

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Western Brecon Beacons

PROJECT REPORT



CPAT Report No 692

CPAT Report No 692

Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Western Brecon Beacons

PROJECT REPORT

N W Jones and W J Owen
March 2005

Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

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

tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179

© Crown Copyright and © CPAT

cover photograph: Waun Leuci standing stone (PRN 3147)

CONTENTS

		page
1	INTRODUCTION	2
2	METHODOLOGY	2
3	SURVEY	4
4	HENGES AND HENGIFORM MONUMENTS	12
5	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEXES	14
6	ROUND BARROWS	16
7	ROUND BARROW CEMETERIES	21
8	STANDING STONES	23
9	STONE CIRCLES	27
10	STONE ROWS	29
11	STONE SETTINGS	32
12	TIMBER CIRCLES	34
13	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	36
14	BIBLIOGRAPHY	36
APPENDIX 1	SITE TYPES EXTRACTED FOR INITIAL HER INTERROGATION	40
APPENDIX 2	CONSOLIDATED MONUMENT TYPE DEFINITIONS	41
APPENDIX 3	SCHEDULING DISCRIMINATION CRITERIA	54
APPENDIX 4	GAZETTEER OF SITES BY TYPE	57
APPENDIX 5	GAZETTEER OF SITES BY PRN	62

Illustrations

Fig. 1	Distribution of Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual sites in the western Brecon Beacons	5
Fig. 2	Distribution of sites by altitude	7
Fig. 3	Monument siting	8
Fig. 4	Palaeoenvironmental potential	11
Fig. 5	Distribution of Henges and hengiform monuments	13
Fig. 6	Distribution of Prehistoric monument complexes	15
Fig. 7	Distribution of Round barrows	18
Fig. 8	Distribution of Round barrows by type	19
Fig. 9	Distribution of Round barrows by size	20
Fig. 10	Distribution of Round barrow cemeteries	22
Fig. 11	Distribution of Standing stones	26
Fig. 12	Distribution of Stone circles	28
Fig. 13	Distribution of Stone rows	31
Fig. 14	Distribution of Stone settings	33
Fig. 15	Distribution of Timber circles	35

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The survey of prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in the western Brecon Beacons 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); and the Black Mountains (Jones and Owen 2004). 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 the area has been defined as the south-west corner of Brecknock, to the south of the River Usk and west of Afon Tarell (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 2004/05 financial year (Project No. 715).
- 1.3 Many of the prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments within the area had been included in a previous 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 with the result that the desk-based preliminaries were undertaken for the western Brecon Beacons ahead of schedule, during 2001-02, with the field survey conducted during 2004-05.

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 given in Appendix 1. It included sites where the most likely interpretation (i.e. Type 1) was not necessarily either prehistoric or belonging to funerary or ritual monuments, but where other, less likely interpretations (Types 2 to 3) fell within the scope of the study. For example, the 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 landform sites such as glacial moraines.
- 2.2 The initial extract produced 524 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 or Cadw Field Monument Wardens' reports. This reassessment led to 210 sites being excluded from the study on the grounds that either they were considered to be not prehistoric in date, or belonged to a category of monument other than funerary or ritual, or because they were duplicate records. A further 30 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, rather than to an archaeological feature. Where site visits over the years had failed to produce any evidence of an archaeological site the records were excluded from the study. 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 those which were recorded as having been destroyed. Priorities for visiting were made on the basis of the following criteria: all non-scheduled and potentially extant sites, together with any scheduled sites where the status or condition of the site remained uncertain. In all, a total of 298 sites were visited during the project, including 18 previously unknown prehistoric funerary and ritual sites which were identified in the course of visiting known sites. A further 12 previously unrecorded sites of archaeological interest were identified which were not relevant to the study. One new record was created for a round barrow cemetery to record significant groupings of round barrows which were already recorded. Following field visits a further 149 sites were excluded from the project database, leaving a final total of 154 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).

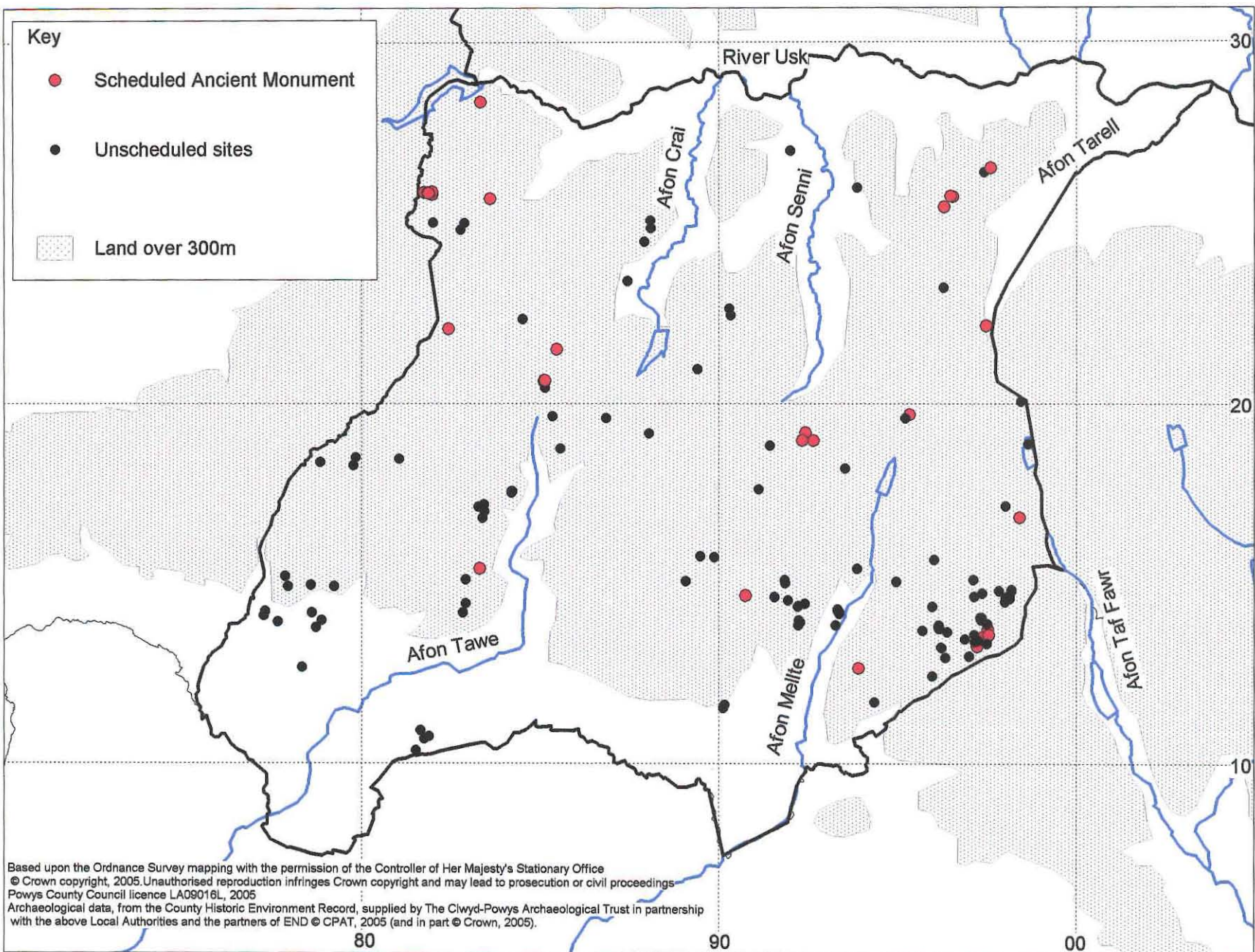
Table 1: Summary of Monument Types

Monument type	unscheduled sites	scheduled sites	Totals	% scheduled
Carved stone	-	-	-	-
Chambered tomb	-	-	-	-
Cist	-	-	-	-
Cremation burial	-	-	-	-
Cremation cemetery	-	-	-	-
Cursus	-	-	-	-
Henge	2	1	3	33
Inhumation	-	-	-	-
Long barrow	-	-	-	-
Mortuary enclosure	-	-	-	-
Palisaded enclosure	-	-	-	-
Pit	-	-	-	-
Pit avenue	-	-	-	-
Pit circle	-	-	-	-
Prehistoric monument complex	-	2	2	100
Ring ditch	-	-	-	-
Round barrow	103	17	120	14
Round barrow cemetery.	3*	-	3	0
Standing stone	9	8	17	47
Stone circle	-	4	4	100
Stone row	1	-	1	0
Stone setting	1	-	1	0
Timber circle	1	-	1	0
Totals	119*	35	154	23

* 3 round barrow cemeteries comprising sites already scheduled

- 3.2 As might have been expected, round barrows comprise by far the largest number of sites (120 sites), accounting for 78% of all sites. All other monument types represented within the study area are present in comparatively small numbers, with the exception of standing stones (17 sites), which account for 11% of sites, and four stone circles, accounting for 3% of sites. The lack of ring ditches must be seen as a direct reflection of land-use, which is predominantly pasture or moorland.
- 3.3 It will be noted that not all of the relevant monument types in the regional HER are represented within the study area. At present it is not possible to say whether this is the result of regional variations in funerary and ritual monuments, or perhaps more reasonably that it reflects the limited number of excavations and the need for more systematic field survey.

Fig 1 Distribution of Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual sites in the Western Brecon Beacons



Distribution of Sites

- 3.4 The general distribution of sites (Fig. 1) shows them to be widespread across the uplands of the western Brecon Beacons, with particular concentrations of monuments to the south of the watershed, notably to the west and east of Afon Mellte. The concentration of sites must to some extent be seen as a reflection of patterns of fieldwork, a situation most clearly demonstrated by the significant concentration of sites in the south-east of the area, some of which were identified by RCAHMW during the 1980s.
- 3.5 The majority of the area lies above the 300m contour, with Twr y Fan Foel rising to 830m, and Fan Gyhirych at 725m, both surmounted by burial cairns, clearly demonstrating the prominent locations as favoured sitings.
- 3.6 An examination of the relative altitudes of sites (Table 2; Fig. 2) shows that 86% are located above the 300m contour and 3% sites lie above 600m. This is largely a reflection of the regional topography which is dominated by significant blocks of upland divided roughly north to south by minor river valleys.

Table 2: Distribution of sites by altitude

Altitude	no. sites	%
100-199m	2	1
200-299m	21	13
300-399m	77	50
400-499m	46	30
500-599m	4	3
over 600m	4	3
Total	154	100

Monument siting

- 3.7 It was not possible to assess all sites within the study area and those which have been excluded from the figures for monument siting (Table 3; Fig. 3), as well as from Tables 5-7, include those which have been destroyed, or near destroyed, leaving no surface trace, and those which were either not visited or not definitely located during the field visits, giving 134 sites for which an assessment was possible.

Table 3: Monument siting

Siting	no. sites	%
col	3	2
hill slope	34	25
plateau	65	49
ridge	11	8
river terrace	-	
shoulder edge	3	2
summit	12	9
valley bottom	6	5
Total	134	100

- 3.8 Although 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, this is not so apparent in this particular area where locations such as these account for only 19% of sites. This is largely a reflection of the topography for the majority of sites are located on the large blocks of upland plateau which dominate the area, either on the plateau itself (49%) or the lower hill slopes (25%), with only 5% of sites in valley bottom locations.

Fig. 2 Distribution of sites by altitude

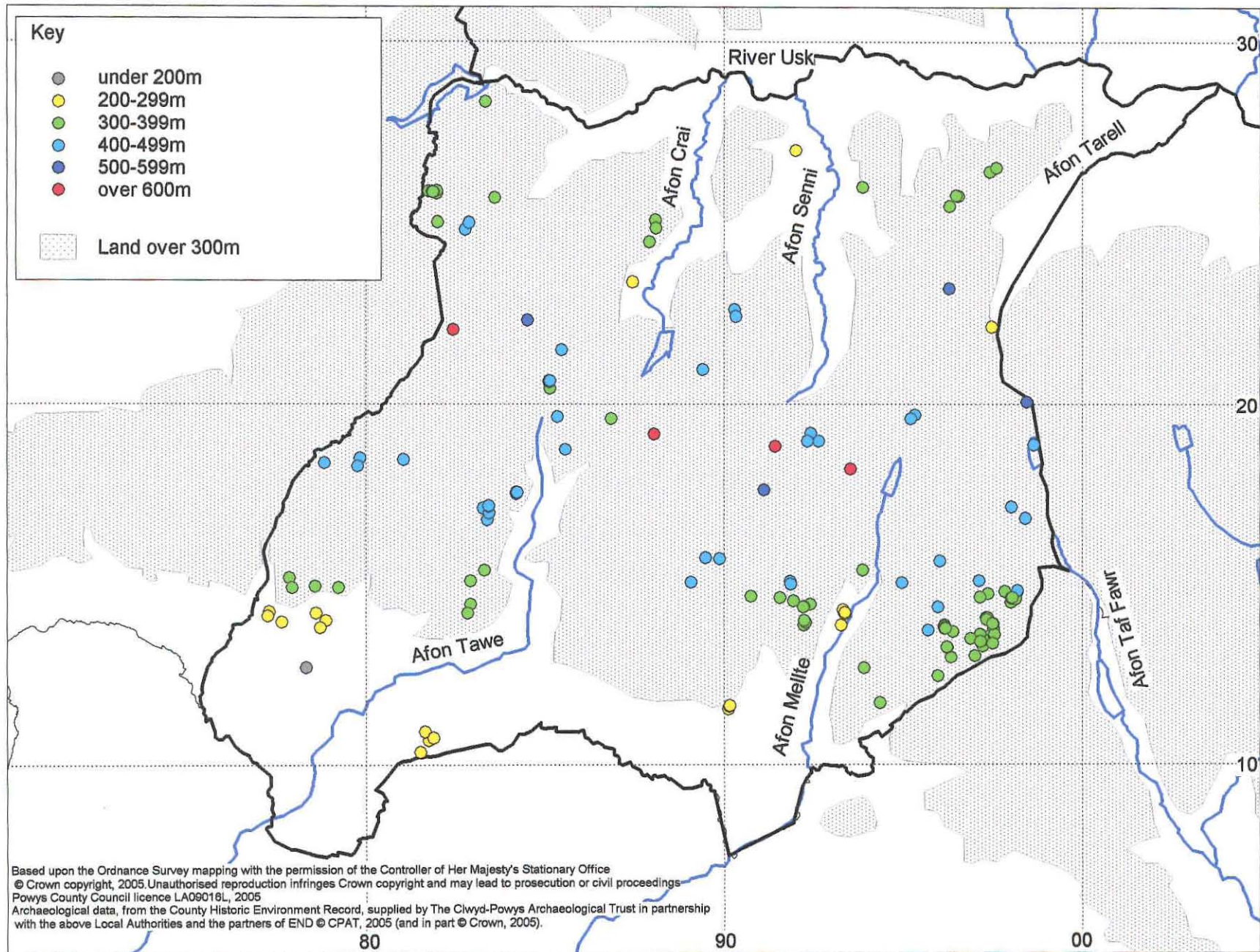
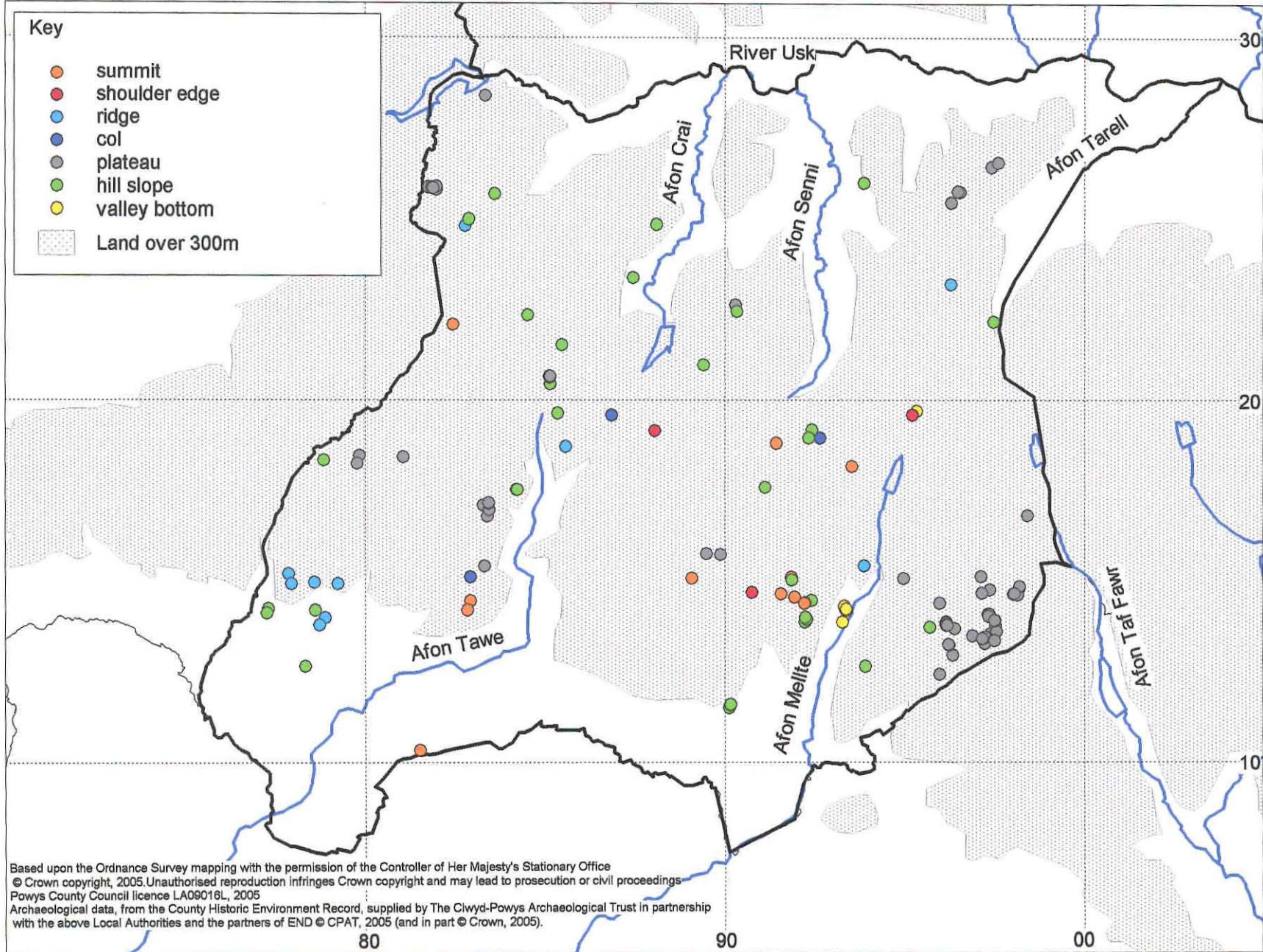


