit of Pen Maen Wern is a large quartz standing stone aligned east to west and measuring 1.6m high, 1.4m long and 0.8m thick at the base. It leans slightly to the south and sheep have exposed packing stones around the base.

PRN 3363 Waun Lydan Stone

Situated on a local summit on the northern part of Waun Lydan, is an erect stone 1.5m high, 1.1m wide and 0.8m thick, aligned north to south. It is of quartz-veined rock with sandstone packing stones visible around the base in an area of stock erosion (RCAHMW 1997, 169, SS 11; CPAT 2005).

PRN 3436 Esgair Cloddiaid Stone

The site consists of the base of an end-set stone, aligned approximately east to west, and located 5m to the north-east of an OS triangulation pillar within a forestry plantation which has recently been cleared. The upper part of the stone has broken off and lies next to the base on its north-east side, suggesting that the original height may have been approximately 2.4m. The base measures 1.5m east to west by 0.6m and is 1.5m high, while the detached part measures 2.8m by 1.6m and is 0.6m thick (CPAT 2005).

PRN 3438 Drum Nant y Gorlan Stone

On Drum Nant y Gorlan there is a fallen monolith of white quartz, roughly rectangular in section and measuring 0.8m by 0.8m and 2.7m in length. It appears to have fallen to the south-west and its base on the east remains partly buried. It tops a ridge on a projecting moorland spur (RCAHMW 1997, 168-9, SS 8; CPAT 2005).

PRN 3447 Nant y Cerdin Stone

The HER records two standing stones near Nant y Cerdin, in an area which is now afforested.

PRN 3454 Lan Fawr Stone

A standing stone is marked on the OS one-inch First Edition map of 1835 on Lan Fawr. The area has since been afforested and the condition of the stone is not known (RCAHMW 1997, 178, LSS 1).

PRN 4093 Pen-y-bont Standing Stone

On farmland south of Pen-y-bont, near Newbridge, there is a fine-grained hard, grey stone 1.75m high, and measuring 1.2m east to west by 0.75m. Packing stones are visible around the base (RCAHMW 1997, 168-9, SS 26; CPAT 2005).

PRN 4327 Carreg Wen Fawr Stones

A recumbent and partly buried block of quartz crowning the summit of a hill measures 1.4m long, 1.14m wide and 0.5m thick, having probably fallen to the north. Two small quartz slabs, partly buried under the north end may be packing stones or broken pieces from the main stone. Only 1m to the east is another recumbent quartz pillar 1.37m long by 0.55m wide and 0.25m thick, probably also fallen, so that there may originally have been two uprights (RCAHMW 1997, 169, SS 9).

PRN 4341 Darren Standing Stone I

Two erect stones are spaced 9.5m apart on the top of a moorland ridge. The south-westerly stone is a block of sandstone 0.3m long, 0.22m wide and 0.55m high, standing in a slight hollow caused by sheep scour, within which small packing stones are visible. The two stones are in a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, but probably should not be regarded as a prehistoric pair. Although both are of similar height, one is block-like, and the other slab-like, and not oriented with the alignment of the 2 stones (CPAT 2005).

PRN 4342 Darren Standing Stone II

Two standing stones are situated upon the top of a moorland ridge at the side of a track 30m north of a cairn. The stones are 8m apart. The north stone stands 0.6m high x 0.5m wide x 0.1m thick and has a rounded top. The west one is 0.6m high by 0.3m square. Both stones have packing stones around the base (OS 1977).

The north-easterly and upper of two possible small standing stones, spaced 9.5m apart (the other stone is PRN 4341), situated one below the other on a ridge. This stone is an erect slab of sandstone, 0.6m high by 0.6m wide by 0.12m thick. The stone is packed around its base with smaller stones. There is a slight hollow on the south-west side of the stone, c. 0.7m diameter and 0.15m deep (probably caused by sheep scour). The two stones should probably not be regarded as a prehistoric pair since this stone, itself, is aligned east-west, rather than being oriented on the north-north-east to south-south-west alignment formed by the two stones, and although both stones are of similar height, one is block-like, and the other slab-like (CPAT 2005).

PRN 4368 Pen y Gorllwyn Stone

On Pen y Gorllwyn, 51m south-south-west of a cairn (PRN 3001), is a recumbent monolith with a blunted end, of rectangular section 0.9m by 0.75m and 3.5m long. It has fallen to the west and has a basal hollow with packing stones on the east end where packing stones are visible (RCAHMW 1997, 171, SS 18; CPAT 2005).

PRN 5902 Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Stone II

A small, well-set upright stone, 0.7m high, 0.63m long and up to 0.25m thick. The stone is aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and is unusual in being curved on its west-south-west side, and irregular but straighter on the other side. It stands in a slight hollow where packing stones are visible (CPAT 2005).

PRN 13524 Crugiau Bach Standing Stone

Situated around 40m north-north-east of the stones circle at Crugiau Bach (PRN 13522) is a small erect stone which leans to the north. The stone is roughly triangular in section, 0.4m wide and 0.8m high, lying in a shallow depression within which several small stones are visible (CPAT 2005).

PRN 16543 Garn Llwyd Standing Stone

Located on a gentle north-facing slope below the summit of Garn Llwyd is a small erect stone 0.4m high lying amongst a sub-circular group of stones which appear to be natural (CPAT2005).

