

PREHISTORIC FUNERARY & RITUAL SITES PROJECT

PEMBROKESHIRE 2003-2004



Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria
Ar gyfer Cadw
Prepared by Cambria Archaeology
For Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments



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PREHISTORIC FUNERARY & RITUAL SITES PROJECT PEMBROKESHIRE 2003-2004

Gan / By

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Summary

During 2003 and 2004 all known prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments in Pembrokeshire were assessed as part of the Cadw-funded Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites assessment. This continued the regional survey already completed for Carmarthenshire, and with the completion of work in Pembrokeshire, this assessment has now been extended to Ceredigion. A total of 621 sites were visited in the field, of which 570 were considered to be probable or possible prehistoric monuments. 67 new records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record, with 65 new sites recommended for scheduling.

INTRODUCTION

This survey forms part of a wider assessment of the condition and form of prehistoric funerary and ritual sites throughout Wales. The project is being undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts and is being grant aided by Cadw:Welsh Historic Monuments. It developed from an initial project undertaken by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) in the Upper Severn Valley (Gibson 1998).

During the first year of the project in southwest Wales, Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) focused on west Carmarthenshire (Bestley 2001). After a hiatus to the project caused by the outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease, a report completing the assessment of the monuments in Carmarthenshire was produced in 2003 (Cook, *et al* 2003). This report focused on the eastern area of the county including the former district authority areas of Llanelli and Dinefwr. A paper summarising the results of the PFRS project for Carmarthenshire as a whole was published in 2004 in the Carmarthenshire Antiquary (Cook 2003a).

Between January and March 2003 fieldwork was extended to all known Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual and funerary monuments in south Pembrokeshire. An interim report was produced in May 2003 (Cook 2003b) summarising the results of the project up to that point, which at the time was not fully complete. Between August 2003 and February 2004 fieldwork continued in the north Pembrokeshire (Preseli) district. This report now summarises the findings for the county of Pembrokeshire as a whole, and thus incorporates the complete results from both the south and north Pembrokeshire phases of the project into one volume.

The county of Pembrokeshire is mostly lowland, especially in the southern half where the land lies below 100m. The northern portion of the county sees the majority of the land lying above 100m, with the area of the Mynydd Preseli region characterised by land ranging from 250m to over 500m above OD (see Figure 1). Despite its largely lowland character, Pembrokeshire tends to be referred to as a part of Highland Britain, with the Preseli range and its rolling foothills forming a small part geologically of a once more extensive mountain range covering Scotland, Ireland and Wales (John 1995: 7). Pembrokeshire as we experience it today has been dramatically shaped by the effects of glaciation and continues to be shaped by ongoing marine, industrial and agricultural erosion. The county is a landscape of contrasts, between its dramatic coastal cliffs and gently undulating valleys, between its prominent rocky tors and lush farmlands, between its storm beaches and meltwater estuaries, and between the heather-clad moorlands of the north and the gentle green lowlands of the south. Contrasts are equally apparent in the usage of the landscape between the Neolithic and Bronze Age, and by the locations of the different prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments constructed at this time.

The survey area in the north of the region was dominated by the foothills and rocky 'mountains' of Mynydd Preseli. The prominent local summits such as Foel Cwmcerwyn, Foel Eryr, and Frenni Fawr, amongst others, were noted during the PFRS project in Carmarthenshire as often dominating the viewshed from particular