Fig. 3 Monument siting



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	18	12
Near intact	36	23
Damaged	85	55
Near destroyed	6	4
Destroyed	5	3
Submerged	1	1
Unknown	3	2
Total	154	100

- 3.10 Although the majority of sites (62%) have suffered at least some damage, generally as a result of ploughing, robbing for stone, or antiquarian investigation, it is interesting to note that 35% of sites survive intact or nearly so, and only 11 sites are considered to have been destroyed or near 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 would, 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, 102 sites (76%) are in good condition with little or no obvious erosion, 28 sites (21%) are in moderate condition with some active erosion and only four 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)	2	4	4	10
burrowing	-	-	-	-
development	-	-	-	-
extraction	1	-	-	1
forestry	1	3	-	4
natural erosion	-	1	80	81
ploughing	-	-	-	-
robbing	-	1	1	2
stock erosion	-	-	31	31
vehicle	-	-	-	-
visitor erosion	1	2	2	5
Total	5	11	118	134

- 3.13 As one might expect in a largely upland area, natural erosion is by far the most common threat, accounting for 60% of cases. Visitor erosion is also a significant threat to a minority of sites, usually related to stone robbing for the construction of walkers' cairns. Agricultural threats, which may also be

taken to include stock erosion, affect 41 sites (31%), although only two sites are seriously damaged.

- 3.14 Encouragingly, the majority of sites (88%) are considered to be subject to a low impact threat, with only 8% subject to a medium impact threat, and only five sites with a high impact threat. The latter includes a ring cairn (PRN 682) threatened by operations associated with opencast coal extraction.

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 preserved features and deposits disturbed by any ploughing. In general, the assessment of vulnerability is largely based on present land-use and management, together with any likely changes in the near future. Although at present the study has not considered specific threats, it is clear from the field visits that in most cases the greatest threat comes from ploughing, as one might expect, although in the western Brecon Beacons this has not proved to be an issue.

Table 6: Monument fragility and vulnerability

Vulnerability	Fragility			
	High	Medium	Low	
High	2	-	1	3
Medium	-	16	5	21
Low	1	19	90	110
Total	3	35	96	134

- 3.16 Of the 134 sites for which an assessment was possible, the majority (72%) are of low fragility, and three are considered to be highly fragile. In terms of vulnerability, again the majority (82%) are of low vulnerability, and three are thought to be highly vulnerable. Only two sites were recorded as being both highly fragile and vulnerable, Cae Garn Barrows I and II (PRNs 2350 and 12335), both of which are already badly disturbed and are actively deteriorating as a result of stock erosion.

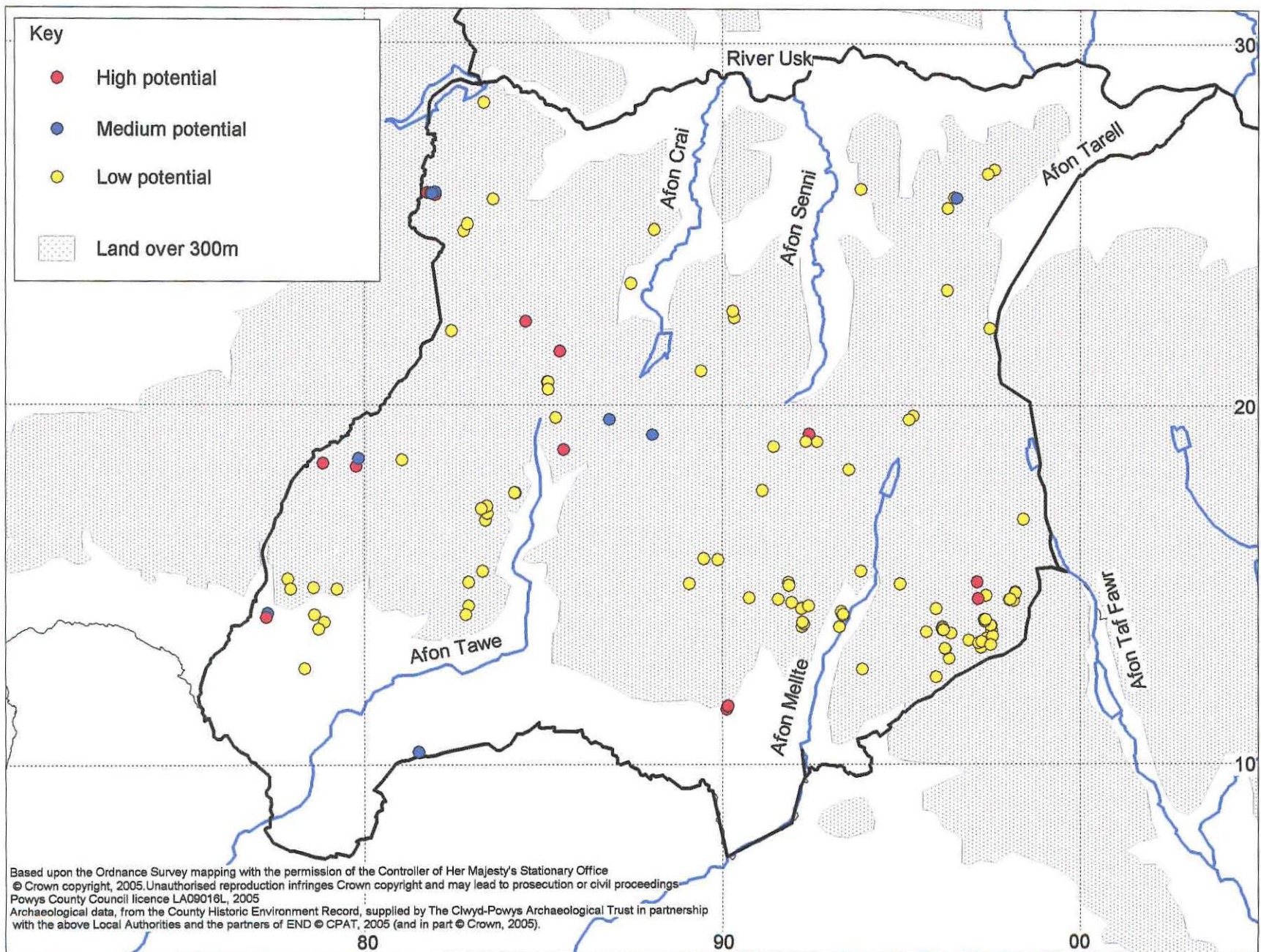
Palaeoenvironmental potential

- 3.17 During the course of field visits the palaeoenvironmental potential has been assessed for the area immediately surrounding each monument. This has been achieved by identifying areas of potential, such as blanket peats, valley or basin peats, raised bogs, wet flushes, or pools, and recording their proximity to the site, so that a 'high' rating is within 50m, 'medium' within 100m, and 'low' over 100m, or not present. The approximate distance of the deposits, and its direction from the site, has also been recorded.
- 3.18 The area does not have any coverage of blanket peat, although 18 sites were identified with significant localised peat deposits in relatively close proximity (Fig. 4), including some of the more significant monuments in the area, such as the Nant Tarw prehistoric monument complex (PRN 12384), Waun Leuci standing stone (PRN 3147), Maen Llia standing stone (PRN 3225) and a group of three burial cairns at Gwern Picoed (PRNs 831-3).

Table 7: Palaeoenvironmental potential

Potential	no. sites	%
High	15	11
Medium	9	7
Low	110	82
Total	134	100

Fig. 4 Palaeoenvironmental potential



4 HENGES AND HENGIFORM MONUMENTS

- 4.1 There are three hengiform monuments recorded within the study area, of which one is currently scheduled (Fig. 5; Table 8).

Table 7: Hengiform Monuments within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
3228	Llech Llia Henge	SN92331896
3264	Carnau Gwynion Hengiform site	SN92401444
3285	Blaen Hepste Hengiform monument	SN96331296

PRN 3228 Llech Llia Henge

The site comprises an inner ring-bank separated by a ditch from an outer bank with traces of an outer ditch and, on the south and south-east there are traces of a third bank. The monument is roughly circular, with the outer bank 19.3m in diameter and 2.7m wide. The inner bank is 13.2m in diameter and 3m wide, with an entrance on the east side, although the outer bank appears to be continuous but is much flattened at this point and there is a corresponding gap in the lower ditch. The interior is 7.2m in diameter and generally flat. A modern drainage ditch with its accompanying bank has obliterated the outermost part of the site on the west and south-west (RCAHMMW 1997, 88-89; CPAT visit 2004).

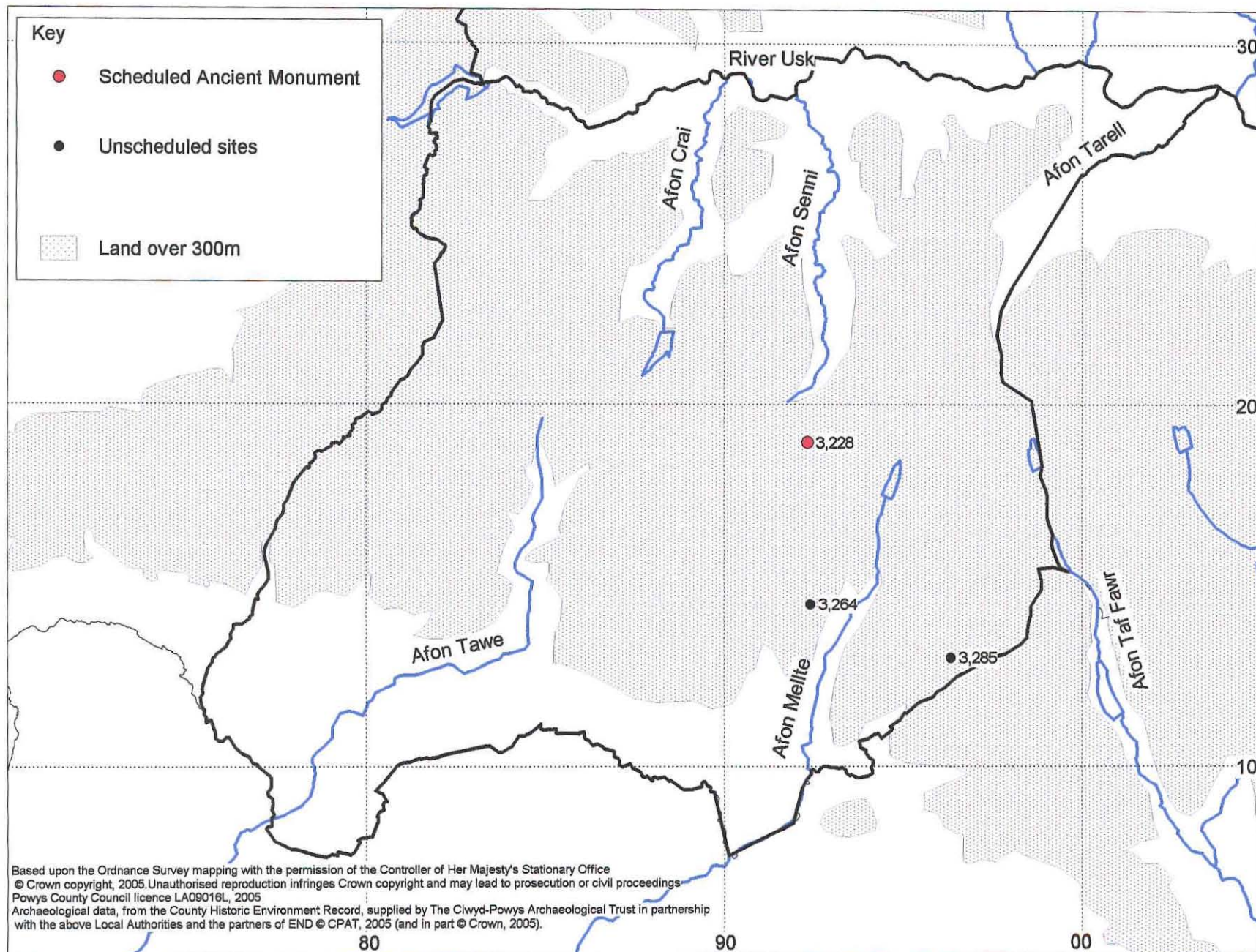
PRN 3264 Carnau Gwynion Hengiform site

Sited on a plateau in open pasture on the east-facing hillslope of Carnau Gwynion is a hengiform monument 14m in diameter, the outer earthen bank being 3m wide and 0.25m high, with an internal ditch up to 0.6m deep. The circular bank is broken at the east where there appears to be an entrance. Lying recumbent in the entranceway is a possible portal stone 1.1m in length. There is a central turf-covered mound 7m in diameter and 0.2m high, at the centre of which are two small stones of red sandstone. This site equates with the detailed description of a 'hut-circle' noted by T.C. Cantrill in 1897 which lay '730 yds [c.670 m] due west of Nant-y-Croen Farmhouse' (RCAHMMW 1997, 92; CPAT visit 2004)

PRN 3285 Blaen Hepste Hengiform monument

A hengiform monument located on a very slight rise on the edge of common land. The ring bank is of earth and stone, measuring 12.9m in diameter, 2.5m wide and up to 0.6m high on the interior, although only 0.3-0.4m high above the exterior ground level. There is a clear entrance 1.5m wide on the east-north-east side, which is approached by a slight hollow. The interior is occupied by a low mound or platform, 5.5m in diameter and up to 0.4m high, with a slightly dished top (CPAT visit 2004)

Fig. 5 Distribution of Henges and Hengiform monuments



5 PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEXES

- 5.1 There are two significant groupings of monuments which have been recorded as prehistoric monument complexes (Fig. 6; Table 9)

Table 8. Prehistoric Monument Complexes within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
798	Cerrig Duon Stone Circle complex	SN85112060
12384	Nant Tarw prehistoric monument complex	SN81872583

PRN 798 Cerrig Duon Stone Circle complex

Cerrig Duon stone circle and its well-known associated standing stone Maen Mawr dominate the skyline of a low plateau on the pass approaching the source of the River Tawe. The complex includes the circle (PRN 50463), a short stone row extending from the impressive Maen Mawr (PRN 50465), and an avenue of small stones (PRN 50465).