PRN 43778 Cwm yr Esgob Standing Stone

A standing stone aligned north-west to south-east, measures 1.2m by 0.5m and 1.2m high, leaning to the south-east (CPAT 2005).

PRN 87068 Hafen Standing Stones

There are two erect stones c. 17m apart, aligned north-east to south-west along the crest on the south-west side of an unnamed summit. The north-eastern stone is 0.77m long, 0.97m high and 0.3m thick, and now leans to the south-east. The south-west stone is 0.72m long, 0.97m high and 0.3m thick, and now leaning to the north-west (CPAT 2005).

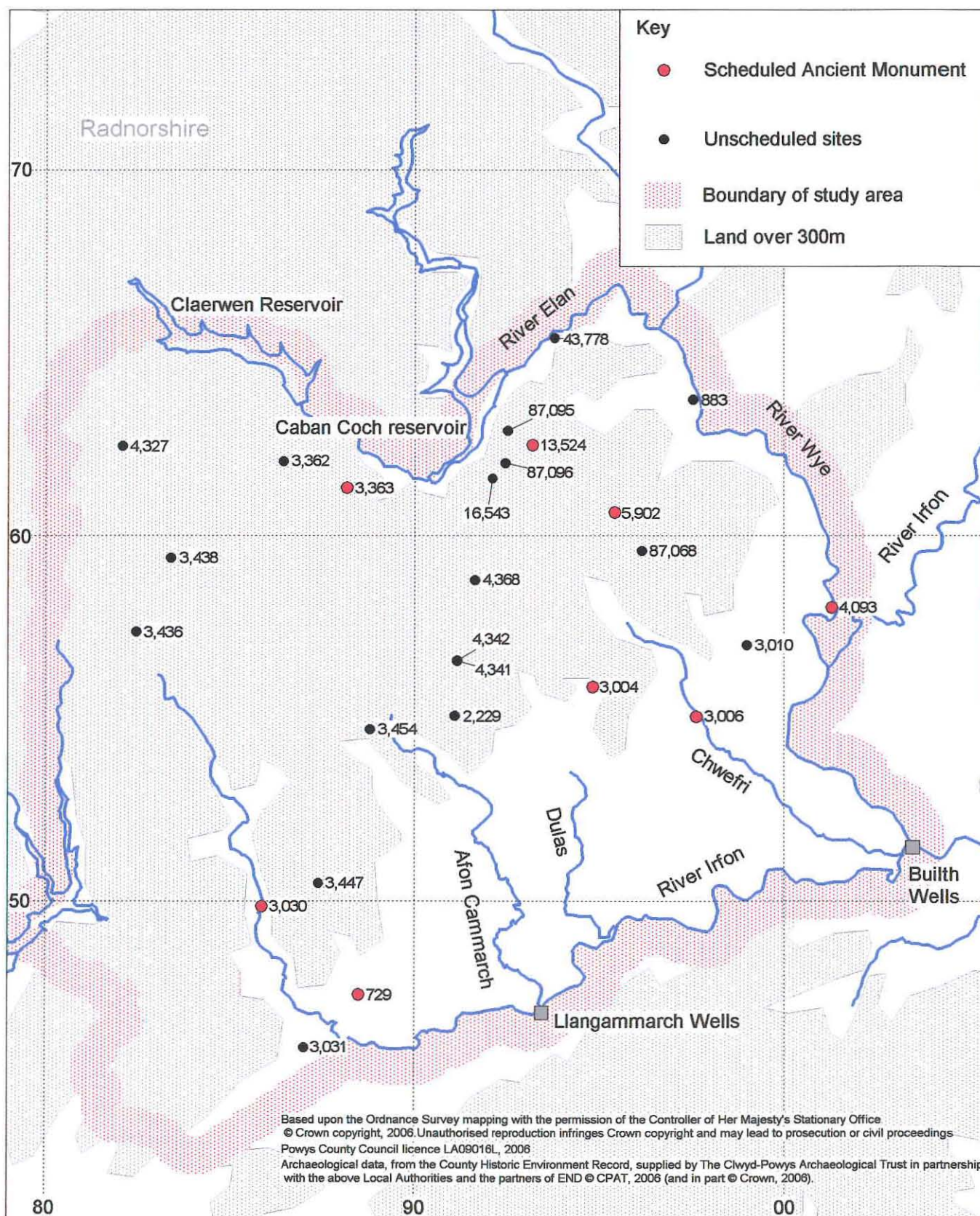
PRN 87095 Nant y Gro Standing Stone

Located south-east of Nant y Gro stream, on a gentle north-west facing slope, is a probable standing stone surrounded at the base by a number of smaller packing stones. The stone, which lies in an area of dense bracken, measures 1m long by 0.5m wide and 0.7m high, and leans to the south-east (CPAT 2005).

PRN 87096 Gro Hill Standing Stone

On the south-western side of Gro Hill is a small erect stone, 0.46m high, 0.4m long and 0.28m thick (CPAT 2005).

Fig. 9 Distribution of standing stones



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9 STONE CIRCLES

- 9.1 There is one confirmed stone circle within the study area, together with two possible circles (Fig. 10; Table 12).