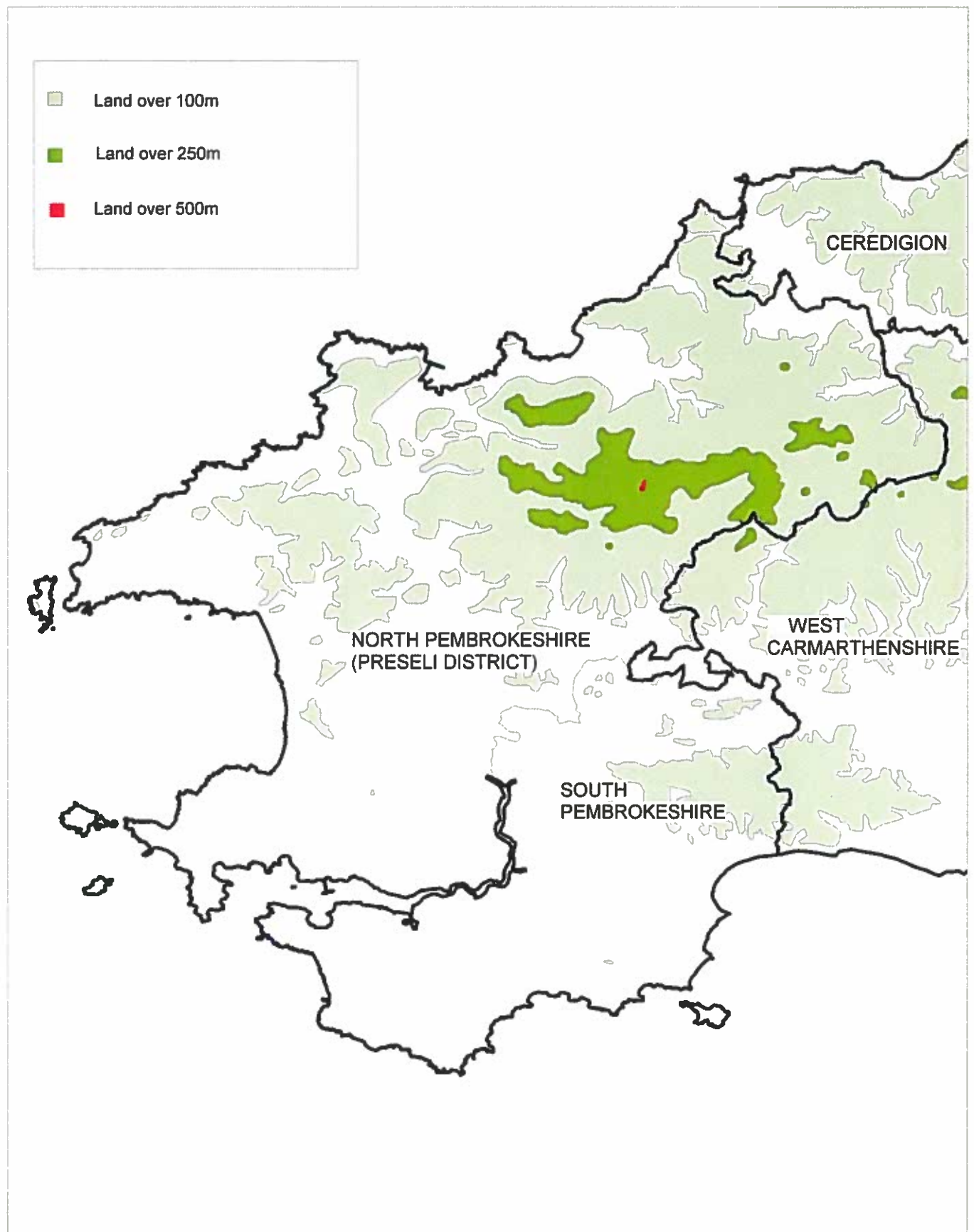


Figure 1 Location of the south Pembrokeshire and north Pembrokeshire (Preseli) study areas

prehistoric monuments in the region, and it was no surprise that this tradition should continue when evaluating the monuments in Pembrokeshire itself. For some parts of Pembrokeshire where the Preselis weren't visible, the viewshed from monuments tended to be dominated by more local topography, such as the east-west gentle spines characterising south Pembrokeshire, the major river valleys, sand dunes, and also the views out to sea.

PROJECT AIMS

The aims of the PFRS: Pembrokeshire project were threefold:

1. to update the existing SMR records for the area, making any alterations and additions as necessary
2. to assess the fragility and vulnerability of known sites, making both scheduling and management recommendations for selected monuments
3. to contribute towards an evolving understanding and interpretation of these sites in both a regional and national perspective.

METHODOLOGY

Pre-survey desk-based assessment

Prior to the field survey an assessment was undertaken of all the records held on the regional Sites and Monuments Record that might be relevant to the project. These included all obvious records (such as round barrows and standing stones) and records of sites for which there might be alternative classifications (such as round barrows that might be clearance cairns or standing stones that might be rubbing stones). This initial assessment also included those sites suggested only by either documentary or place-name evidence, and those sites known to have been destroyed or moved. A total of 1215 records were assessed, with all the computerised and paper sources for these sites consulted as part of the desk-based assessment. These resources included Site Record Forms (SRF), Detailed Record Forms (DRF) and other sources of information such as Ordnance Survey record cards, AM107 reports for those sites with SAM status and project reports which included references to prehistoric funerary and ritual sites (such as the Forest Enterprise Welsh Historic Assets survey). Where possible aerial photographs were consulted, as were other bibliographic references.

Selection of sites for field assessment

The intention was to visit all confirmed or possible sites within the following categories: barrow cemetery, chambered tomb, chambered tomb cemetery, cist, cremation, cursus, henge, inhumation, pit circle, ring barrow or ring cairn, round barrow, round barrow cemetery, standing stone, stone avenue, stone circle, stone pair, stone row and stone setting. However, it was decided not to systematically visit those sites identified solely on the basis of documentary or place-name evidence (282 sites), or those sites which were known only as finds (350 sites). Such sites would only be visited if they were in the immediate proximity of those sites that were being targeted. A full list of sites known only from documentary and place-name evidence is provided in Appendix 1. Several other categories of site type were also considered prior to the field survey, but were not routinely visited after they were eliminated from the database during the desk-based assessment. These included cairnfields (4 sites), clearance cairns (35 sites), and scoop graves (2 sites). Other anomalies within the pre-survey data (such as 'cairn' (10 sites), 'megalithic structure' (4 sites), 'ritual complex' (1 site) and 'ritual monument' (1 site)) were included in the field survey database in order to properly assign these sixteen sites to their correct site type.

Following the desk based assessment a total of 532 sites were targeted for the programme of site visits, including a sample of sites recorded as condition E (destroyed). Previous seasons of the PFR project have shown this condition 'E' classification to be unreliable, with many such 'destroyed' sites actually maintaining a physical presence in today's landscape.