The circle comprises 20 stones, of which one is fallen and another scarcely visible, the others rising to no more than about 0.6m in height. They are mostly slab-like, roughly rectangular at base, and of Pennant Sandstone. Although fairly evenly spaced, there are obvious gaps where stones are missing, so spacing is between about 1.3 m and 5.5m between uprights, which lie upon a circle with a diameter of 18.5m north-south and 17.5m east-west. Maen Mawr lies some 10m north of the circle and is 1.9m high, 1.2-1.4m wide and 0.9 m thick, aligned north-south, with two small upright stones to the north forming a short row, 5.8m long. To the north-east of the circle, some 14.3m from it at the nearest point, is an avenue of low, upright stones forming two rows which converge towards the south-west, narrowing from 8.7m to 3.5m apart. The north-west row is longer and better preserved, comprising 15 visible stones which form an irregular row c. 42m long. The south-east row comprises 10 visible stones in a row c. 19m long (RCAHMW 1997, 150-3).

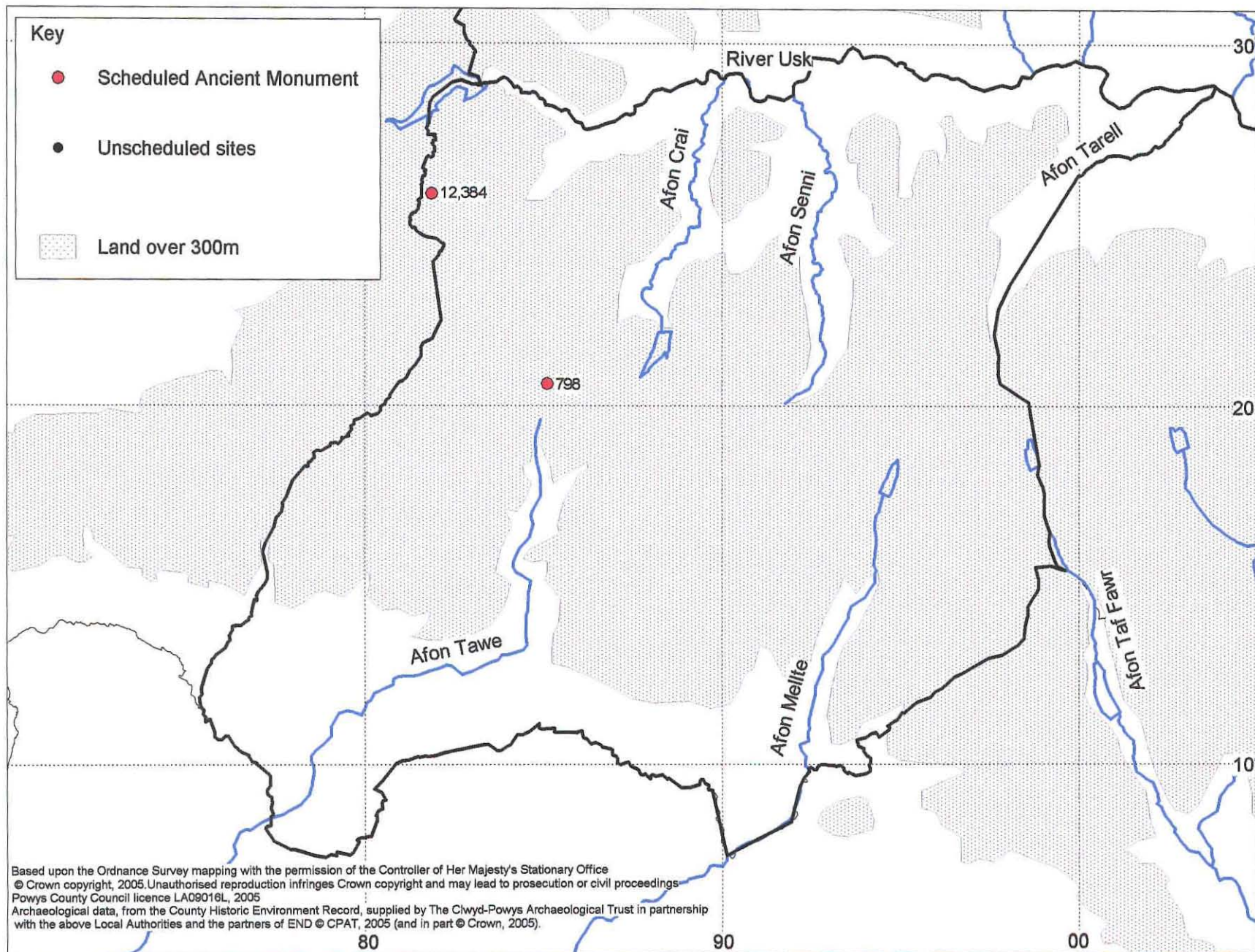
PRN 12384 Nant Tarw prehistoric monument complex

On the west side of Nant Tarw, on a flat part of the interfluvium between the Afon Tarw and a more westerly, unnamed stream, is a complex of sites including two circles 110m apart (PRNs 794 and 795), a stone row (PRN 793), a possible round barrow (cairn) (PRN 3134) and a recumbent monolith (PRN 5680). A number of boulders in the area may also be of significance.

The western circle (PRN 794) is 19.2m in diameter north-south and 20.1m east-west, and comprises 18 visible surviving stones and one additional obvious stone hole on the south side. The surviving stone spacings are fairly regular, suggesting that when complete, the circle may have originally comprised at least 28 stones. Some 3m east of this circle is a massive recumbent slab (PRN 5680), perhaps a fallen standing stone, about 2.5m long, 1.5m wide and 0.6m thick. The eastern circle comprises 16 identifiable stones, some barely visible above the turf, and six of them now recumbent. The diameter is 18.5m north-south by 22m east-west.

The stone row (PRN 793) lies 90m to the west of the western circle and comprises one large recumbent stone and two much smaller uprights, aligned east-west. The disturbed remains of a probable cairn (PRN 3134) lie to the east-north-east of the eastern circle.

Fig. 6 Distribution of Prehistoric monument complexes



6 ROUND BARROWS

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 There are 120 round barrows or possible round barrows of various forms recorded within the western Brecon Beacons (Fig. 7), of which 17 are currently scheduled. There is a notable concentration of sites in the south-east of the area, on the upland plateaux of Mynydd y Garn, Waun Tincer and Cefn Esgair-carnau. A breakdown of round barrows by sub-type (Fig. 8; Table 11) indicates that the majority are recorded as upstanding stone mounds (cairns) with no distinguishing characteristics. The figures also include possible sites, and those sites which have been either destroyed or were not located during the survey and for which a sub-type cannot therefore be determined. The number of recorded sites is not definitive, but is subject to the vagaries of field observation, monument preservation and fieldworkers' interpretation.

Table 10: Round barrow sub-types

Type	No. of sites
Round barrow	1
Round barrow (cairn)	100
Round barrow (kerb cairn)	-
Round barrow (large)	-
Round barrow (platform cairn)	-
Round barrow (ring cairn)	8
Round barrow (structured cairn)	11
Round barrow (very large)	-
Total	120

- 6.3 Round barrows show a considerable variation in size (Fig. 9; Table 12) with the majority (60%) of sites in the area measuring less than 10m in diameter, 27% between 10 and 20m in diameter and only 2% of sites are 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 11 sites for which diameters are not recorded owing to the sites having been lost or destroyed.

Table 12: Round barrow sizes

Size range	No. of sites	%
<10m	72	60
10-20m	32	27
20-30m	3	2
not recorded	13	11
Total	120	100

- 6.4 There is a clear trend for round barrows to be situated in prominent locations, either on summits or ridges, or in locations such as the shoulder edge (or false crest) or a col, which give the appearance of being on the skyline when viewed from the valley below. Such sitings account for 27% of round barrow locations, although statistics are only available for 111 of the 120 round barrows (Table 13).

Table 13: Round barrow siting

Siting	no. sites	%
col	3	3
hill slope	23	21
plateau	53	47
ridge	11	10
river terrace	-	-
shoulder edge	3	3
summit	12	11
valley bottom	6	5
Total	111	100

- 6.5 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. 7 Distribution of Round barrows