Table 12: Stone circles within study area

PRN	Name	NGR
4078	Llanwrtyd stone circle	SN8647
4175	Bwlch y Ddau Faen stones	SN89415831
13522	Crugiau Bach stone circle	SN93156240

PRN 4078 Llanwrtyd stone circle

A stone circle in a fair state of preservation was reported 'beyond the church of Llanwrtyd' prior to 1922, but in spite of extensive local inquiries this has not been re-located. It is possible that afforestation now covers the place where the Reverend Owen saw this feature (RCAHMW 1997, 161, RSC 3).

PRN 4175 Bwlch y Ddau Faen stones

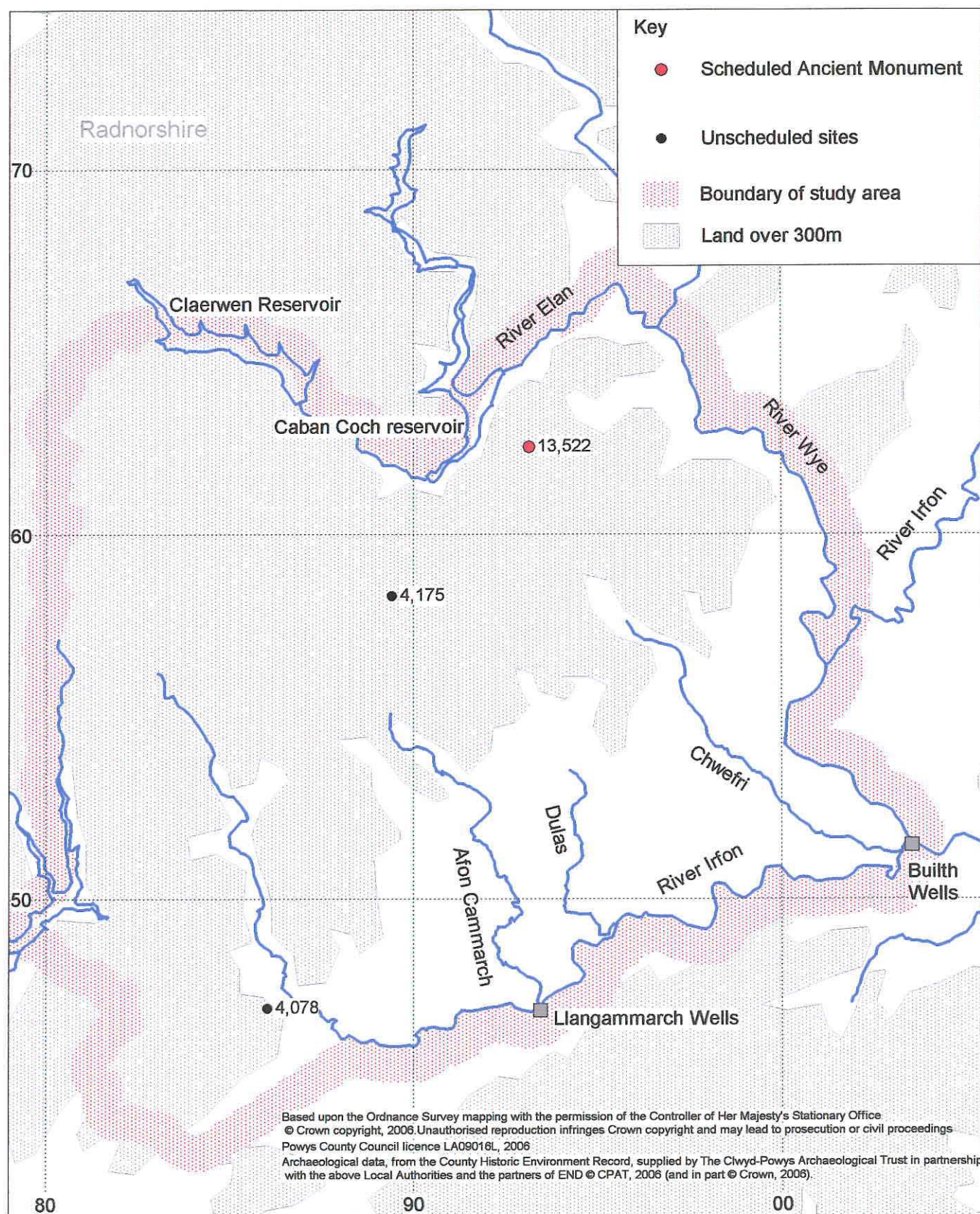
The site of a possible stone circle comprises four upright stones located on the gentle south-west facing slope of a boggy col. The stones appear to form the northern part of a circle roughly 29m in diameter, although one of the stones does not lie on the projected circumference. At least six further stones are recumbent and partially covered in vegetation so that it not possible to determine whether they were formerly upright. The largest stone lies on the north-north-east and measures 1m wide by 0.18m thick and 0.9m high. Those to its west are smaller, being 0.43 m, 0.6m and 0.4m in height respectively from east to west (RCAHMW 1997, 161, RSC 4; CPAT 2005).

PRN 13522 Crugiau Bach stone circle

The circle measures c. 22m in diameter and is composed of 21 visible stones, with a further two now covered by turf. All of the stones are small, averaging 0.5m by 0.3m and up to 0.3m high, and are set at intervals of 2-3m. Surrounding and incorporating the stones are signs of a slight earth bank 2-2.5m wide and rising no higher than 0.2m above the surrounding ground surface. There is a recumbent stone at the centre of the circle, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, and measuring 1.2m long by 0.5m wide.