Field Survey methodology

The methodology employed during this project followed that developed during previous years. All the sites that were visited were recorded using a pro-forma record sheet, which allowed consistent recording of the same information, where available, for all the sites (see Appendix 7). The information included the monument's form, condition, current land use, dimensions, landscape setting and viewshed, which included the intervisibility between sites. National Grid References were checked and details of generic type were altered as necessary, based on the glossary of terminology and monument type definitions developed by CPAT and refined by Cambria Archaeology during the course of the fieldwork. Photographs were taken as and when appropriate using colour slide, black and white print and digital formats. Digital photographs are included within this report on the accompanying CD rom and organised in numerical order based on their corresponding site Primary Record Number (PRN).

Factors such as topographical setting, viewshed and intervisibility of sites have long been considered important aspects of the particularity of monument location and the PFRS survey has, for the first time, collected enough consistent information about all known Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites in both Carmarthenshire and now Pembrokeshire to allow analysis of these, and other, issues. Last year a pilot project was carried out by a post-graduate student from the University of Birmingham on the area of Mynydd Mallaen and the upper Tywi Valley. This used Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and digital terrain modelling software to test the opportunities of statistical analysis regarding factors such as setting, aspect, viewshed and intervisibility (Davey 2002). Although this was only on a small-scale, a summary of the results appeared in last year's east Carmarthenshire report (Cook, *et al*, 2003) and revealed a number of significant results regarding the siting of various monument types. Such work could be extended and applied to both a regional and pan-Wales study, which would greatly enhance our understandings of Neolithic and Bronze Age society. The results from the Mynydd Mallaen project, although restricted to a very limited area, highlighted the enormous potential offered by the use of computerised methods of analysis on the information which has been collected during the Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Assessment.

Another element of the PFRS project has been the recording of the current condition of the monuments to help in their long-term management. Consistently this has revealed that a number of sites, especially round barrows, and particularly those in more prominent locations, are suffering from damage caused by visitors creating small walkers' cairns and shelters. One such site was identified last year in east Carmarthenshire at Fan Foel on Mynydd Du (PRN 32392). As a result of the PFRS project this site was topographically surveyed in October 2002 and a rescue excavation undertaken in July 2004 by Cambria Archaeology. This work was jointly facilitated by Cambria, Cadw and the Brecon Beacons National Park, and has generated a wealth of information from the discoveries made on site. The site has now been renovated and protected, and will be monitored closely. If some form of robust management strategy had not been instigated, this monument would have been virtually destroyed in the next few years. The preliminary results of the excavation have been included in this report as Appendix 6.

THE SURVEY RESULTS

Summary: Of the 1215 sites originally extracted from the SMR, 532 sites were initially targeted as requiring field visits. In fact, a total of 612 sites were visited during the fieldwork phase of the project, with 67 new records created, of which 31 were group prns (e.g. prehistoric monument complex, round barrow pair etc.) and 36 were individual, newly-discovered sites. Of these 36 new sites, 27 were considered to be probable or possible PFR monuments. All new records are listed at the back of this report, within Appendix 3. From the total of 612 sites visited, 570 sites were regarded to be probable or possible prehistoric funerary and ritual sites, and these are listed by site type in Tables 1 and 2 below. There is a list of visited non-PFR sites within Appendix 2. Of these 570 probable or possible PFR sites, currently 199 are scheduled both individually and as groups.

Table 1: Statutory status of individual PFR monument types

	Not scheduled	SAM	Total
CHAMBERED TOMB	8	37	45
CHAMBERED TOMB?	32	5	37
CIST	3	0	3
CURSUS?	1	0	1
HENGE?	4	0	4
PIT CIRCLE	0	1	1
RING BARROW	4	1	5
RING BARROW?	14	5	19
ROUND BARROW	81	81	162
ROUND BARROW?	52	1	53
STANDING STONE	65	32	97
STANDING STONE?	60	2	62
STONE AVENUE?	1	0	1
STONE CIRCLE	4	4	8
STONE CIRCLE?	5	2	7
STANDING STONE PAIR	5	6	11
STANDING STONE PAIR?	2	0	2
STONE ROW	1	1	2
STONE ROW?	4	0	4
STONE SETTING	2	0	2
Total	348	178	526

Table 2: Statutory status of group PFR monument types

	Not scheduled	SAM	Total
CHAMBERED TOMB CEMETERY	0	3	3
CHAMBERED TOMB CEMETERY?	1	0	1
PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	4	5	9
ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	4	9	13
ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	4	2	6
ROUND BARROW PAIR	6	3	9
ROUND BARROW PAIR?	3	0	3
Total	23	21	44

Discussion: When the PFRS Pembrokeshire database was initially constructed, it included 1215 records, of which 350 were finds, 217 were place-name sites and 65 were sites evidenced from documentary sources. As noted in the summary of results above, initially 532 sites were selected for field visits, although eventually 612 sites were actually visited during 2003-4.

Barrow cemetery: Pre-survey there were 7 sites recorded as 'barrow cemetery' (4 probable and 3 possible). 3 of the probable barrow cemeteries were reclassified into their proper site type as 'round barrow cemetery', with the remaining 1 site reclassified as a non-PFRS stone spread (8896). Of the 3 possible cemeteries 2 were properly reclassified as 'round barrow cemetery?', and 1 reclassified as a possible round barrow pair (PRN 1256).

Cairn: 10 sites were listed in the original database as non-specific 'cairn' sites, and so were included for a site visit to properly assign them to their rightful monument class. Of these 10 sites, 3 were not located during fieldwork, access was impossible at 1 site, 1 site was reclassified as a clearance cairn, 1 site reclassified as a non-PFRS cairnfield, with 4 sites reclassified as possible round barrows (PRNs 9825, 11505, 11507 and 11516).