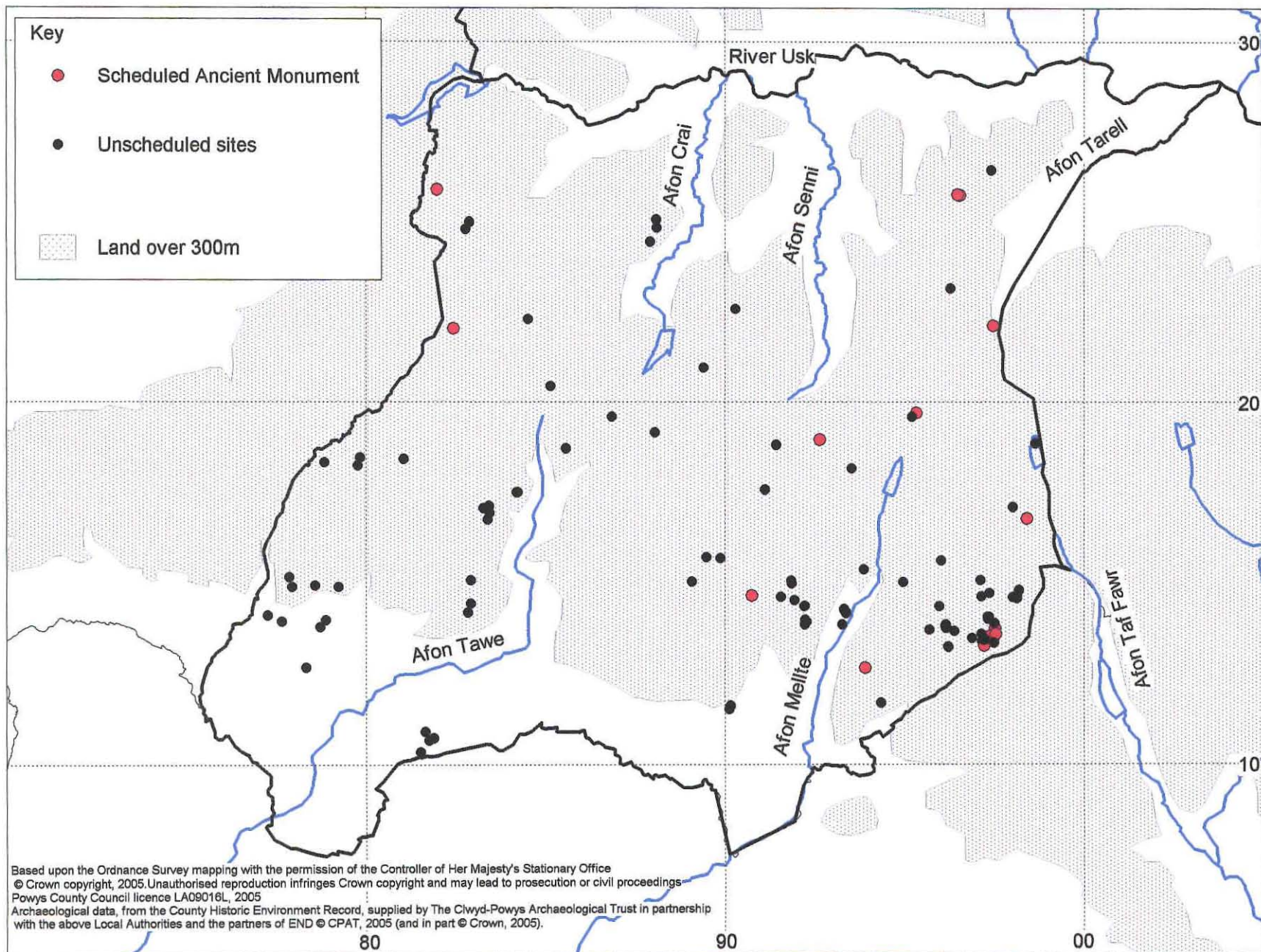


Fig. 8 Distribution of Round barrows by type

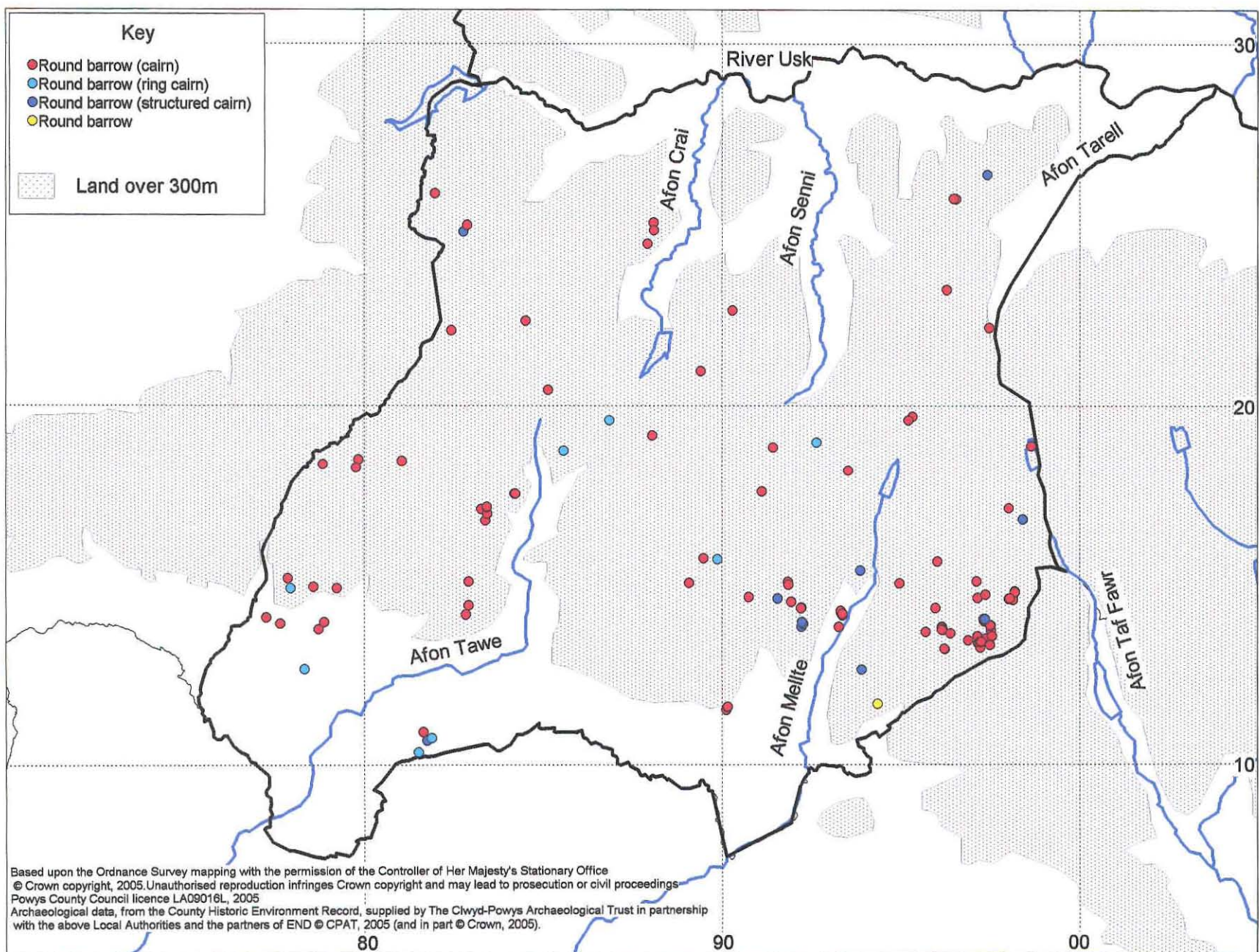
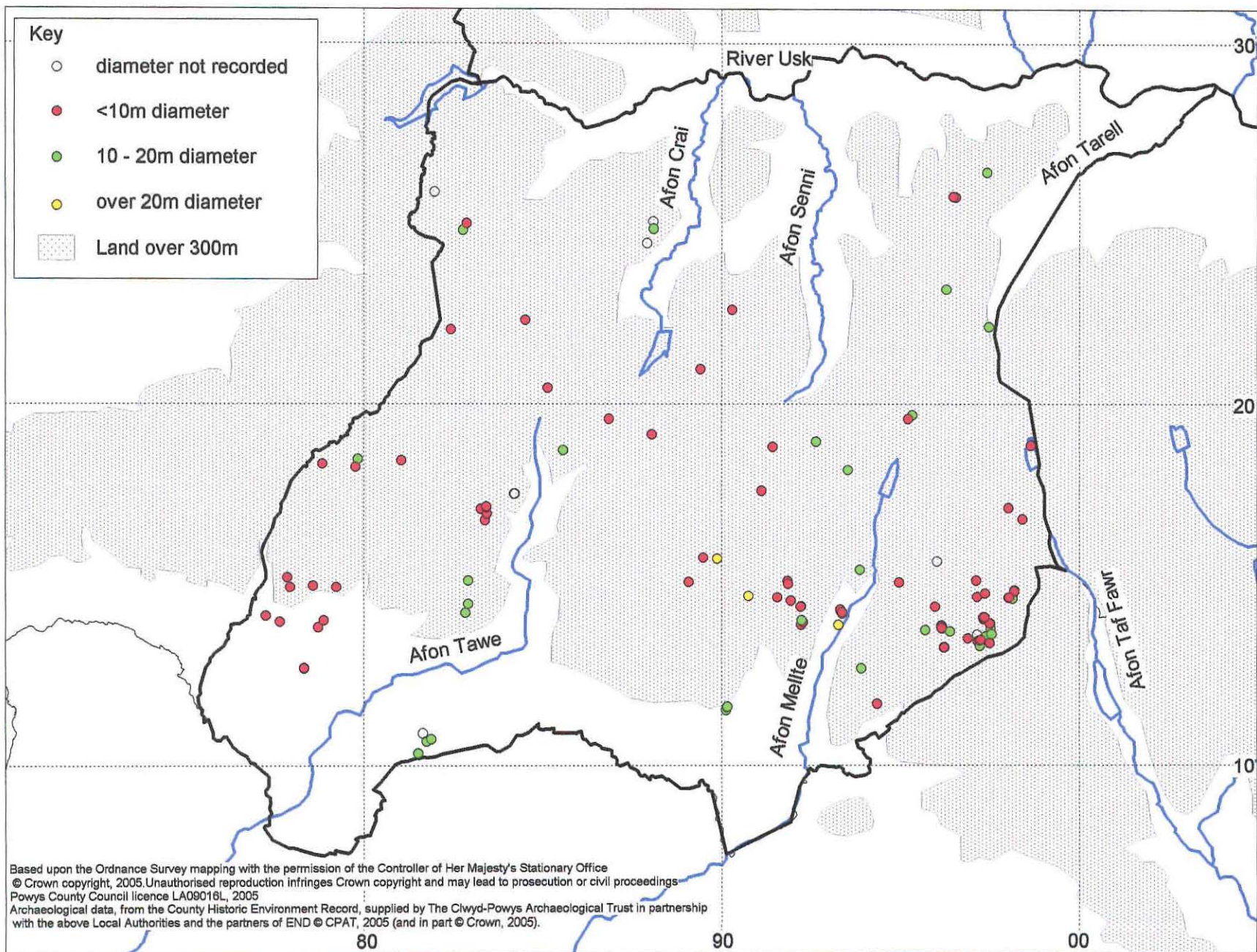


Fig. 9 Distribution of Round barrows by size



9 ROUND BARROW CEMETERIES

- 9.1 The current definition for a round barrow cemetery is a group of two or more round barrows or ring-ditches within reasonably close proximity to each other. Presently, only three such groupings have been identified within the study area, each of which may be defined as a cairnfield rather than a distinct group of round barrows (Fig. 10; Table 13).

Table 14 Round barrow cemeteries within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
6301	Carreg Saith-troedfedd cairnfield	SN980145
33327	Allt Fach cairnfield	SN84201749
87058	Cefn Esgair Carnau round barrow cemetery	SN9713

PRN 6301 Carreg Saith-troedfedd cairnfield

There is a fairly extensive cairnfield sited on a broad, low ridge, comprising four definite and two probable funerary cairns, together with at least seven less well-structured cairns which may be from field clearance. The more obviously funerary cairns (PRNs 6302-3, 23801 and 33639) range in diameter between 5.5m and 12m, with two smaller cairns (PRNs 87031 and 87036) which may be kerb cairns. The clearance cairns are between 3.75 and 5.5m in diameter (CPAT visit 2004).

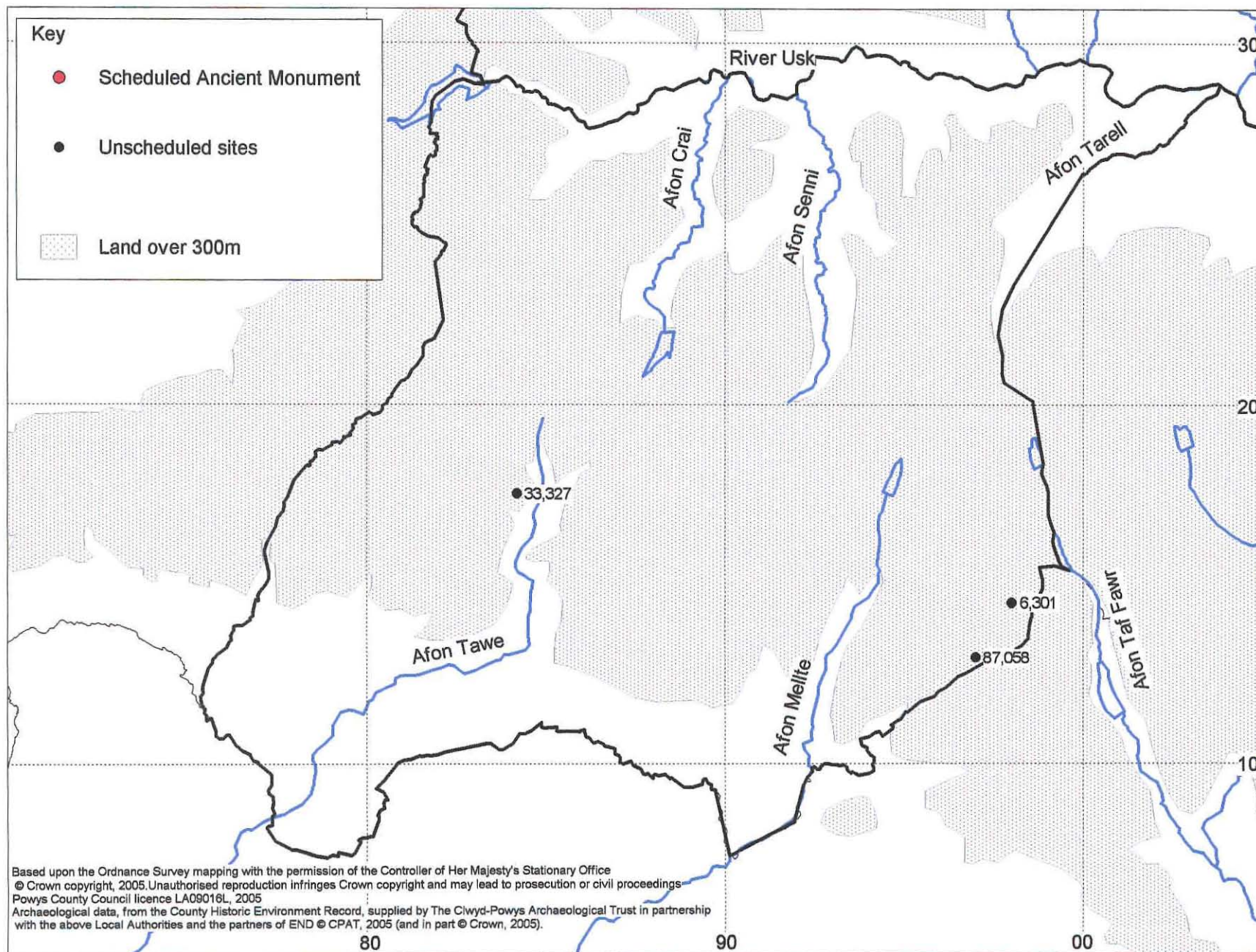
PRN 33327 Allt Fach cairnfield

A group of clearance cairns was recorded by RCAHMW (1997, 214) at SN84091754, although no cairns could be identified in this area during a recent field visit. However, four small cairns (PRNs 8761-4) were identified further to the east, the construction of which appeared to be more similar to funerary than clearance cairns, measuring between 4.1m and 6m in diameter (CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 87058 Cefn Esgair Carnau round barrow cemetery

There is an extensive cairnfield sited on a broad, low ridge and while the majority of cairns are lacking any regular form or structure, three cairns appear to stand out as being more regular and potentially funerary - PRNs 87032-4. More significantly, there is a distinct group of larger funerary cairns, PRNs 838, 3277-81 and 87035, mostly sited towards the eastern end of the cairnfield (CPAT visit 2004).

Fig. 10 Distribution of Round barrow cemeteries



10 STANDING STONES

- 10.1 There are 17 standing stones or possible standing stones within the study area, of which eight are currently scheduled (Fig. 11; Table 14).

Table 14: Standing stones within the study area

PRN	Name	NGR
575	Tyle Bychan stone	SN93872597
790	Gwern Wyddog stone	SN83332835
2244	Mynydd Illtyd Standing stone	SN9759926513
2326	Troed Rhiw Wen Standing stones	SN83602567
3147	Waun Leuci stone	SN85462150
3225	Maen Llia stone	SN92421918
3431	Waen Newydd stone I	SN87442337
4204	Pen y Waun Dwr stone	SN90332243
4913	Traeth Mawr stone I	SN96292543
5176	Tir Mawr stone I	SN95971243
5653	Dorwen Standing stone	SN77301424
5680	Nant Tarw stone II	SN81892582
5681	Nant Tarw stone III	SN8200025000
19172	Nant Gwys standing stone	SN78611420
33352	Cefn Cul standing stone	SN85341964
33650	Carreg Saith-troedfedd standing stone	SN97831480
50464	Cerrig Duon stone	SN85112064

PRN 575 Tyle Bychan stone

An erect sandstone slab standing 1.4m high, and measuring 0.8m long at base and 0.35m thick. The stone is aligned east-south-east to west-north-west and is located on the south side of a fence in a belt of woodland along the north side of the road from Maescar to Defynnog (RCAHMW 1997, 170; CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 790 Gwern Wyddog stone

A massive lozenge-shaped stone, aligned north-east to south-west, measures 1.3m long, 1.3m wide and 2.2m high. The stone is sited on a slight south-east facing slope in a pasture field. Small stones surround the base, and there is one large block on its north-west side (RCAHMW 1997, 166; CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 2244 Mynydd Illtyd Standing stone

Erect stone measuring 0.7m by 0.5m at its base and 1.05m high. It is aligned east-west, and leans slightly to the north. Around its base there is a sheep hollow. The stone is situated alongside a track, and it may be a boundary stone rather than a standing stone.