The circle lies in an area which contains a number of other, possibly related monuments, including a number of small cairns and a possible hut circle (CPAT 2005).

Fig. 10 Distribution of stone circles



9 STONE ROWS

- 9.1 There is only one recorded stone row within the study area, which is scheduled (Fig. 11; Table 13).

Table 13: Stone rows within study area

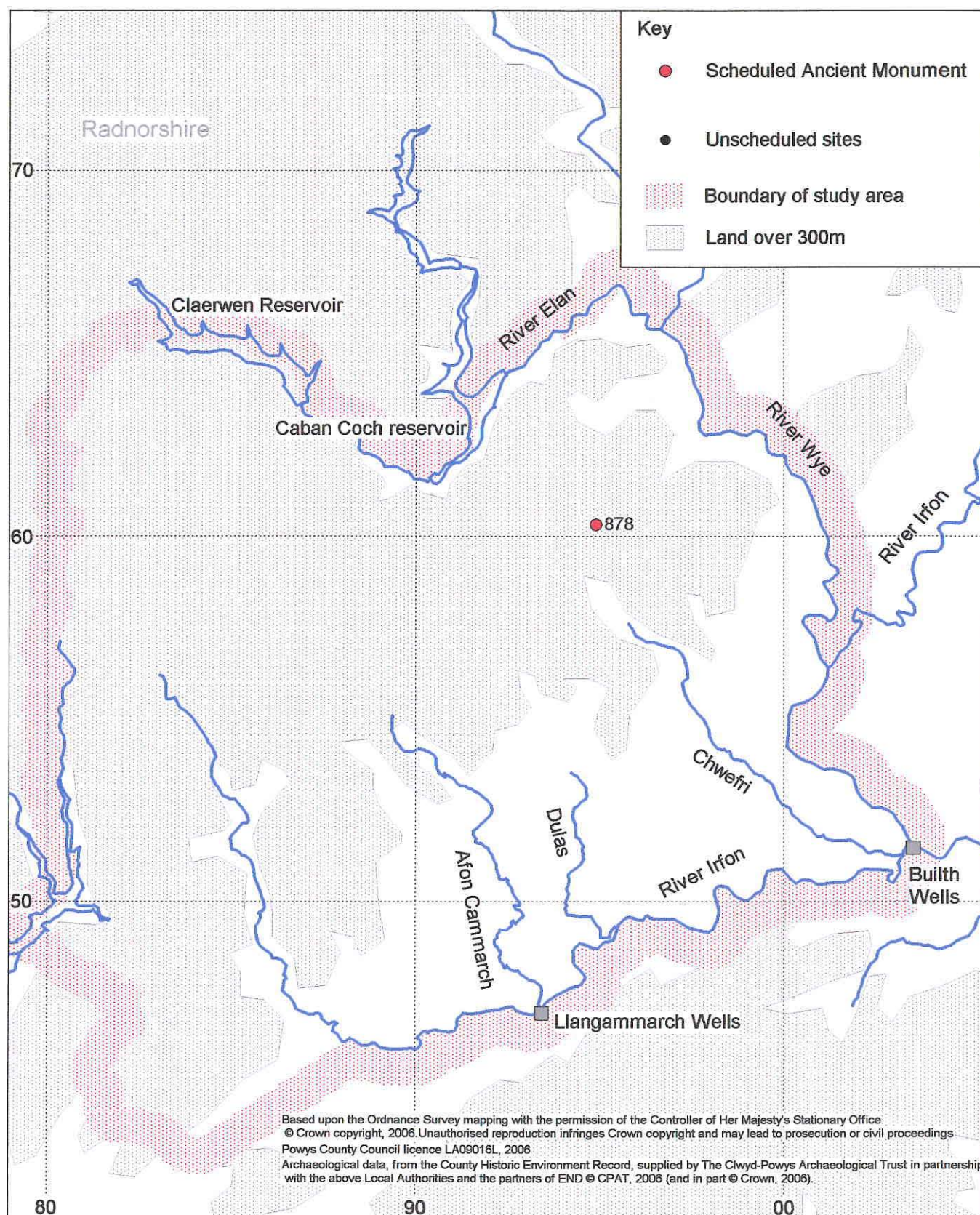
PRN	Name	NGR
878	Saith Maen Stone Row	SN9493260314

PRN 878 Saith Maen Stone Row

The Saith Maen stone row comprises seven, or possibly eight stones forming a single row 6.5m in length, aligned east to west, overlooking the headwaters of the Afon Chwefri. This is probably the site recorded by Theophilus Jones in 1809: 'On the road from Llandovery and Llangammarch to Rhayader are seen stones placed irregularly in the ground, which have given a common partly in this parish and partly in Llanafan, the name of Rhos saith maen, or seven stone common; whether they are sepulchral, military or druidical remains is not known'. From west to east stones 2 and 4 are the largest, measuring 0.61m wide by 0.51m high, and 0.38m wide by 0.46m high respectively. An uncontrolled excavation was undertaken at the site in 1972, and the trench has been left open (RCAHMMW 1997, 157-8, SC 6).

The site lies amidst an area of braided tracks caused by off-road vehicles, and some of these tracks actually cross the site. Consequently, there is a significant threat to the monument and its context (CPAT 2005).