Clearance cairn: Of the 36 probable and possible clearance cairns which appeared in the pre-survey database, a sample of 10 of these sites were visited. 1 site was reclassified as a non-PFRS cairnfield, 1 reclassified as a possible round barrow cemetery (465), with 3 sites reclassified as possible round barrows (PRNs 11508, 11543 and 14260).

Chambered tomb: Pre-survey there were 43 probable chambered tomb sites and 52 possible sites, i.e. 95 sites in total. All 43 probable chambered tombs were visited and none were reclassified to a different site type. Of the 52 possible sites, 11 were not visited (6 from documentary sources, 3 known destroyed sites and 2 from place-name evidence). The remaining 41 sites were assessed in the field, with 4 suggested instead to be natural features, 3 reclassified as round barrows (PRNs 929, 1424 and 2429), 2 amended to probable chambered tombs (PRNs 584 and 1336), with 1 site reclassified as a standing stone pair (PRN 1155).

Chambered tomb cemetery: In the pre-survey database there were 3 recorded chambered tomb cemeteries: 2 probable and 1 possible. All three were visited and remained within their original site type. There was 1 new chambered tomb cemetery recognised during fieldwork, so that post-survey there are now 3 probable and 1 possible sites.

Cist: There were 4 sites in the pre-survey database. 2 sites were not visited as they were buried features, but from an assessment of their documentary sources it was clear that they were definitely Bronze Age in date, and so have been included on the distribution maps. At 1 site a visit was made but the cist was not located (PRN 11529), with the remaining 1 'cist' (PRN 11525) reclassified as a 'round barrow'.

Cremation: Of the 4 cremation sites and the 3 cremation cemetery sites, only 1 site (PRN 954) was visited. This was because the other 6 sites were recorded as buried features or as finds. However, an assessment of their documentary sources indicated that they were definitely Bronze Age in date, and therefore have been included on the distribution maps. The one site which was visited (PRN 954) was originally

listed in the SMR also as a possible round barrow, and was reclassified as such, although when visited the site was found to be destroyed.

Cursus: There was 1 possible cursus site identified in the database known from cropmark evidence. It remains a cropmark site, with no visible above surface features.

Henge: Pre-survey there was 1 probable henge, 4 possible henges and 1 possible hengiform monument in the PFRS database. All 6 sites were visited, with the 1 probable henge site reclassified as an embanked stone circle (PRN 9036). The 4 possible henges remained as such, whilst the 1 hengiform monument was reclassified as a stone circle (PRN 1021).

Inhumation: There were 9 inhumation sites included in the pre-survey database but none of these sites were visited after they were eliminated from the field survey database following the desktop assessment phase of the project. All 9 inhumation sites were recorded as finds or buried features with no above surface features visible.

Megalithic structure: Pre-survey there were 2 probable and 2 possible 'megalithic structures'. 3 of these sites were eliminated from the survey database (2 were from documentary sources and 1 from an unreliable source, none of which were thought to be PFRS). However, the 1 site that was visited, probable site 951, was reclassified as 'agricultural clearance', and was not a PFR site at all.

Pit circle: There was 1 site identified from aerial photographs and which shows up as a cropmark. The site is scheduled (PRN 14378) and remains classified as a cropmark.

Prehistoric monument complex: There was 1 'ritual complex' in the pre-survey database which was reclassified as a prehistoric monument complex (PRN 10228). Post-survey 8 new prehistoric monument complexes were identified and added to the SMR.

Ring barrow: Pre-survey there were 17 ring barrows (5 probable and 12 possible) and 2 ring cairns, which were reclassified as 1 probable and 1 possible ring barrow. Of the 6 probable and 13 possible sites, visits were made to all of the sites, although access was not gained to 4 of the possible sites (PRNs 10230, 10231, 10239, and 10240 which were all cropmarks in the same location at Glyn-y-Fran). Of the 13 possible sites, 11 remained possible sites, 1 was reclassified as a probable ring barrow, with the remaining 1 site reclassified as an enclosure, and thus not a PFR monument. Of the 6 probable sites, 4 remained probable ring barrows, 1 became a possible ring barrow and 1 a probable round barrow. In addition to this, 6 new ring barrows were discovered during fieldwork, and 1 site was reclassified as a possible ring barrow (from its original classification as a 'stone circle'). In total, post-survey, there were 24 probable and possible ring barrow sites (5 probable, 19 possible).

Ritual complex: In the pre-survey database there was 1 ritual complex site, which was subsequently reclassified as a prehistoric monument complex and possible round barrow cemetery (PRN 10228). However, 1 ritual complex site was added to the SMR, PRN 48359, which was used to describe the buried/excavated features surrounding the monuments at Parc Maen, which had no above surface indications but were clearly evidenced within documentary sources.

Ritual monument: There was 1 'ritual monument' in the pre-survey database (PRN 2874) which was reclassified as a possible chambered tomb post-survey.