PRN 2326 Troed Rhiw Wen Standing stones

A massive sandstone block 1.7m high, 1.3m long and 1.05m wide is aligned north-west to south-east. A small clearance cairn has accumulated around the base so that the stone may in fact be rather taller than it now appears. There is a recumbent slab to the south-south-east, measuring 1.7m long, 0.8m wide and 0.45m thick. If this is a fallen stone, it has fallen to the north-west, but it is uncertain whether it ever stood erect. Its present position suggests that, even had it been erect, the two stones would not have been aligned. The stones are sited in a west-facing sloping pasture field. There are good views to the west down the Afon Hydfer valley. The stone lies just east of the col into Nant Tarw valley where the two stone circles PRNs 794 & 795 are located (RCAHMW 1997, 170; CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 3147 Waun Leuci stone

On the west slope of Waen Leuci is a large and impressive standing stone, 2.1m high, 1.55m in length and 0.25m thick, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. The stone is situated on a small level terrace where it overlooks the valley to the west and a col to the north. Although Cerrig Duon stone circle

(PRN 50463) lies nearby to the south, it is obscured from view by a slight rise (RCAHMW 1997, 166; CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 3225 Maen Llia stone

In the upper reaches and close to the source of Afon Llia stands Maen Llia, at the head of the pass between Fan Llia and Fan Nedd. It is of sandstone conglomerate, aligned north to south, measuring c. 3.65m high, 2.75m wide and 0.75m thick. Its base is surrounded by a hollow of sheep scour. Graffiti visible on the west face of the stone includes a date of 1860 and 'G HAY, ID, LC', whilst on the east face is 'TD'. Faint traces of inscriptions in the lower right-hand quarter of the stone's west face, first noticed by Macalister in 1922, were elaborated upon in 1945 with the suggested reading ROVEVI / S....SOVI in Roman characters and VASSO (G?) . . . in Ogam (RCAHMW 1997, 170; CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 3431 Waen Newydd stone I

A large end-set pointed stone 1.8m high, 1.2 long and 0.7m thick, situated next to a fence in a patch of stone, some of which may be packing but most appear to be field clearance. There are no obvious markings but there is a bowl-shaped hollow in the top and smaller hollow adjacent to it, both probably natural (CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 4204 Pen y Waun Dwr stone

An erect sandstone slab 0.8m high, 0.5m long and 0.15m thick, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and leaning slightly to the east-north-east, with an area of sheep scour around its base on that side. On the west-north-west side is a recumbent slab of limestone which does not appear to have ever been erect, and may well be natural. The standing stone is sited on a west-facing slope, with views to west and north-west (CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 4913 Traeth Mawr stone I

A standing stone of old red sandstone is 0.95m long, 0.5m wide and 0.85m high, aligned north-east to south-west. The top is irregular and may have been damaged in the distant past. The base has a worn area caused by sheep poaching and weathering revealing possible stone packing (CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 5176 Tir Mawr stone I

A recumbent stone lying east to west in an open pasture field. The stone is 2.6m in long, 0.56m wide and 0.45m thick. It lies in a slight hollow (possibly animal erosion) and is surrounded by a low sub-circular bank of stone and turf. The bank seems unlikely to be clearance, although additional stone material has been added to the feature. The stone could be a natural slab, although the siting would be favourable for a standing stone (CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 5653 Dorwen Standing Stone

A standing stone, 1.2m high, is situated on a gentle slope facing south-west. The stone has a rounded appearance, tapering from 0.8m in diameter to 0.5m. Packing stones are visible at the base on three sides (CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 5680 Nant Tarw Stone II

A large recumbent slab of red sandstone, 2.6m long, 1.7m wide and 0.5m thick lying just to the east of the western stone circle (PRN 794) at Nant Tarw. The stone lies in a slight hollow which is turf-covered and not obviously the result of sheep scour. The stone may originally have been upright, but there is no certainty. As it lies, it is aligned east to west, though if upright it would have been aligned north to south (CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 5681 Nant Tarw Stone III

The HER records a 'Maenhir' to the east of Nant Tarw stone circles, recorded by Morgan in 1908, although the site could not be located on a recent field visit (CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 19172 Nant Gwys standing stone

A large pointed stone aligned north-west to south-east, 1.3m long, 1.0m wide and 1.5m high, situated on the south-east facing slope of the interfluvium. A smaller stone lying to the south-west is likely to have broken off the erect stone, and when joined would have made a more amorphous-shaped stone. It is uncertain whether this is a standing stone or a natural boulder (CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 33352 Cefn Cul standing stone

Located in the upper Tawe valley is a small standing stone c. 0.6m high, 0.52m long and 0.15m thick, aligned north-west to south-east, and sited on a west-facing slope overlooking Afon Tawe. From here there are views north-north-west towards Cerrig Duon stone circle. A prostrate slab lying on the ground surface nearby does not appear to have broken off the erect stone. It may itself have once been set erect, or it may possibly be natural, as there are many other natural slabs and boulders lying in this general area (CPAT visit 2004).

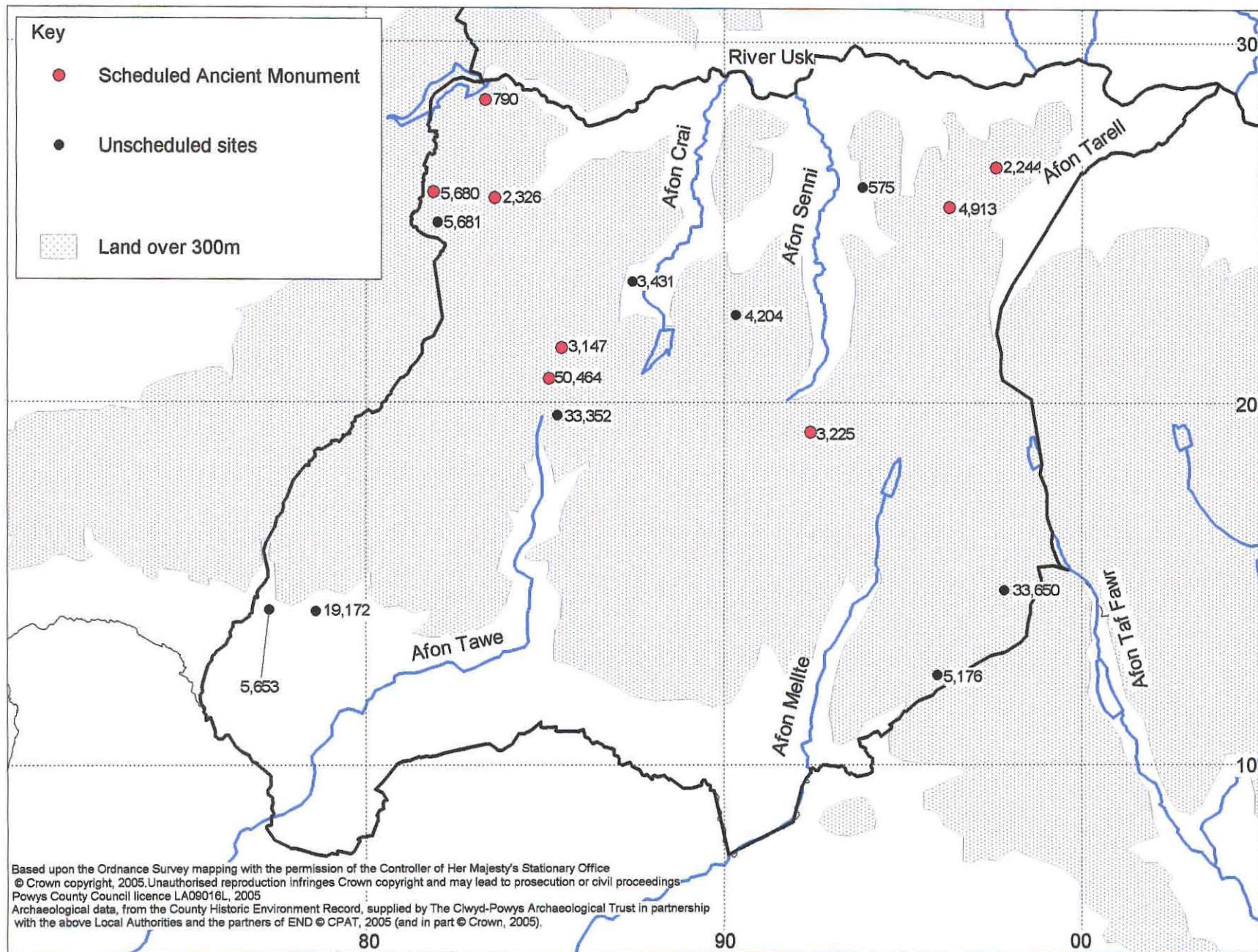
PRN 33650 Carreg Saith-troedfedd standing stone

Carreg Saith-troedfedd is a small patch of stones which includes one over 1.25m long which might have fallen from an upright position. It is uncertain whether this was ever a standing stone and it may have been a boundary marker, or a landform.

PRN 50464 Cerrig Duon stone

Lying 9.7m to the west of Maen Mawr and 8m north-west of the circumference of the stone circle at the nearest point is a small stone measuring 0.28m long, 0.12m wide and 0.28m high (CPAT visit 2004).

Fig. 11 Distribution of Standing stones



9 STONE CIRCLES

9.1 There are three known stone circle within the study area, all of which are scheduled (Fig. 12; Table 15).

Table 15: Stone circles within study area

PRN	Name	NGR
794	Nant Tarw Stone Circle West	SN81852584
795	Nant Tarw Stone Circle East	SN81972578
50463	Cerrig Duon Stone Circle	SN85122062

PRN 794 Nant Tarw Stone Circle West

The western circle at Nant Tarw is 19.2m in diameter north-south and 20.1m east-west, and comprises 18 visible surviving stones and one additional obvious stone hole on the south side. The surviving stone spacings are fairly regular, suggesting that when complete, the circle may have originally comprised at least 28 stones. The stones range in size from one barely visible above the turf to the largest at 0.9m long, 0.17m thick and 1.05m high. The two largest stones are on the south-east side. There is a very much larger, recumbent slab just outside the circle, to the east (PRN 5680). All the stones are of local red sandstone. The circle lies on a generally level area, although the interior slopes to the east and is slightly uneven. Just to the north is a stream valley, and to the south and south-east the land rises up to Gam Las. Stone row PRN 793 is clearly visible from here, situated on a rise to the west, and the stone circle PRN 795 lies a short distance to the east (RCAHMMW 1997, 147-50; CPAT visit 2004). The circle is part of a prehistoric monument complex (PRN 798).

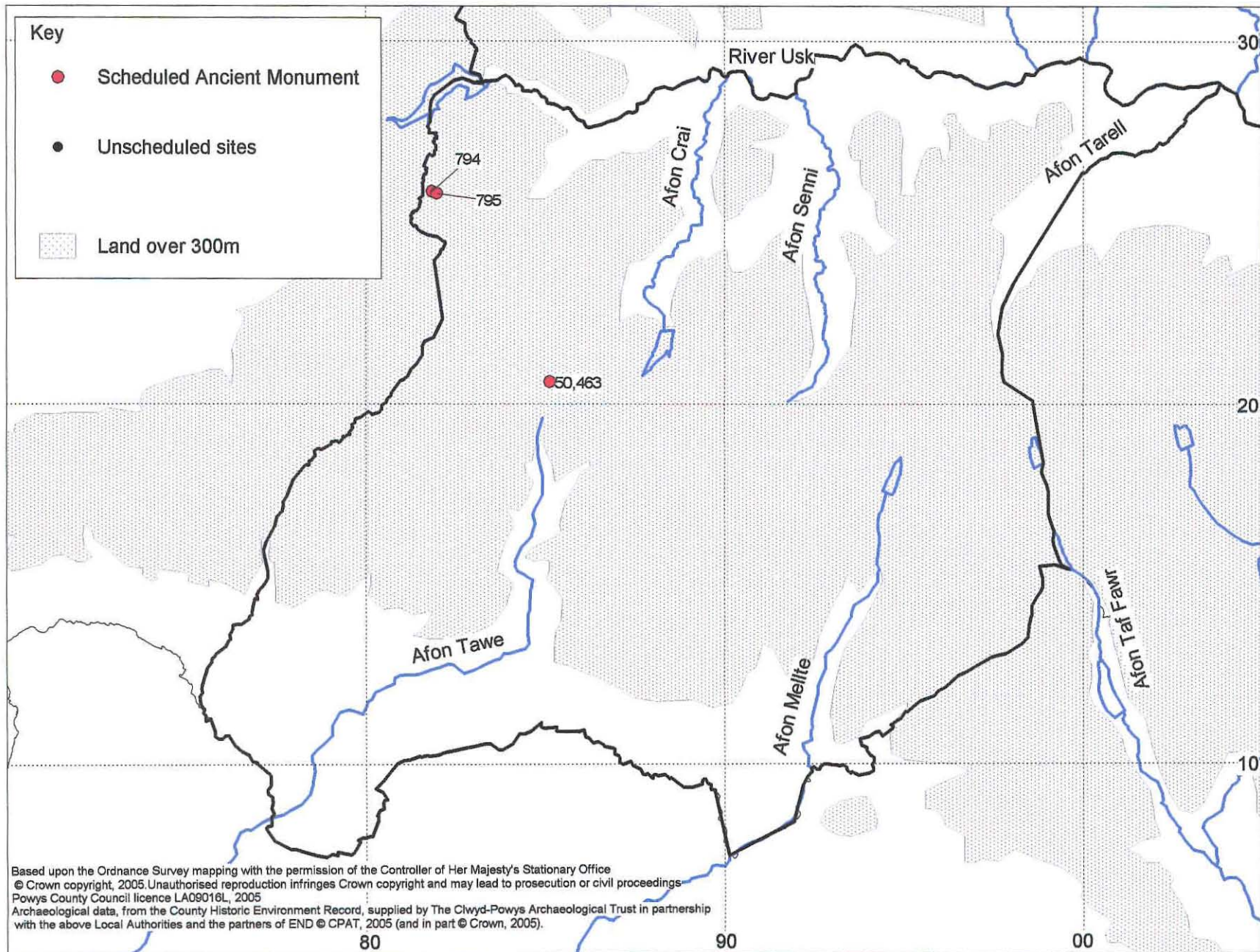
PRN 795 Nant Tarw Stone Circle East

The eastern circle at Nant Tarw comprises 16 identifiable stones, some barely visible above the turf, and six of them now recumbent. The largest stones are on the south-east side, measuring 1.25m by 1.1m and 0.5m high, and 1.3 by 0.8m. The spacing suggests that there were originally perhaps 21 stones. A small stone to the east is loose, and may not be in situ. The stone circle is sited on level ground to the south-west of Nant Tarw at the base of the slope which rises to Gam Las (RCAHMMW 1997, 147-50; CPAT visit 2004). The circle is part of a prehistoric monument complex (PRN 798).

PRN 50463 Cerrig Duon Stone Circle

The circle is set upon a natural shelf, towards the head of the valley, with the main aspect down the valley to the south. The circle currently comprises 20 visible stones, but the original number is unknown. The stones are all small, the largest situated on the west side, standing up to 0.7m high. Many of the stones are very small and now barely visible in the turf. The circle is not readily visible from below, although its large outlier, Maen Mawr, is clearly visible from some distance. Maen Mawr, together with two smaller upright stones, forms a short stone row aligned due north. An avenue of small stones approaches the circle from the north-east, but is not aligned with the circle (RCAHMMW 1997, 150-3; CPAT visit 2004). The circle is part of a prehistoric monument complex (PRN 12384).

Fig. 12 Distribution of Stone circles



10 STONE ROWS

- 10.1 There are three known single stone rows and one avenue within the study area, all of which are scheduled (Fig. 13; Table 16).