Fig. 11 Distribution of stone rows



10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

APPENDIX 2 CONSOLIDATED MONUMENT TYPE DEFINITIONS

The following represents a consolidated list of monument type definitions covering the prehistoric funerary and ritual monument surveys undertaken by CPAT to date. The aim is to produce a comprehensive list of monument type definitions as additional areas of Wales are covered in due course, adding new types and sub-types and amending definitions as appropriate, as work proceeds. It is self-evident that the definitions do not as yet adequately cover all known monument types in Wales. The purpose of the following list of monument type definitions is firstly to ensure greater consistency in the HER, 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 HER 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 2002, 1-4

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 2002, 32
Lynch *et al.* 2000, 63-77

Cremation burial*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

Cremation burials associated with round barrows, henges.

Same as

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

References

Britnell 1994
Gibson 2002, 32

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 2002, 5-7
Houlder 1968
Loveday 1985
Musson 1994

Henge*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Gibson 1994
Gibson 1995a
Gibson 2002, 7-9
Harding & Lee 1987

Inhumation*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

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

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

cist, cremation, round barrow, grave

*Same as**References*

Brassil and Gibson 1999

Long barrow*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Ashbee 1966
Gibson 2002, 4-5
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 2002, 5
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 2002, 34

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 2002, 10-11
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 2002, 27-32
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 1993a
 Gibson 1994
 Gibson 1998a, 57
 Lynch 1993
 Warrilow *et al.* 1986

Round barrow cemetery

Definition

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

Sub-types

Round barrow cemetery (pair)

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

Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Barrow Cemetery'.

References

Gibson 1998a, 47

Standing stone*Definition*

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Standing Stone'.

References

Burl 1976

Gibson 2002, 17-21

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 2002, 11-14
Grimes 1963

Stone row

Definition

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

Sub-types

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

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

Field boundaries or other features formed of upright slabs.

Same as

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

References

Burl 1993
Grimes 1963
Gibson 2002, 15-16

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 2002, 16-17

Timber circle*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

References

Gibson 1994

Gibson 2002, 10

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

GAZETTEER OF SITES BY TYPE

Round barrow

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
6360	Claerwen Reservoir Barrow	SN8565

Round barrow (cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
730	Garn Dwad Cairn I	SN87154820
731	Garn Dwad Cairn II	SN87124809
802	Esgair Garn Cairn	SN8309049854
808	Carnau Cairn	SN88955781
809	Esgair Fraith Cairn I	SN89395657
811	Pen y Garn Goch Cairn I	SN8848650297
812	Pen y Garn Goch Cairn II	SN8848550289
813	Pen y Garn Goch Cairn III	SN8848350277
814	Banc Paderau Barrow	SN8757952499
862	Carn Pant Maenllwyd Cairn	SN9568658948
875	Carn Gafallt Cairn I	SN9422064437
876	Carn Gafallt Cairn III	SN9431864417
877	Carn Gafallt Cairn IV	SN9433364388
879	Gamriw Cairn IV	SN94406119
880	Gamriw Cairn II	SN94376143
881	Gamriw Cairn III	SN94346141
885	Garth Cairn II	SN9873360302
886	Garth Cairn I	SN9854660339
889	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn I	SN95616068
891	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn VIII	SN95786054
892	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn XI	SN95706045
893	Graig Ddu Cairn I	SN95336172
894	Graig Ddu Cairn II	SN95676204
895	Graig Ddu Cairn III	SN95996256
896	Carn Wen Cairn	SN9810160481
897	Carn y Geifr Cairn	SN97126044
1599	Bryn Wern Bridge Cairn	SO00835678
1654	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn II	SN9813061507
1655	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn III	SN9811761535
1656	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn IV	SN9823061572
2476	Cryn Fryn Cairn I	SN97686227
3001	Pen y Gorllwyn Cairn I	SN91605883
3002	Pen y Gorllwyn Cairn II	SN91805905
3003	Darren Cairn I	SN91205664
3013	Allt Lwyd Cairn	SN91175465
3014	Llethr Melyn Cairn	SN91115457
3015	Garn Wen Cairn I	SN90325321
3017	Tower Hill Barrow I	SN99785177
3018	Garn Wen Cairn II	SN8451645981
3019	Waun Coli Cairn	SN8473646600
4330	Ty'n y Pant Cairn I	SN93036332
4331	Crugiau Bach Cairn I	SN9315063077
4332	Ty'n y Graig Cairn	SN92866336
4333	Allt Goch Cairn	SN9317563209
5454	Waun Bwlch Cairn	SN9647758878