Round barrow: In the pre-survey database there were 150 probable round barrows, 1 'round barrow;standing stone' and 150 possible barrows. 147 of the 150 probable round barrows were visited (the 3 sites not visited were evidenced from finds recorded within documentary sources), with the 'round barrow;standing stone' site reclassified as a standing stone (PRN 12030). A handful of probable round barrows were reclassified as other things: 1 as a stone circle (1307), 3 as possible round barrows (3600, 3601 and 6340) and 1 as a round barrow cemetery (3275). Of the 150 possible round barrows, 79 sites were not visited during the fieldwork phase of the PFRS project as they were known only from place-name or documentary sources. Of the remainder visited, 12 were reclassified as probable round barrows, 9 were deemed to be natural features, 2 sites were non-PFR cairns and 2 were non-PFR spoil tips. Post-survey there are considered to be 162 probable and 53 possible round barrow sites, 215 sites in total (excluding the 79 sites from place-name and documentary sources not visited during the fieldwork phase of the PFRS project).

Round barrow cemetery: This group monument type was previously recorded in the SMR as 'barrow cemetery' of which there were 7 known sites (see above). Post-survey there are now 13 probable round barrow cemeteries and 6 possible round barrow cemeteries, with 11 of these 18 sites being newly assigned PRNs added to the SMR.

Round barrow pair: There were no recorded round barrow pairs in the SMR prior to the PFRS project. There are now 9 probable and 3 possible round barrow pairs which have been added to the SMR as identified through fieldwork and during the pre-survey desktop assessment.

Standing stones: Pre-survey there were 84 probable standing stones and 224 possible standing stones. Of the 84 probable sites, 77 were visited (the 7 sites not visited were those known only from documentary sources or known destroyed sites). Of the 224 possible stones, 153 were not visited in the field (mostly those known from documentary sources, place-name evidence or known destroyed sites), although of the 71 possible stones visited, 5 were from place-name evidence alone, but yielded nothing. All 77 probable standing stones visited remained classified as such, whilst 9 of the possible standing stones visited were reclassified as probable standing stones, with 1 site reclassified as a possible chambered tomb (PRN 3215). A handful of other possible standing stones were not considered to be PFR sites, and were reclassified instead as natural features (PRNs 2891, 4988 and 4989). Post-survey, 9 probable and 6 possible standing stones were added to the SMR, with the totals post-survey amounting to 97 probable sites and 62 possible sites, i.e. 159 in all (excluding those from place-name and documentary sources not visited during the field survey).

Standing stone pair: In the pre-survey database, 12 stone pairs were identified, of which 7 were probable and 5 were possible. All 12 sites were visited and 1 site reclassified as clearance, and thus not a PFR monument. 2 of the possible sites were reclassified as probable sites. Two other sites originally listed in the pre-survey database as other types of monument were reclassified as probable standing stone pairs (PRN 1155 (originally a possible chambered tomb) and PRN 48361 (a group PRN for two stones at Gate Farm)). Post-survey there are therefore now 11 probable and 2 possible stone pairs.

Stone avenue: There was 1 recorded possible stone avenue (PRN 2355), which remained unchanged post-survey.

Stone circle: In the pre-survey database there were 4 probable stone circles and 14 possible sites. 2 of these were not visited (PRNs 2553 and 4532). Following the field survey, 1 site was not located, 1 was reclassified as a possible round barrow, 1 reclassified as a probable stone circle, 1 deemed to be a possible ring barrow and 1 redefined as a 'stone setting'. In all, there are now 8 known probable and 7 possible stone circle sites, with a handful of other monument site types having been reclassified as stone circles post-survey (PRNs 1021 (originally 'hengiform monument?'), 1307 (originally 'round barrow') and 9036 (originally 'henge')).

Stone row: There were 10 stone rows extracted from the SMR: 2 probable sites and 8 possible. Two of these possible sites were recorded from place-name evidence only and were not visited (PRNs 7918 and 7923). Of the remainder, 1 was not a PFR monument and was reclassified as a boundary wall (PRN 965). Another possible site (PRN 2414) was reclassified as a stone setting. Post-survey there are now 2 known probable stone rows and 4 possible sites (not including the 2 place-name sites not visited during the field survey).

Stone setting: As a result of the field survey phase of the PFRS project, two sites were reclassified as stone settings: PRN 2730 (originally a possible stone circle) and PRN 2414 (originally a possible stone row). There were no known stone settings in the SMR for Pembrokeshire prior to this project.

Access not gained: In all there were 21 sites where attempted field visits were made, but access was unfortunately not gained to the sites in order to verify them. Those considered to be PFR monuments, however, remain included in the distribution maps.

PRN	Site name	Site type
465	SKOMER ISLAND AREA I	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?
466	SKOMER ISLAND AREA I	ROUND BARROW?
1026	CLYN SAITH MAEN	STANDING STONE
1150	LLANYCHLWYDOG	STANDING STONE?
1359	THE BUNGALOW	ROUND BARROW?
1563	MORVIL	ROUND BARROW?
1590	BLAEN MEINI STONE	STANDING STONE
2389	QUARRY BACH	CHAMBERED TOMB
2858	GLANDWR CROMLECH	CHAMBERED TOMB?
2918	SKOMER ISLAND AREA III	ROUND BARROW
2944	GATEHOLM ISLAND	ROUND BARROW?
4472	PARC MAEN HIR	STANDING STONE
9822	FAGWYR-FRAN MOOR	CLEARANCE CAIRN?
10228	GLYN-Y-FRAN	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX
10230	GLYN-Y-FRAN	RING BARROW?
10231	GLYN-Y-FRAN	RING BARROW?
10239	GLYN-Y-FRAN	RING BARROW?
10240	GLYN-Y-FRAN	RING BARROW?
13312	TREWARREN	ROUND BARROW?
31950	PEN-RHIW	STANDING STONE?
32102	THE WARREN	CAIRN