Table 16: Stone rows within study area

PRN	Name	NGR
785	Saith Maen Stone Row I	SN83311540
793	Nant Tarw Stone I	SN81762585
50465	Cerrig Duon Stone Alignment	SN8511820641
50466	Cerrig Duon Stone Avenue	SN85142064

PRN 785 Saith Maen Stone Row I

An alignment of seven uprights (or stones formerly upright) forming a row 13.5m long, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. All the stones are surrounded by erosion hollows, and corresponding socket holes up to about 0.25m deep mark the line of the fallen recumbent stones. With one exception (v), which is a rounded boulder of Old Red Sandstone, all are of Carboniferous grit. The stones are evenly spaced at intervals of 1.2 to 1.5m. From south to north the stones are:

- (i) Leaning to east, 0.6m by 0.7m by 0.3m.
 - (ii) Leaning to west, 0.7m by 0.9m by 0.2m.
 - (iii) Upright, 0.9m by 0.8m by 0.3m.
 - (iv) Recumbent, 2.9m by 1.1m by 0.4m.
 - (v) Upright, 1.1m by 0.8m by 0.3m.
 - (vi) Recumbent, 2.2m by 0.7 m by 0.2m.
 - (vii) Upright, 1.7m by 0.9 m by 0.2m.
- (RCAHWM 1997, 147; CPAT visit 2005)

PRN 793 Nant Tarw Stone I

A stone row comprising one large recumbent stone and two much smaller uprights aligned east-west, with a large stone at the east end. The large recumbent stone has fallen to the north, and is surrounded by a slight hollow or sheep scour. The stone measures 2.6m long, 1.36m wide and up to 0.65m thick. Some small stones which are exposed at the southern end of it may be packers. Standing 0.25m to the west is a small upright stone 0.6m long, 0.35m thick and 0.5m high, and a further 0.9m west is a second upright stone, 0.7m long, 0.15m thick and 0.3m high. The row measures c. 3.8m long overall. All three stones are of local red sandstone, and are not glacial erratics. The stone row is sited on level ground with the main aspect to the north, and lies on a low ridge between two stream valleys. The row is on a slightly raised area which is surrounded by extensive peat deposits at least 1.0m deep. Nant Tarw stone circle west (PRN 794) lies c. 115m to the east-south-east, but the stone row is not aligned on this circle. The row is part of the prehistoric monument complex PRN 12384 (CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 50465 Cerrig Duon Stone Alignment

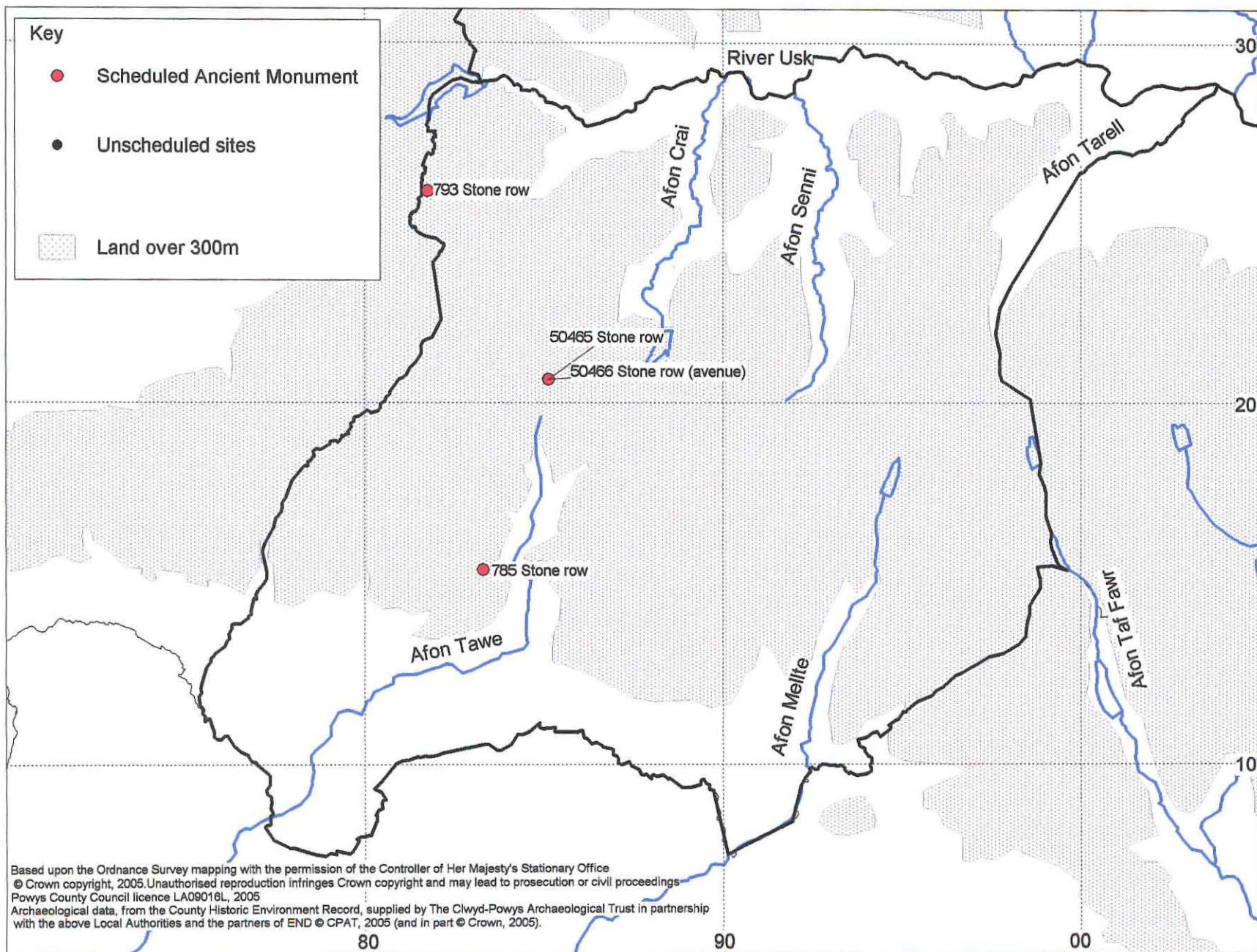
The large standing stone, Maen Mawr, which lies to the north of the stone circle at Cerrig Duon, has two very much smaller upright stones in line to the north of it. Together these three stones form a row 5.8m long aligned to magnetic north. Maen Mawr measures 1.42m long, 0.96 wide and 1.85m high, the second stone lies 3.3m to the north and measures 0.18 by 0.13 and 0.4m high, and the third stone, a further 0.55m to the north, measures 0.3 by 0.2 and 0.2m high. The row is part of the prehistoric monument complex PRN 798 (CPAT visit 2004).

PRN 50466 Cerrig Duon Stone Avenue

To the north-east of the circle, some 14.3m from it at the nearest point, is an avenue of low, upright stones. The rows converge towards the south-west, narrowing from 8.7m to 3.5m apart. In its surviving state the stones in both rows are more closely set towards the south-west, and some are more obviously edge-set than others. The north-west row is longer and better preserved, comprising 15 visible stones

which form an irregular row c. 42m long. The south-east row comprises 10 visible stones in a row c. 19m long. Earlier plans show more stones in both rows, which each appears longer than at present and it is likely that some stones are now buried beneath the turf. The row is part of the prehistoric monument complex PRN 798 (RCAHMW 1997, 150-3; CPAT visit 2004).

Fig. 13 Distribution of Stone rows



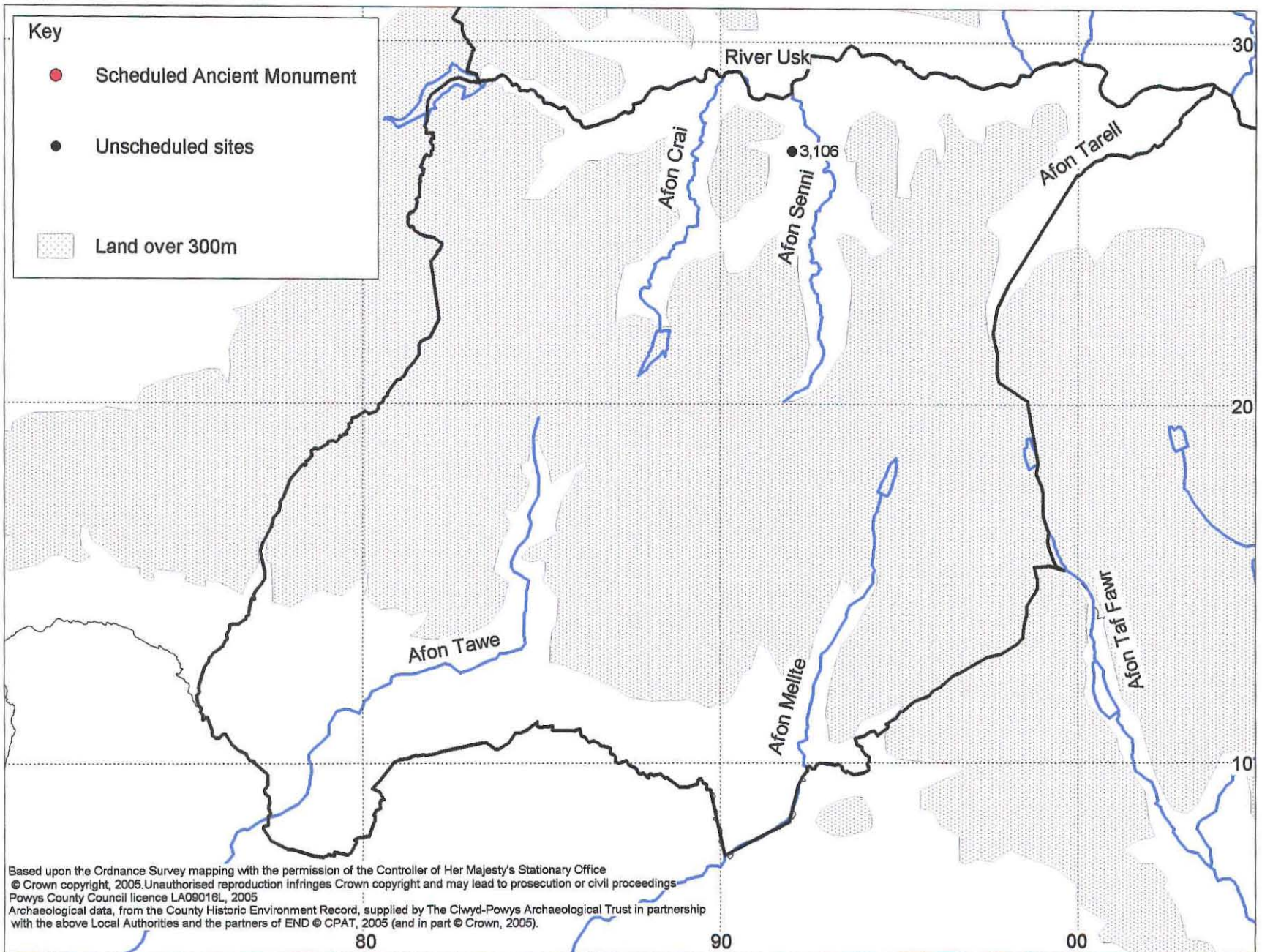
11 STONE SETTINGS

- 11.1 Stone settings are difficult to define, to date and to interpret and at present there is only one possible site of this type recorded within the western Brecon Beacons (fig. 14).

PRN 3106 Meini'r Pedair Gawres Stones (SN 9227)

Seven stones were recorded by Lewis in 1842, supposedly arranged in the configuration of the Pleiades, sited on the mountain adjoining Llywel in the west of Devynock parish. The site is now destroyed and the stones have been incorporated into the wall of a sheepfold.

Fig. 14 Distribution of Stone settings



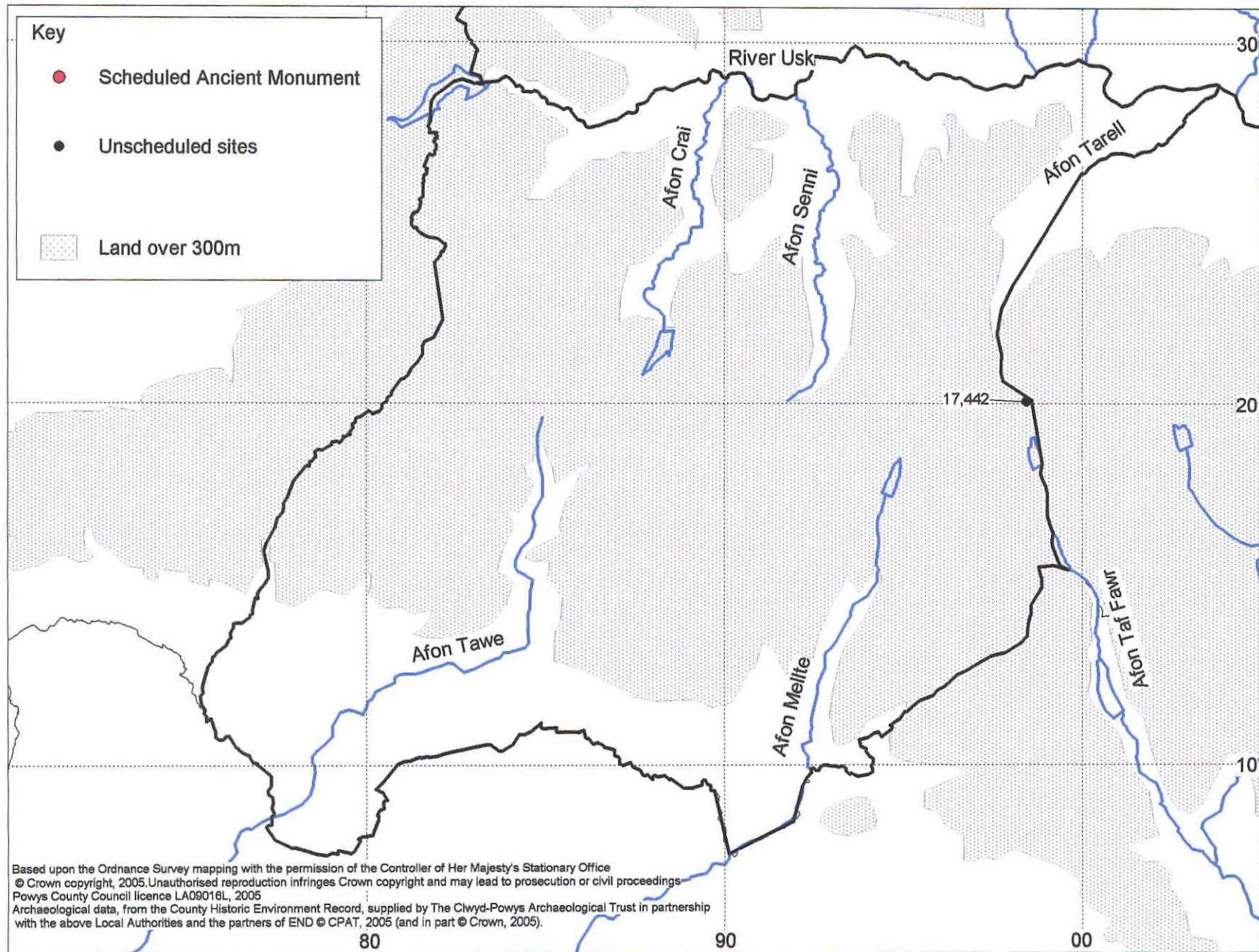
12 TIMBER CIRCLES

12.1 There is only one possible timber circle recorded in the HER within the study area (Fig. 15).

PRN 17442 Pont-ar-daf circle (SN98452005)

A small circle of edge-set stones some 2m in diameter was revealed as a result of visitor erosion on the path from Pont-ar-daf to Corn Du. An adjacent scatter of Neolithic and Bronze Age flints was also identified. The site was excavated in 1989, revealing a large central slab within an area 3m in diameter, defined by a substantial bedding trench which contained close-set timbers, each c. 0.15-0.2m in diameter, forming a small timber circle. A radiocarbon date of 3510 ± 50 BP, calibrated to 1905-1852 or 1850-1762 BC, places the site firmly in the Bronze Age (Gibson 1993b).

Fig. 15 Distribution of Timber circles



13 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was undertaken with the assistance of Richard Hankinson, Ian Grant and Bob Silvester (CPAT), as well as Chris Martin and Jeff Spencer (HER). Thanks are also due to Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, for providing the funding, to Powys County Council for making OS digital data available to the project for the purpose of enhancing the Historic Environment Record, and to the many landowners who kindly allowed access to the sites.