5455	Crogau Cairn	SN9660658520
5486	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn IX	SN95916052
5495	Gro Hill Cairn I	SN92506215
5496	Gro Hill Cairn II	SN92216251
5498	Clap Round Cairn III	SN9402464643
5501	Waun Cairn	SN89705991
5503	Gorllwyn cairn	SN92165948
5903	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn IV	SN95716061
5904	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn VI	SN95486059
5905	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn XII	SN95706045
5911	Bryn Wood Cairn	SN99736119
9875	Troed y Rhiw Cairn I	SN9253
9876	Troed y Rhiw Cairn II	SN9253
13436	Nant Hafn N cairn	SN96086035
13565	Llethyr Waun-lwyd cairn II	SN9784259978
16503	Gamriw Cairn V	SN94686122
16523	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn XV	SN95746067
16532	Esgair Gwar-y-cae cairn I	SN9157261384
16533	Esgair Gwar-y-cae cairn II	SN9153461218
16541	Garn Lwyd Cairn II	SN92046152
16549	Hafn cairn II and shelter	SN95535952
16550	Waun Lwyd cairn	SN91406086
44034	Clap round cairn	SN9395064643
50398	Crugiau Bach Cairn II	SN93036245
50399	Crugiau Bach Cairn III	SN93046245
50400	Crugiau Bach Cairn IV	SN93096243
50401	Crugiau Bach Cairn V	SN93046241
50402	Crugiau Bach Cairn VI	SN93026241
50403	Crugiau Bach Cairn VII	SN93046239
50404	Crugiau Bach Cairn VIII	SN93026239
70609	Allt Goch S cairn II	SN9376762894
70613	Allt Goch S cairn VI	SN9382963011
83000	Bryn cairn I	SN90785527
83003	Llwydnant Cairn I	SN9079860131
83005	Tower Hill Barrow II	SN99805188
83008	Allt Goch S cairn VII	SN9390562916
83011	Allt Goch S cairn IX	SN9395062940
83012	Ty'n y Pant Cairn II	SN93036332
85249	Carn Gafallt Cairn II	SN9422964440
87066	Crugiau Bach cairn	SN92996268
87067	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn XVI	SN95616054
87085	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn V	SN9841361594
87086	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn VI	SN9843261598
87087	Gro Hill Cairn III	SN92286214
87088	Gro Hill Cairn IV	SN92606237
87090	Gro Hill Cairn VI	SN92696230
87092	Gro Hill Cairn VIII	SN92676227
87094	Gro Hill Cairn IX	SN92496204
88902	Gorllwyn cairn	SN91975925
88905	Bryn cairn II	SN90965504
88906	Esgair Fraith Cairn II	SN8906856505
88912	Waun Bwlch Round barrow	SN9659358744
88934	Cerrig Plwm cairn	SN88446134
88937	Llwydnant Cairn II	SN9090560238

Round barrow (cairn) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
2233	Blaen Ganolwyn Fach Cairn I	SN9809359924
3024	Cnapau Hafod Llewelyn Cairn	SN83214708
3411	Cerrig Pictaniad Cairn	SN825485
5485	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn V	SN95626059
5880	Blaen Ganolwyn Fach Cairn II	SN9813159941
5881	Blaen Ganolwyn Fach Cairn III	SN9814359959
5900	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn II	SN95666065
5908	Cryn Fryn Cairn II	SN97646226
5909	Ffynnon Mary Cairn I	SN9819260161
16521	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn XIII	SN95806054
16544	Nant y Postau cairn	SN91996191
16597	Cwm Pistyll mound	SN94186050
70614	Allt Goch S cairns	SN93856296
85250	Carn Gafallt Cairn V	SN9434164387
88913	Drygam Fach cairn I	SN84595666

Round barrow (kerb cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
83009	Allt Goch S cairn VIII	SN9390762931

Round barrow (platform cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
805	Castell Llygoden Cairn	SN8119756888
887	Llethyr Waun-lwyd cairn I	SN9784460083
3011	Cefn Ty Mawr Cairn	SN9853357741

Round barrow (ring cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
1999	Pen Twr Ring Cairn	SN8960552139
16586	Esgair Ceiliog ring cairn	SN89776064
70611	Allt Goch S cairn IV	SN9382862966
88907	Bryn cairn III	SN91025497
88909	Esgair Nefal cairn	SN9402159023
88947	Carn Gafallt Ring Cairn	SN93846450

Round barrow (ring cairn) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
882	Garn Lwyd Cairn I	SN91956183
890	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn VII	SN95726053
3026	Cefn Trybedd Gwilym Cairn	SN83624722

Round barrow (structured cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
807	Drygarn Fawr Cairn East	SN86755856
810	Drygarn Fawr Cairn West	SN86285841
1653	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn I	SN9796061478
2315	Esgair Irfon Cairn	SN84725462
4173	Crynant Fach Cairn	SN8205445139

19314	Esgair Ceiliog round cairn I	SN89136072
19315	Esgair Ceiliog round cairn II	SN89136066
83006	Esgair Ceiliog round cairn III	SN89116063
87089	Gro Hill Cairn V	SN92746238
87091	Gro Hill Cairn VII	SN92636227
88917	Drygarn Fach cairn IV	SN85645668

Round barrow cemetery

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
12346	Y Gamriw round barrow cemetery	SN944613
15930	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd round barrow cemetery	SN957606
83069	Banc Ystrad Wen round barrow cemetery	SN97966148
83070	Gro Hill Cairn I round barrow cemetery	SN92506215
83071	Pen y Gam Goch round barrow cemetery	SN88485030
85248	Cam Gafallt round barrow cemetery	SN943644

Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
12634	Cam Gafallt cairnfield	SN94756479
83013	Garn Dwad cairnfield	SN86984783