Scheduling recommendations

A large number of the sites in the Pembrokeshire area already enjoy scheduled status (see Tables 1 and 2), both individually and as groups. During and immediately after fieldwork a judgment was made as to whether to recommend additional 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 purposes of the PFRS project these scheduling criteria have been summarised by CPAT (Jones 2000, Appendix 3). These included a series of 'discrimination' criteria (Survival, Potential, Group value, Archaeological documentation, Historical documentation/associations and Amenity and cultural value) and a series of 'management' criteria (Condition, Fragility and Vulnerability).

During this exercise emphasis was placed on an assessment of the current state of preservation of each site and their capacity to inform future generations. For example, several of the sites recommended are not under any perceived immediate threat, but are simply good examples of their type. Many of the sites under immediate or medium-term threat, particularly round barrows, are so badly damaged that it was considered unlikely they would pass scheduling criteria. Some of these have been largely ploughed away (remaining perhaps only to a height of 20cm or less). However, some of these have been recommended where they have a high group value. Details of those monuments recommended for scheduling, and other scheduled sites with management recommendations, are contained in two separate confidential reports already submitted to Cadw. In total 65 individual sites were recommended for scheduling, with 36 currently scheduled monuments receiving management recommendations.

Condition of sites

The criteria for assessing the condition of the sites are those established by the Welsh Trusts' Sites and Monuments Record, which are listed below.

A = Intact

B = Substantially intact

C = Damaged

D = Substantial destruction

E = Destroyed

M = Moved from original position

R = Restored

U = Unknown

V = Variable (used to describe complexes of monuments which survive in a variety of states)

A small number of PFRS sites fall outside of these categories of condition as a result of their form, either as cropmarks (11 sites), buried features (3 sites) or landforms (2 sites). These sites were nonetheless visited as part of the field survey to see if any visible above-ground remains survived.

Tables 3 and 4 demonstrate the known condition of all the PFR sites in Pembrokeshire prior to our field survey.

Table 3: Condition of individual monument types pre-survey

	A	B	C	D	E	M	U	P/name	Docs	Others	Total
Chambered tomb	0	13	15	8	4	0	2	0	1	0	43
Chambered tomb?	0	8	9	9	9	1	3	2	9	0	50
Cist	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Cremation	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Cursus?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Henge	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Henge?	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
Hengiform monument?	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Megalithic structure	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Megalithic structure?	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Pit circle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ring barrow	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6
Ring barrow?	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	12
Ritual complex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ritual monument?	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Round barrow	1	30	58	27	19	0	8	0	6	2	151
Round barrow?	0	6	17	13	6	0	21	84	11	2	160
Standing stone	9	39	5	1	8	6	9	0	7	0	84
Standing stone?	11	18	3	2	10	4	26	137	11	3	225
Stone avenue?	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Stone circle	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
Stone circle?	0	2	0	5	1	0	2	1	3	0	14
Stone pair	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Stone pair?	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Stone row	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Stone row?	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	8
Total	22	129	117	70	63	11	82	226	55	19	794

Table 4: Condition of group monument types pre-survey

	Others	A	B	C	D	E	U	Docs	Total
Barrow cemetery	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
Barrow cemetery?	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Chambered tomb cemetery	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Chambered tomb cemetery?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Prehistoric monument complex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Round barrow cemetery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Round barrow cemetery?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Round barrow pair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Round barrow pair?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	4	0	2	1	2	10

Tables 5 and 6 overleaf illustrate the current condition of the 570 sites considered to be probable or possible PFR sites as assessed during the fieldwork phase of the project.

Table 5: Condition of individual monument types post-survey

	Others	A	B	C	D	E	M	R	U	V	Total
Chambered tomb	0	0	11	21	7	2	1	0	3	0	45
Chambered tomb?	0	0	3	7	8	3	3	0	12	1	37
Cist	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Cursus?	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Henge?	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Pit circle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ring barrow	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ring barrow?	9	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	19
Round barrow	2	0	30	72	39	10	0	1	8	0	162
Round barrow?	3	0	6	10	17	4	0	0	13	0	53
Standing stone	3	17	49	4	7	1	3	2	9	2	97
Standing stone?	5	6	16	5	5	1	4	0	20	0	62
Stone avenue?	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stone circle	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	8
Stone circle?	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	7
Stone pair	0	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
Stone pair?	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Stone row	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Stone row?	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4
Stone setting	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total	29	24	130	133	92	23	12	3	77	3	526

Table 6: Condition of group monument types post-survey

	Others	A	B	C	D	E	U	V	Total
Chambered tomb cemetery	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
Chambered tomb cemetery?	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prehistoric monument complex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Round barrow cemetery	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	9	13
Round barrow cemetery?	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	6
Round barrow pair	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	9
Round barrow pair?	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Total	3	0	1	9	3	0	4	24	44

Distribution

Figures 2 and 3 shows the general distribution of sites from the refined database of visited sites. The distribution shows a fairly even spread of prehistoric funerary and ritual sites throughout the landscape of Pembrokeshire. However, there seem to be two bands across the county where monuments are slightly more dense in distribution: one band occupies the northern third of Pembrokeshire from the Preseli hills across to St David's with the majority of sites located on land 100m and above; the second band is located in the most southerly part of the region below a line between Tenby and Angle Bay. In south Pembrokeshire, whilst the land lies below 100m, there are a number of gentle spines running roughly east-west across this area, and it upon these spines that the majority of monuments appear to be focussed. This 'banding' is more particularly noticeable in the distribution of group monument types.