14 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ashbee, P, 1966. The Fussell's Lodge long barrow excavations, 1957. *Archaeologia*, 100, 1-80.
- Baldon, WP, 1909. Cup and ring carvings: some remarks on their classification and a new suggestion as to their origin and meaning, *Archaeologia* 61, 361-80.
- Barclay, G, 1993. The excavation of pit circles at Roamcamp Gate, Fochabers, Moray, 1990. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 123, 255-68.
- Barclay, GJ, & Russell-White, CJ, 1993. Excavations in the ceremonial complex of the fourth to second millennium BC at Balfarg/Balbirnie, Glenrothes, Fife. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 123, 43-210.
- Barnatt, J, & Reeder, P, 1982. Prehistoric rock art in the Peak District, *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 102, 33-44.
- Barrett, J, Bradley, R, & Green, M, 1991. *Landscape Monuments and Society: The Prehistory of Cranborne Chase*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Beckensall, S, 1983. *Prehistoric Carved Rocks of Northumberland*. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Frank Graham.
- Beckensall, S, 1986. *Rock Carvings of N. Britain*. Aylesbury: Shire.
- Bowen, EG, & Gresham, CA, 1967. *History of Merioneth vol. 1*. Dolgellau: Merioneth Historical and Record Society.
- Brassil, KS, 1992. Ty Tan y Foel, Cerrigydrudion, *Archaeology in Wales* 32, 58.
- Brassil, KS, & Gibson, A, 1999. A Grooved Ware pit group and Bronze Age multiple inhumation at Hendre, Rhydymwyn, Flintshire, in R Cleal & A MacSween (eds), *Grooved Ware in Britain and Ireland*. Oxford: Oxbow Books.
- Brassil, KS, Owen, WG, & Britnell, WJ, 1991. Prehistoric and early medieval cemeteries at Tandderwen, near Denbigh, Clwyd. *Archaeological Journal*, 46-97.
- Briggs, C S, Britnell, W J & Gibson, A M 1990, Two cordoned urns from Fan y Big, Brecon Beacons, Powys, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 56, 173-8.
- Britnell, JE, & Britnell, WJ, 1986. Six stones circle, Bryngwyn. *Archaeology In Wales* 26, 41.
- Britnell, WJ, 1982. Two round barrows at Trelystan, Powys. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 48, 133-201.
- Britnell, WJ, 1991. The Neolithic, in J Manley *et al.* 1991 (eds), 55-64.
- Britnell, WJ, 1994. Excavation and recording in the churchyard at Pennant Melangell. *Montgomeryshire Collections*, 82, 41-102.
- Britnell, WJ, & Savoury, HN, 1984. *Gwernvale and Penywyrllod: Two Neolithic Long Cairns in the Black Mountains of Brecknock*. Cambrian Archaeological Monograph No. 2. Cambrian Archaeological Association.
- Burgess, C B, 1976. Meldon Bridge: a Neolithic defended promontory complex near Peebles, in C B Burgess and R F Miket (eds), 151-180.
- Burgess, C B, & Miket, R F, (eds) 1976. *Settlement and Economy in the Third and Second Millennia BC*, BAR Report 33. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports.
- Burl, HAW, 1976. *Stone Circles of the British Isles*. Newhaven and London: Yale University Press.
- Burl, HAW, 1993. *From Carnac to Callanish: the Prehistoric Stone Rows and Avenues of Britain, Ireland and Brittany*. London: Yale.
- Burl, HAW, 1998. *Four-posters. Bronze Age Stone Circles of Western Europe*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports No. 165.
- Cleal, RMJ, Walker, KE, & Montague, R, 1995. *Stonehenge in its Landscape: Twentieth Century Excavations*. Archaeological Report No. 10. London: English Heritage.
- Colt-Hoare, R, 1802. *Tour in 1802*. Cardiff Public Library MS 4.302.1/6. fo. 108/277.
- Crampton, CB, & Webley, DP, 1966. A section through the Mynydd Troed Long Barrow, Brecknock. *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 22, 71-77.

- Dempsey, J, 1998. *Walton Pit Circle, Radnorshire: trial excavation 1998*. CPAT Report No. 298.
- Dunn, CJ, 1973. Maes-gwyn. *Archaeology In Wales* 13, 35
- Dunn, CJ, 1974. *Radnorshire Barrows: East of the River Ithon*, unpublished BA thesis, University of Wales College Cardiff.
- Dunn, CJ, 1988. The Barrows of East-central Powys, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 137, 27-42.
- Eogan, G, 1984. *Excavations at Knowth (I)*. Dublin: Royal Irish Academy.
- Fenton, R, 1917. *Tours in Wales 1802-13*.
- Gibson, AM, 1992. Possible timber circles at Dorchester-on-Thames. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*, 11 (1), 85-91.
- Gibson, AM, 1993a. The excavation of two cairns and associated features at Carneddau, Carno, Powys, 1989-90. *Archaeological Journal*, 150, 1-45.
- Gibson, AM, 1993b. Excavations at Pont-ar-daf, Brecon Beacons, Powys - Oct 1989, *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 40, 173-89.
- Gibson, AM, 1994. Excavations at the Sarn-y-bryn-caled cursus complex, Welshpool, Powys, and the timber circles of Great Britain and Ireland. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 60, 143-223.
- Gibson, AM, 1995a. The Carreg Beuno Prehistoric landscape, Berriew. *Montgomeryshire Collections*, 83, 41-58.
- Gibson, AM, 1995b. First Impressions: a review of Peterborough Ware in Wales. in I Kinnes & G Vardell (eds) *Unbaked Urns of Rudely Shape. Essays on British and Irish Pottery for Ian Longworth*. 23-39. Oxford: Oxbow Books.
- Gibson, AM, 1997a. Survey, excavation and palaeoenvironmental investigations on Pen-y-fan and Corn Du, Brecon Beacons, Powys, 1990-92. *Studia Celtica* 31, 1-81.
- Gibson, AM, 1997b. Survey in the Walton Basin (Radnor Valley), Powys. *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society* 67, 20-62.
- Gibson, AM, 1998a. *Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites: Upper Severn Valley*. CPAT Report 277.
- Gibson, AM, 1998b. *Stonehenge and Timber Circles*. Stroud: Tempus Publishing Ltd.
- Gibson, AM, 1999a. *The Walton Basin Project: Excavation and Survey in a Prehistoric Landscape 1993-7*, Research Report 118. York: CBA.
- Gibson, AM, 1999b. Cursus monuments and possible cursus monuments of Wales: avenues for future research or roads to nowhere?, in A Barclay & J Harding (eds) *Pathways and ceremonies: The Cursus Monuments of Neolithic Britain*. Oxford: Oxbow Books.
- Gibson, AM, 1999c. *The Walton Basin, Powys, Wales: Survey at the Hindwell Neolithic Enclosure*. Welshpool: Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.
- Gibson, AM, 2000. Survey and excavation at a newly discovered long barrow at Lower Luggy, Berriew, Powys, *Studia Celtica* 34, 1-16.
- Gibson, AM, 2002. Earlier prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in the Upper Severn Valley, *Montgomeryshire Collections* 90, 1-40.
- Griffiths, WE, 1972. Royal Commission in Wales. *Archaeology In Wales* 12, 9-10.
- Grimes, WF, 1939. The Excavation of the Ty-isaf Long Cairn, Brecknockshire. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 5, 119-42.
- Grimes, WF, 1963. The stone circles and related monuments of Wales, in I LI Foster & L Alcock (eds), *Culture and Environment. Essays in Honour of Sir Cyril Fox*, 93-152. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Grinsell, LV, 1981. The later history of Ty Illtud. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 131, 131-9.
- Harding, AF, 1981. Excavations in the prehistoric ritual complex near Milfield, Northumberland. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 47, 87-136.
- Harding, AF, & Lee, GE, 1987. *Henge Monuments and Related Sites of Great Britain. Air Photographic Evidence and Catalogue*. BAR Report 175. Oxford.
- Hartwell, B, 1991. Ballynahatty - a Prehistoric Ceremonial Centre, *Archaeology Ireland* 5, 12-15.
- Hartwell, B, 1994. Late Neolithic ceremonies, *Archaeology Ireland* 8, 10-13.
- Houlder, C, 1968. The Henge Monuments at Llandegai. *Antiquity*, 152, 216-22.
- James, DJ, 1978-9 The Prehistoric Standing Stones of Breconshire, *Brycheiniog*, 187 (1978-9)
- Jones, NW, 1999. *Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites: Denbighshire and E. Conwy*. CPAT Report 314.
- Jones, NW, 2000. *Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites: Flintshire and Wrexham*. CPAT Report 351.
- Jones, NW, 2001. *Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites: North Radnorshire*. CPAT Report 419.
- Jones, NW, & Owen, WJ, 2003. *Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites: Radnorshire*. CPAT Report 524.
- Jones, T, 1809. *A History of the County of Brecknock II*.
- Jones, T, 1911. *A History of the County of Brecknock vol. 3*. Brecknock: Blissett Davies & Co.
- Lewis, S, 1833. *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*. 2 vols. London: S. Lewis and Co.

- Lhwyd, E, 1909-11. *Parochialia being a Summary of Answers to Parochial Queries etc.* Cambrian Archaeological Association, 3 vols.
- Loveday, R, 1985. *Cursuses and Related Monuments of the British Neolithic.* Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Leicester.
- Lynch, FM, 1977. A cinerary urn from Llanrhaeadr near Denbigh, *Denbighshire Historical Society Transactions* 26, 155-7.
- Lynch, FM, 1983 (ed). Report on the excavation of a Bronze Age barrow at Llong near Mold, *Flintshire Historical Society Journal* 31, 13-28.
- Lynch, FM, 1984. Cairns on Tir Mostyn, Nantglyn, *Denbighshire Historical Society Transactions* 33, 93-104.
- Lynch, FM, 1986. Excavation of a kerb cairn and ring cairn on Cefn Caer Euni, Merioneth, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 135, 81-120.
- Lynch, FM, 1993. *Excavations at the Brenig Valley. A Mesolithic and Bronze Age landscape in North Wales.* Cambrian Archaeological Monographs No.5. Bangor: Cambrian Archaeological Association and Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.
- Lynch, F, Aldhouse-Green, S, & Davies, J L, 2000. *Prehistoric Wales.* Stroud: Sutton Publishing.
- Manley, J, Greuter, S, & Gale, F, (eds) 1991. *The Archaeology of Clwyd.* Clwyd County Council.
- Marshall, A, 1986 Cup marked stones from the Gloucestershire Cotswolds, *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeology Society* 104, 220-5.
- Masters, L, 1973. The Lochhill long cairn. *Antiquity*, 47, 96-100.
- Mercer, R J, 1993. Secretary's Report, *Monuments on Record, Annual Review 1992-3.* Edinburgh: RCAHMS.
- Morgan, G, 1992. The functional significance of single standing stones. *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, 39, 155-8.
- Morgan, WET, & Marshall, G, 1921. Excavation of a Long Barrow at Llanigon, Co. Brecon, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 76, 296-99.
- Musson, CR, 1994. *Wales from the Air: Patterns of Past and Present.* Aberystwyth: RCAHMS.
- Olding, F, 2000. *The Prehistoric Landscapes of the Eastern Black Mountains.* BAR 297.
- Owen, DE, 1948. Notes on antiquities within the parish of Llanellwedd. *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society* 18, 3-20.
- Pennant, T, 1784. *A Tour in Wales* (reprinted by Bridge Books, Wrexham, 1991).
- Phillips, CW, 1936. The excavation of the Giant's Hills long barrow, Skendleby, Lincolnshire. *Archaeologia*, 85, 37-106.
- Piggott, S, 1972. Excavation of the Dalladies long barrow, Fettercairn, Kincardineshire. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 104, 23-47.
- Price, TE, 1842. *Hanes Cymru.*
- RCAHM, 1911. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire: County of Montgomery.* London: HMSO.
- RCAHM, 1913. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire: County of Radnor.* London: HMSO.
- RCAHM, 1914. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire: County of Denbighshire.* London: HMSO.
- RCAHM, 1912. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire: County of Flintshire.* London: HMSO.
- RCAHMS, 1997. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Brecknock (Brycheiniog). The Prehistoric and Roman Monuments: Part 1, Later Prehistoric Monuments and Unenclosed Settlements to 1000 AD.* Aberystwyth, RCAHMS.
- Savory, HN, 1980. *Guide Catalogue of the Bronze Age Collections.* Cardiff: National Museum of Wales.
- Sweetman, D P, 1985. A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Pit Circle at Newgrange Co. Meath, *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 85, 195-221.
- Vatcher, F de M, 1965. East Heslerton long barrow, the eastern half. *Antiquity*, 39, 49-52.
- Vulliamy, CE, 1921. The Excavation of a Megalithic Tomb in Breconshire, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 76, 300-305.
- Vulliamy, CE, 1922. Excavation of a Long Barrow in Breconshire, *Man* 86, 150-52.
- Vulliamy, CE, 1923. Further Excavations in the Long Barrows of Ffostill, of a Megalithic Tomb in Breconshire, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 78, 320-24.
- Vulliamy, CE, 1925. *Our Prehistoric Forerunners.* London.
- Vyner, B, 1984. The excavation of a Neolithic cairn at Street House, Loftus, Cleveland. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 50, 151-95.
- Wainwright, GJ, 1979. *Mount Pleasant, Dorset: Excavations 1970-1.* Research Report 37. London: Society of

Antiquaries.

- Warrilow, W, Owen, G, & Britnell, W, 1986. Eight ring-ditches at Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys, 1981-85. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 52, 53-88.
- Whittle, AWR, 1991. Wayland's Smithy, Oxfordshire: excavations at the Neolithic tomb in 1962-63 by RJC Atkinson and S Piggott. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 57 (2), 61-102.
- Whittle, AWR, 1992. *Excavations at West Kennet, near Avebury, 1992. Preliminary Report*. Privately circulated.
- Williams, J, 1855. History of Radnorshire, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 47-58.
- Williams, J, 1858. History of Radnorshire, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 469-616
- Williams, J, 1905. *A General History of the County of Radnor*. Brecon: Davies & Co.
- Woodward, PJ, Davies, SM, & Graham, A, 1993. *Excavations at Greyhound Yard and the Old Methodist Chapel, Dorchester, 1981-4*. Monograph 12. Dorchester: Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society.
- Wynne-Foulkes, 1849. The Dol yr Orsedd stone, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 4, 322-3.

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 ready 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 has a ritual function.

Dimensions

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

To be distinguished from

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

Same as

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

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Standing Stone'.