Standing stone

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
729	Cambrian Factory Stone	SN88504745
3004	Capel Rhos Standing Stone	SN94865585
3006	Dol y Felin Stone	SN9766155046
3010	Ty Mawr Stone	SN9900957001
3030	Cwm Irfon Standing Stone	SN8583549854
3031	Llanwrtyd Parish Standing Stones	SN8746
3362	Pen Maen Wern Stone	SN86426203
3363	Waun Lydan Stone	SN8816461306
3436	Esgair Cloddiaid Stone	SN82475737
3438	Drum Nant y Gorlan Stone	SN83405939
3454	Lan Fawr Stone	SN888547
4093	Pen-y-bont standing stone	SO01335803
4327	Carreg Wen Fawr Stones	SN82086245
4368	Pen y Gorrllwyn Stone	SN91605878
13524	Crugiau Bach standing stone	SN93186247
16543	Garn Lwyd standing stone	SN92086156
87095	Nant y Gro Standing Stone	SN92506287

Standing stone ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
883	Llanwrthwl Church (St Gwrthwl), stone	SN97576372
2229	Hen Clawdd Stones	SN91075506
3447	Nant y Cerdin Stone	SN87405050
4341	Darren Standing Stone I	SN9112456571
4342	Darren Standing Stone II	SN91135658
5902	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Stone II	SN95466063
43778	Cwm yr Esgob standing stone	SN93796540
87096	Gro Hill standing stone	SN92446198

Standing stone (pair)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
87068	Hafen standing stones	SN96195958

Stone circle

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
13522	Crugiau Bach stone circle	SN93156240

Stone circle ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
4078	Llanwrtyd Stone Circle	SN8647
4175	Bwlch y Ddau Faen Stones	SN89415831

Stone row

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
878	Saith Maen Stone Row	SN9493260314

APPENDIX 5 **GAZETTEER OF SITES BY PRN**

PRN	Site name	Site type	Grid reference
729	Cambrian Factory Stone	Standing stone	SN88504745
730	Garn Dwad Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN87154820
731	Garn Dwad Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN87124809
802	Esgair Garn Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN8309049854
805	Castell Llygoden Cairn	Round barrow (platform cairn)	SN8119756888
807	Drygarn Fawr Cairn East	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN86755856
808	Carnau Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN88955781
809	Esgair Fraith Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN89395657
810	Drygarn Fawr Cairn West	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN86285841
811	Pen y Garn Goch Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN8848650297
812	Pen y Garn Goch Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN8848550289
813	Pen y Garn Goch Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN8848350277
814	Banc Paderau Barrow	Round barrow (cairn)	SN8757952499
862	Carn Pant Maenllwyd Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9568658948
875	Carn Gafallt Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9422064437
876	Carn Gafallt Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9431864417
877	Carn Gafallt Cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9433364388
878	Saith Maen Stone Row	Stone row	SN9493260314
879	Gamriw Cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SN94406119
880	Gamriw Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN94376143
881	Gamriw Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN94346141
882	Garn Lwyd Cairn I	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?	SN91956183
883	Llanwrthwl Church (St Gwrthwl), stone	Standing stone ?	SN97576372
885	Garth Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9873360302
886	Garth Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9854660339
887	Llethyr Waun-lwyd cairn I	Round barrow (platform cairn)	SN9784460083
889	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95616068
890	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn VII	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?	SN95726053
891	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn VIII	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95786054
892	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn XI	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95706045
893	Graig Ddu Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95336172
894	Graig Ddu Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95676204
895	Graig Ddu Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95996256
896	Carn Wen Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9810160481
897	Carn y Geifr Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97126044
1599	Bryn Wern Bridge Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO00835678
1653	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn I	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN9796061478
1654	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9813061507
1655	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9811761535
1656	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9823061572
1999	Pen Twr Ring Cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SN8960552139
2229	Hen Clawdd Stones	Standing stone ?	SN91075506
2233	Blaen Ganolwyn Fach Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN9809359924
2315	Esgair Irfon Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN84725462
2476	Cryn Fryn Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97686227
3001	Pen y Gorllwyn Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN91605883
3002	Pen y Gorllwyn Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN91805905
3003	Darren Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN91205664
3004	Capel Rhos Standing Stone	Standing stone	SN94865585
3006	Dol y Felin Stone	Standing stone	SN9766155046
3010	Ty Mawr Stone	Standing stone	SN9900957001