Figures 4, 5 and 6 detail the locations of monument types included in the SMR known only from place-name sources. Of these there were 74 possible round barrows, 137 possible standing stones, and a handful of other site types (e.g. 2 possible chambered tombs, two possible stone rows, etc.). Figure 7 details the number and distribution of sites recorded from documentary sources alone, of which there were 60 PFR monuments. The vast majority of those sites known only from place-name or documentary sources are possible rather than probable sites, and most were not routinely visited, although a sample of each were assessed where possible. The distribution of these sites appears to be greater in the lower lying parts of the project area, and of greater density in the north-western portion of the county. However, this is partly the result of specific research projects, in particular those funded by the Manpower Services Commission during the 1980s, during which a series of parish surveys focused on certain areas within the regional SMR. As a consequence, a large number of possible round barrow and standing stone place-names were identified and recorded onto the SMR, but only within specific parishes.

Tables 6 and 7 list the topographical siting recorded for both individual and group monument types visited during the fieldwork phase of the project. This shows that hill slopes were by far the most preferred locations for the majority of sites, particularly chambered tombs, round barrows and standing stones, with 242 sites in total recorded as having hill slope locations. However, some variations between different monument types are suggested by the data. For example, 68 round barrows were located in 'hilltop' locations (defined as either summits, local summits, ridges or high plateaux) compared to standing stones, where only 11 sites were recorded in such locations. Conversely, for those standing stones where topographic siting was assessed, they were far more likely to be located on hill slopes (73%) than round barrows (29%). 76% of the chambered tombs where topographic siting was recorded were also located on hill-slopes, compared to only 2 sites on 'hilltop' locations. It has been suggested that standing stones in southwest Wales are generally sited within the lower one third of the altitudinal range of a given area (Roese: cited in Williams 1988, 5-6). However, the topographic location of standing stones in Pembrokeshire suggests a rather more variable site location.

It seems likely that the visibility from and to sites and the visibility between sites was a key factor in the determination of site location. From some sites, especially those in hilltop locations, it was frequently possible to see many other monuments and to have extensive views across the surrounding landscape. Particular examples of this include the round barrow cemeteries on top of Foel Drygarn (48364) and Foel Cwmcerwyn (48370).

	Coastal Plain	Coastal Ridge	Coastal Slope	Cd	Food Plain	High Plateau	Hill Slope	Hilltop	Level	Level Ground	Local Summit	Natural Terrace	Not assessed	Ridge	Ridge Crest	Saddle	Stream side	Summit	Unkldng	Valley Base	Valley Slope	Total
Chambered tomb	0	3	3	1	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	45
Chambered tomb?	0	0	1	0	0	0	23	1	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	37
Cist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cursus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Henge?	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Pit circle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ring barrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ring barrow?	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19
Round barrow	6	4	2	0	0	5	39	16	0	9	21	0	18	21	0	1	0	2	0	0	18	162
Round barrow?	0	4	2	0	0	1	12	1	0	1	1	0	22	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	53
Standing stone	0	4	1	0	1	4	64	0	2	4	2	0	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
Standing stone?	0	2	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	2	1	0	26	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	62
Stone avenue?	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stone circle	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Stone circle?	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Stone pair	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Stone pair?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Stone row	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Stone row?	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Stone setting	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	7	19	9	1	1	14	229	20	4	16	28	1	103	30	2	6	4	2	1	5	23	526

Table 6: Topographical siting of individual monument types post-survey

Table 7: Topographical siting of group monument types post-survey

	Coastal Plain	Coastal Ridge	High Plateau	Hill Slope	Hilltop	Level Ground	Local Summit	Not assessed	Ridge	Saddle	Summit	Valley Base	Valley Slope	Total
Chambered tomb cemetery	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Chambered tomb cemetery?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prehistoric monument complex	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	9
Round barrow cemetery	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	13
Round barrow cemetery?	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Round barrow pair	1	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	9
Round barrow pair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Total	2	1	0	13	4	3	5	4	6	0	2	0	5	44

MONUMENT SITE TYPES

The following section of the report details the fieldwork results by individual monument types. Each monument type is described using established definitions (Bestley 2001, 18; Jones and Owen 2004, Appendix 2) and accompanied by a distribution map. Sites known through place-name and documentary sources only are listed in Appendix 1 and their distributions shown by figs 4-7.

The tables within each section contain summary information on each site, including its PRN, name, grid reference, form and condition and status. The full report on each site is included within the gazetteer at the back of the report. These are organised in numerical order according to their PRN. Digital images of selected sites, again listed in numerical order, are included on a CD Rom in the back of the report.

Cists and cremation burials

Definitions:

Cist - An isolated stone-lined pit assumed to have held a human burial of prehistoric or later date. Generally rectangular structures formed from stone slabs set on edge and covered by one or more horizontal slabs or capstones. May be built on the surface or sunk in the ground.