References

Burl 1976

Gibson 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

Hengiform monument

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
3228	Llech Llia Henge	SN92331896
3264	Carnau Gwynion Hengiform site	SN92401444
3285	Blaen Hepste Hengiform monument	SN96331296

Prehistoric monument complex

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
798	Cerrig Duon Stone Circle Complex	SN8511420609
12384	Nant Tarw Prehistoric monument complex	SN81872583

Round barrow ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
2297	Tir Duweunydd Mound	SN94351169

Round barrow (cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
678	Cribarth Cairn	SN82911444
679	Garreg Fawr Cairn	SN82841420
831	Gwern Picoed Cairn III	SN90121152
832	Gwern Picoed Cairn II	SN90151160
833	Gwern Picoed Cairn I	SN90161161
834	Coed y Garreg Cairn	SN90741466
836	Cwm Nant Cairn	SN93261386
838	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn VII	SN9722113270
839	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn IV	SN97521375
846	Fan Frynych Cairn	SN96282319
1501	Twr Y Fan Foel Cairn	SN82432206
2245	Pen y Waun Dwr Cairn	SN90292261
2341	Fan Gyhirych Cairn	SN88051915
2342	Sand Hill cairn I	SN89081505
2350	Cae Garn Barrow I	SN78331267
3229	Fan Llia Cairn	SN93521817
3278	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn II	SN97471347
3279	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn III	SN97421345
3280	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn VI	SN97381353
3281	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn V	SN97551359
3393	Garn Las Cairn I	SN82862500
3394	Moel Feity Cairn	SN84512232
3518	Mynydd y Garn cairn V	SN95691371
3588	Glog Las Cairn I	SN95971437
5382	Blaen Hepste Cairn I	SN96231323
5651	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn X	SN97511390
6302	Carreg Saith-troedfedd Cairn I	SN98131466
6303	Carreg Saith-troedfedd Cairn II	SN98051459
12337	Cerrig Duon cairn	SN85142043
12341	Twyn yr Odynau cairn	SN94961504

12442	Pwllwydden Cairn	SN82911509
17563	Brecon Beacons Reservoir, cairn	SN98641885
19168	Dorwen cairn I	SN77261412
23627	Llorfa Cairn	SN7857614951
23784	Fan Nedd cairn III	SN91421881
23801	Carn-caniedydd cairn	SN9819114820
23802	Waun Tincer cairn I	SN97121510
33289	Llwynocwmstabl cairn I	SN77871519
33296	Bwlch y Ddeuwylt Cairn	SN78841834
33307	Twyn Du cairn I	SN83381678
33308	Twyn Du cairn II	SN83531681
33313	Pwll y Cig Cairn	SN81051844
33332	Twyn Du cairn IV	SN83421716
33369	Sand Hill cairn III	SN89481573
33483	Nant Plas-y-gors Cairn I	SN91841508
33510	Pen y Gorof cairn I	SN93331423
33511	Pen y Gorof cairn II	SN93321428
33512	Pen y Gorof cairn III	SN93371417
33513	Pen y Gorof cairn IV	SN93371421
33530	Carnau Gwynion Cairn IV	SN92221438
33531	Carnau Gwynion Cairn V	SN92211437
33534	Nant Plas-y-gors Cairn II	SN91851500
33611	Blaen Hepste Cairn II	SN96211324
33625	Mynydd y Garn cairn I	SN96151386
33630	Glog Las cairn	SN97141464
34627	Blaen Glyn round cairn	SN97472214
34779	Traeth Mawr cairn I	SN96542572
34780	Traeth Mawr cairn II	SN96472573
34902	Cwm-fforch wen cairn I	SN78881399
34917	Cefn Mawr cairn	SN79231491
65026	Hepste-fechan cairn IV	SN97321401
65028	Waun Tincer cairn II	SN97361473
77897	Nant Mawr cairn I	SN95331969
87030	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn XI	SN97491389
87031	Carreg Saith-troedfedd Cairn III	SN98011461
87032	Tir-yr-onen cairn VIII	SN97211342
87033	Tir-yr-onen cairn IX	SN97151340
87035	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn XII	SN97501335
87036	Carreg Saith-troedfedd Cairn IV	SN98041463
87038	Mynydd y Garn cairn II	SN96141381
87039	Mynydd y Garn cairn III	SN96151377
87040	Mynydd y Garn cairn IV	SN96171377
87042	Hepste-fechan cairn VIII	SN97311407
87044	Banwen Gwys cairn I	SN79841847
87045	Banwen Gwys cairn II	SN79771826

Round barrow (cairn) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
2270	Garn Wen Cairns	SN98021712
3134	Godre'r Garn Las Cairn	SN81972586
3139	Twyn y Garn Cairn	SN88082506
3277	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn I	SN97451349
3521	Hepste-fechan cairn VII	SN96391367
4592	Mynydd y Drum Cairn	SN81651091

12312	Bedlwyn Cairn	SN87922447
12338	Posty Cairn	SN88102484
12342	Llynnau'r Waun cairn	SN96021564
12611	Hepste-fechan cairn V	SN97141359
19169	Dorwen cairn II	SN77651395
23778	Fan Nedd, Pile of Stones	SN91111759
23794	Tir-yr-onen cairn III	SN96881348
33331	Twyn Du cairn III	SN83441696
33397	Nant Cnewr Cairn	SN89392097
33533	Carnau Gwynion Cairn VII	SN91941453
33639	Pant y Waun cairn	SN98181479
33708	Twyn Du cairn V	SN83421714
34903	Cwm-fforch wen cairn II	SN78731379
77898	Nant Mawr cairn II	SN95211958
87034	Hepste-fechan cairn III	SN97241344
87061	Allt Fach cairn I	SN84201752
87062	Allt Fach cairn II	SN84221752
87063	Allt Fach cairn III	SN84191747
87064	Allt Fach cairn IV	SN84221752

Round barrow (ring cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
682	Bryn Llechwen Cairn	SN81521035
824	Rhyd Uchaf Cairn	SN92641896
2343	Sand Hill ring cairn	SN89871571
6186	Mynydd y Drum Ring Cairn	SN81881073
34322	Llwyncwmstabl ring cairn	SN77941491

Round barrow (ring cairn) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
12335	Cae Garn Barrow II	SN78331267
33350	Cefn Cul ring cairn	SN85571872
33355	Nant y Moch ring cairn	SN86841958

Round barrow (structured cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
582	Bedd Illtyd Round barrow	SN97412640
681	Carn Goch Cairn	SN81761067
828	Carn yr Arian cairn	SN93911265
830	Blaen Nedd Isaf Cairn	SN91561462
3144	Garn Las Cairn II	SN82772481
12340	Tai-canol cairn	SN93861540
23803	Twyn Garreg-wen cairn	SN98411680
33543	Ysgubor-wen Cairn	SN92221385
33544	Carnau Gwynion Cairn VIII	SN92271393
33545	Carnau Gwynion Cairn IX	SN92231398
87043	Hepste-fechan cairn IX	SN97351406

Round barrow cemetery

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
6301	Carreg Saith-troedfedd Cairnfield	SN980145
33327	Allt Fach cairnfield	SN84201749
87058	Cefn Esgair Carnau round barrow cemetery	SN9713

Standing stone

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
575	Tyle Bychan Stone	SN93872597
790	Gwern Wyddog Stone	SN83332835
2326	Troed Rhiw Wen Standing Stones	SN83602567
3147	Waun Leuci Stone	SN85462150
3225	Maen Llia Stone	SN92421918
3431	Waen Newydd Stone I	SN87442337
4204	Pen y Waun Dwr Stone	SN90332243
4913	Traeth Mawr Stone I	SN96292543
5176	Tir Mawr Stone I	SN95971243
5653	Dorwen Standing Stone	SN77301424
33352	Cefn Cul standing stone	SN85341964
50464	Cerrig Duon Stone	SN85112064

Standing stone ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
2244	Mynydd Illtyd Standing Stone	SN9759926513
5680	Nant Tarw Stone II	SN81892582
5681	Nant Tarw Stone III	SN8200025000
19172	Nant Gwys standing stone	SN78611420
33650	Carreg Saith-troedfedd standing stone	SN97831480

Stone circle

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
794	Nant Tarw Stone Circle West	SN81852584
795	Nant Tarw Stone Circle East	SN81972578
50463	Cerrig Duon Stone Circle	SN85122062

Stone row

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
785	Saith Maen Stone Row I	SN83311540
793	Nant Tarw Stone I	SN81762585
50465	Cerrig Duon Stone Alignment	SN8511820641

Stone row (avenue)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
50466	Cerrig Duon Stone Avenue	SN85142064

Stone setting ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
3106	Meini'r Pedair Gawres Stones	SN9227

Timber circle

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
17442	Pont-ar-daf circle	SN98452005

APPENDIX 5
GAZETTEER OF SITES BY PRN

PRN	Site name	Site type	Grid reference
575	Tyle Bychan Stone	Standing stone	SN93872597
582	Bedd Illtyd Round barrow	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN97412640
678	Cribarth Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN82911444
679	Garreg Fawr Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN82841420
681	Carn Goch Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN81761067
682	Bryn Llechwen Cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SN81521035
785	Saith Maen Stone Row I	Stone row	SN83311540
790	Gwern Wyddog Stone	Standing stone	SN83332835
793	Nant Tarw Stone I	Stone row	SN81762585
794	Nant Tarw Stone Circle West	Stone circle	SN81852584
795	Nant Tarw Stone Circle East	Stone circle	SN81972578
798	Cerrig Duon Stone Circle Complex	Prehistoric monument complex	SN8511420609
824	Rhyd Uchaf Cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SN92641896
828	Carn yr Arian cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN93911265
830	Blaen Nedd Isaf Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN91561462
831	Gwern Picoed Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN90121152
832	Gwern Picoed Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN90151160
833	Gwern Picoed Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN90161161
834	Coed y Garreg Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN90741466
836	Cwm Nant Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93261386
838	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn VII	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9722113270
839	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97521375
846	Fan Frynych Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN96282319
1501	Twr Y Fan Foel Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN82432206
2244	Mynydd Illtyd Standing Stone	Standing stone ?	SN9759926513
2245	Pen y Waun Dwr Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN90292261
2270	Garn Wen Cairns	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN98021712
2297	Tir Duweunydd Mound	Round barrow ?	SN94351169
2326	Troed Rhiw Wen Standing Stones	Standing stone	SN83602567
2341	Fan Gyhirych Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN88051915
2342	Sand Hill cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN89081505
2343	Sand Hill ring cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SN89871571
2350	Cae Garn Barrow I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN78331267
3106	Meini'r Pedair Gawres Stones	Stone setting ?	SN9227
3134	Godre'r Garn Las Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN81972586
3139	Twyn y Garn Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN88082506
3144	Garn Las Cairn II	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN82772481
3147	Waun Leuci Stone	Standing stone	SN85462150
3225	Maen Llia Stone	Standing stone	SN92421918
3228	Llech Llia Henge	Henge (hengiform monument)	SN92331896
3229	Fan Llia Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93521817
3264	Carnau Gwynion Hengiform site	Henge (hengiform monument)	SN92401444
3277	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN97451349
3278	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97471347
3279	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97421345
3280	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn VI	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97381353
3281	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn V	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97551359
3285	Blaen Hepste Hengiform monument	Henge (hengiform monument)	SN96331296
3393	Garn Las Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN82862500
3394	Moel Feity Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN84512232

3431	Waen Newydd Stone I	Standing stone	SN87442337
3518	Mynydd y Garn cairn V	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95691371
3521	Hepste-fechan cairn VII	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN96391367
3588	Glog Las Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95971437
4204	Pen y Waun Dwr Stone	Standing stone	SN90332243
4592	Mynydd y Drum Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN81651091
4913	Traeth Mawr Stone I	Standing stone	SN96292543
5176	Tir Mawr Stone I	Standing stone	SN95971243
5382	Blaen Hepste Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN96231323
5651	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn X	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97511390
5653	Dorwen Standing Stone	Standing stone	SN77301424
5680	Nant Tarw Stone II	Standing stone ?	SN81892582
5681	Nant Tarw Stone III	Standing stone ?	SN8200025000
6186	Mynydd y Drum Ring Cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SN81881073
6301	Carreg Saith-troedfedd Cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)	SN980145
6302	Carreg Saith-troedfedd Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN98131466
6303	Carreg Saith-troedfedd Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN98051459
12312	Bedlwyn Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN87922447
12335	Cae Garn Barrow II	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?	SN78331267
12337	Cerrig Duon cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN85142043
12338	Posty Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN88102484
12340	Tai-canol cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN93861540
12341	Twyn yr Odynau cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN94961504
12342	Llynau'r Waun cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN96021564
12384	Nant Tarw Prehistoric monument complex	Prehistoric monument complex	SN81872583
12442	Pwllwydden Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN82911509
12611	Hepste-fechan cairn V	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN97141359
17442	Pont-ar-daf circle	Timber circle	SN98452005
17563	Brecon Beacons Reservoir, cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN98641885
19168	Dorwen cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN77261412
19169	Dorwen cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN77651395
19172	Nant Gwys standing stone	Standing stone ?	SN78611420
23627	Llorfa Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN7857614951
23778	Fan Nedd, Pile of Stones	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN91111759
23784	Fan Nedd cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN91421881
23794	Tir-yr-onen cairn III	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN96881348
23801	Carn-caniedydd cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN9819114820
23802	Waun Tincer cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97121510
23803	Twyn Garreg-wen cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN98411680
33289	Llwynycwmstabl cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN77871519
33296	Bwlch y Ddeuwynt Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN78841834
33307	Twyn Du cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN83381678
33308	Twyn Du cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN83531681
33313	Pwll y Cig Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN81051844
33327	Allt Fach cairnfield	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)	SN84201749
33331	Twyn Du cairn III	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN83441696
33332	Twyn Du cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SN83421716
33350	Cefn Cul ring cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?	SN85571872
33352	Cefn Cul standing stone	Standing stone	SN85341964
33355	Nant y Moch ring cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?	SN86841958
33369	Sand Hill cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN89481573
33397	Nant Cnewr Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN89392097
33483	Nant Plas-y-gors Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN91841508
33510	Pen y Gorof cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93331423

33511	Pen y Gorof cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93321428
33512	Pen y Gorof cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93371417
33513	Pen y Gorof cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SN93371421
33530	Carnau Gwynion Cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92221438
33531	Carnau Gwynion Cairn V	Round barrow (cairn)	SN92211437
33533	Carnau Gwynion Cairn VII	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN91941453
33534	Nant Plas-y-gors Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN91851500
33543	Ysgubor-wen Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN92221385
33544	Carnau Gwynion Cairn VIII	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN92271393
33545	Carnau Gwynion Cairn IX	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN92231398
33611	Blaen Hepste Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN96211324
33625	Mynydd y Garn cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN96151386
33630	Glog Las cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97141464
33639	Pant y Waun cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN98181479
33650	Carreg Saith-troedfedd standing stone	Standing stone ?	SN97831480
33708	Twyn Du cairn V	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN83421714
34322	Llwynchwstabl ring cairn	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SN77941491
34627	Blaen Glyn round cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97472214
34779	Traeth Mawr cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN96542572
34780	Traeth Mawr cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN96472573
34902	Cwm-fforch wen cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN78881399
34903	Cwm-fforch wen cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN78731379
34917	Cefn Mawr cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SN79231491
50463	Cerrig Duon Stone Circle	Stone circle	SN85122062
50464	Cerrig Duon Stone	Standing stone	SN85112064
50465	Cerrig Duon Stone Alignment	Stone row	SN8511820641
50466	Cerrig Duon Stone Avenue	Stone row (avenue)	SN85142064
65026	Hepste-fechan cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97321401
65028	Waun Tincer cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97361473
77897	Nant Mawr cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN95331969
77898	Nant Mawr cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN95211958
87030	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn XI	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97491389
87031	Carreg Saith-troedfedd Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN98011461
87032	Tir-yr-onen cairn VIII	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97211342
87033	Tir-yr-onen cairn IX	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97151340
87034	Hepste-fechan cairn III	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN97241344
87035	Cefn Esgair Carnau Cairn XII	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97501335
87036	Carreg Saith-troedfedd Cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SN98041463
87038	Mynydd y Garn cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN96141381
87039	Mynydd y Garn cairn III	Round barrow (cairn)	SN96151377
87040	Mynydd y Garn cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SN96171377
87042	Hepste-fechan cairn VIII	Round barrow (cairn)	SN97311407
87043	Hepste-fechan cairn IX	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SN97351406
87044	Banwen Gwys cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SN79841847
87045	Banwen Gwys cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SN79771826
87058	Cefn Esgair Carnau round barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)	SN9713
87061	Allt Fach cairn I	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN84201752
87062	Allt Fach cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN84221752
87063	Allt Fach cairn III	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN84191747
87064	Allt Fach cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SN84221752