3011	Cefn Ty Mawr Cairn	Round barrow (platform cairn)	SN9853357741
3013	Allt Lwyd Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN91175465
3014	Llethr Melyn Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN91115457
3015	Garn Wen Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN90325321
3017	Tower Hill Barrow I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN99785177
3018	Garn Wen Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN8451645981
3019	Waun Coli Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN8473646600
3024	Cnapau Hafod Llewelyn Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN83214708
3026	Cefn Trybedd Gwilym Cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?	SN83624722
3030	Cwm Irfon Standing Stone	Standing stone	SN8583549854
3031	Llanwrtyd Parish Standing Stones	Standing stone	SN8746
3362	Pen Maen Wern Stone	Standing stone	SN86426203
3363	Waun Lydan Stone	Standing stone	SN8816461306
3411	Cerrig Pictaniad Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN825485
3436	Esgair Cloddiad Stone	Standing stone	SN82475737
3438	Drum Nant y Gorlan Stone	Standing stone	SN83405939
3447	Nant y Cerdin Stone	Standing stone ?	SN87405050
3454	Lan Fawr Stone	Standing stone	SN888547
4078	Llanwrtyd Stone Circle	Stone circle ?	SN8647
4093	Pen-y-bont standing stone	Standing stone	SO01335803
4173	Crynant Fach Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN8205445139
4175	Bwlch y Ddau Faen Stones	Stone circle ?	SN89415831
4327	Carreg Wen Fawr Stones	Standing stone	SN82086245
4330	Ty'n y Pant Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93036332
4331	Crugiau Bach Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9315063077
4332	Ty'n y Graig Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92866336
4333	Allt Goch Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9317563209
4341	Darren Standing Stone I	Standing stone ?	SN9112456571
4342	Darren Standing Stone II	Standing stone ?	SN91135658
4368	Pen y Gorllwyn Stone	Standing stone	SN91605878
5454	Waun Bwlch Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9647758878
5455	Crogau Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9660658520
5485	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn V	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN95626059
5486	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn IX	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95916052
5495	Gro Hill Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92506215
5496	Gro Hill Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92216251
5498	Clap Round Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9402464643
5501	Waun Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN89705991
5503	Gorllwyn cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92165948
5880	Blaen Ganolwyn Fach Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN9813159941
5881	Blaen Ganolwyn Fach Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN9814359959
5900	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN95666065
5902	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Stone II	Standing stone ?	SN95466063
5903	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95716061
5904	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn VI	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95486059
5905	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn XII	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95706045
5908	Cryn Fryn Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN97646226
5909	Ffynnon Mary Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN9819260161
5911	Bryn Wood Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN99736119
6360	Claerwen Reservoir Barrow	Round barrow	SN8565
9875	Troed y Rhiw Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9253
9876	Troed y Rhiw Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9253
12346	Y Gamriw round barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SN944613
12634	Carn Gafallt cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)	SN94756479
13436	Nant Haf N cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN96086035

13522	Crugiau Bach stone circle	Stone circle	SN93156240
13524	Crugiau Bach standing stone	Standing stone	SN93186247
13565	Llethyr Waun-lwyd cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9784259978
15930	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd round barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SN957606
16503	Gamriw Cairn V	Round barrow (cairn)	SN94686122
16521	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn XIII	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN95806054
16523	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn XV	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95746067
16532	Esgair Gwar-y-cae cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9157261384
16533	Esgair Gwar-y-cae cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9153461218
16541	Garn Lwyd Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92046152
16543	Garn Lwyd standing stone	Standing stone	SN92086156
16544	Nant y Postau cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN91996191
16549	Hafen cairn II and shelter	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95535952
16550	Waun Lwyd cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN91406086
16586	Esgair Ceiliog ring cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SN89776064
16597	Cwm Pistyll mound	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN94186050
19314	Esgair Ceiliog round cairn I	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN89136072
19315	Esgair Ceiliog round cairn II	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN89136066
43778	Cwm yr Esgob standing stone	Standing stone ?	SN93796540
44034	Clap round cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9395064643
50398	Crugiau Bach Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93036245
50399	Crugiau Bach Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93046245
50400	Crugiau Bach Cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93096243
50401	Crugiau Bach Cairn V	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93046241
50402	Crugiau Bach Cairn VI	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93026241
50403	Crugiau Bach Cairn VII	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93046239
50404	Crugiau Bach Cairn VIII	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93026239
70609	Allt Goch S cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9376762894
70611	Allt Goch S cairn IV	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SN9382862966
70613	Allt Goch S cairn VI	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9382963011
70614	Allt Goch S cairns	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN93856296
83000	Bryn cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN90785527
83003	Llwydnant Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9079860131
83005	Tower Hill Barrow II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN99805188
83006	Esgair Ceiliog round cairn III	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN89116063
83008	Allt Goch S cairn VII	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9390562916
83009	Allt Goch S cairn VIII	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	SN9390762931
83011	Allt Goch S cairn IX	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9395062940
83012	Ty'n y Pant Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93036332
83013	Garn Dwad cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)	SN86984783
83069	Banc Ystrad Wen round barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SN97966148
83070	Gro Hill Cairn I round barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SN92506215
83071	Pen y Garn Goch round barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SN88485030
85248	Carn Gafallt Cairn Cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SN943644
85249	Carn Gafallt Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9422964440
85250	Carn Gafallt Cairn V	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN9434164387
87066	Crugiau Bach cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92996268
87067	Carnau Cefn y Ffordd Cairn XVI	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95616054
87068	Hafen standing stones	Standing stone (pair)	SN96195958
87085	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn V	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9841361594
87086	Banc Ystrad Wen Cairn VI	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9843261598
87087	Gro Hill Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92286214
87088	Gro Hill Cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92606237
87089	Gro Hill Cairn V	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN92746238

87090	Gro Hill Cairn VI	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92696230
87091	Gro Hill Cairn VII	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN92636227
87092	Gro Hill Cairn VIII	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92676227
87094	Gro Hill Cairn IX	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92496204
87095	Nant y Gro Standing Stone	Standing stone	SN92506287
87096	Gro Hill standing stone	Standing stone ?	SN92446198
88902	Gorllwyn cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN91975925
88905	Bryn cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN90965504
88906	Esgair Fraith Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN8906856505
88907	Bryn cairn III	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SN91025497
88909	Esgair Nefal cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SN9402159023
88912	Waun Bwlch Round barrow	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9659358744
88913	Drygarn Fach cairn I	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN84595666
88917	Drygarn Fach cairn IV	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN85645668
88934	Cerrig Plwm cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN88446134
88937	Llwydnant Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9090560238
88947	Cam Gafallt Ring Cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SN93846450