Cremation burial - A funeral rite in which the human body is burnt leaving fragmentary charred or completely combusted remains. Generally found buried, occasionally in a container associated with grave goods.

Cist grave cemetery - A cemetery comprising inhumations or cremations interred in stone cists.

Cremation cemetery - More than one cremation burial, possibly accompanied by grave goods within a pit and/or a ceramic vessel, but not associated with surface features.

Number of sites: 3 cists (2 probable, 1 possible), 0 cist grave cemeteries, 3 cremation burials, 3 cremation cemeteries (1 probable, 2 possible) Total: 9 sites

Table 8: Cists and cremation burials

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form	Condition
2695	TREMYNYDD	SM77972992	CIST	Documents	Docs
11529	CARN MENYN V	SN14483253	CIST	O.Struct	U
2851	TRENEVED;	SM824317	CIST?;ROUND BARROW?	Documents	Docs
1098	IET-WEN	SN17452904	CREMATION	Finds	Finds
2600	GILFACH FARM	SM99153403	CREMATION; ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E
12031	PARC MAEN	SN11362844	CREMATION	Buried Feature	Buried
2564	ROPE WALK	SM953369	CREMATION CEMETERY	Finds	Finds
3510	SOUTH HILLS	SN034015	CREMATION CEMETERY?	Finds	Finds
5099	PANTGWY	SN245321	CREMATION CEMETERY?; ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D

Comments:

The small number of cists and cremation burials that are known from the region is likely to be because such features represent 'flat' burials with little or no surface indication of their presence. Consequently such features are generally encountered by chance. Moreover, once encountered, it tends to be the case that post-discovery there tends to be little or no remaining above-surface archaeological presence for these sites either. For the most part these sites are recorded within the SMR usually as finds, buried features or on the basis of documentary evidence alone. None of the sites were visited during the fieldwork phase of the project, but have been included here by way of illustrating their distribution

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
2737	WHITE HOUSE	SM8258928393	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	C	SAM
2747	LECHA FARM	SM8116527125	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	B	SAM
2750	KINGHERIOT	SM810261	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	E	None
2768	TREFFYNNON; LLANREITHAN	SM8536228671	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	C	SAM
2792	ST ELVIS FARM	SM8121023947	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	D	SAM
2845	LONGHOUSE;CARREG SAMSON;TREVINE	SM8484233516	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	B	SAM
2859	TRE WALLTER LLWYD;PARC Y GARN	SM8682731769	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	C	SAM
2875	EITHBED WEST (NORTH)	SN0805028685	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	U	SAM
2876	EITHBED WEST (CENTRAL)	SN0802028669	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	D	SAM
2877	EITHBED WEST (SOUTH)	SN0798628651	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	U	SAM
3071	DEVILS QUOIT;NEWTON CROMLECH	SM88650084	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	B	SAM
3205	HANGING STONE	SM97220822	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	B	SAM
3771	PARC Y GARREG;LLAN	SN1469014053	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	C	SAM
3772	LLAN:PARC Y GARREG	SN1474114050	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	C	SAM
3773	PARC Y GARREG;LLAN	SN1468914036	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	C	SAM
4213	KINGS QUOIT	SS0593897297	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	B	SAM
4291	CLYN-FFWRN	SM8979628892	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	C	SAM
4302	CUFFERN CROMLECH; ROBLINSTON CROMLECH	SM89952225	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	E	None
4599	PENCWM CROMLECH	SM9444038572	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	C	None
12830	LOWER TREGINNIS	SM719233	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	U	None
48330	GARN WEN	SM9484639061	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	C	SAM
1308	DYFFRYN	SN05932846	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	M	None
1317	HOLMUS CROMLECH	SN06412729	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	E	None
1424	COITAN ARTHUR	SN0068536180	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Earthwork	D	None
1426	TRE-LLWYN FAWR	SN0014135812	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	B	None
1472	CROMLECHAU MEIBION ARTHUR	SN0871336271	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	C	None
1473	CROMLECHAU MEIBION ARTHUR	SN0870536238	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	C	None
1475	TREFACH	SN0639835048	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	C	SAM
1527	PEN MYNYDD BACH	SN0168531546	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	C	None
1594	TY GWYN STONES	SN0667641052	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	M	None
2373	COLSTON	SM98282812	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	U	None
2432	CUFFERN MOUNTAIN	SM904220	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	U	None
2489	GARN Y;BRESL CARN	SM91423911	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	D	None
2494	GILFACH	SM9089238931	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	B	None
2629	MAEN SIGL	SM7327227738	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	C	SAM
2658	LLANUNGAR FAWR MAENHIR	SM79222509	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	U	None
2698	PARC Y GOETAN	SM7713029200	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	U	None
2699	PARC YR ALLOR;RHOS Y GILWEN	SM7728929272	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	U	None
2723	LLANDRUIDION CROMLECH	SM78652494	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Earthwork	U	None
2748	LECHA FARM	SM8115427111	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	B	None
2858	GLANDWR CROMLECH	SM86603201	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	U	None
2874	EITHBED "B"	SN08012863	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	D	None
3026	HILL PARK	SM87000721	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	C	None
3033	LONGSTONE	SM89200717	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	D	SAM
3204	BENTON FARM	SM99660755	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	V	None
3215	LIGHTAPIPE	SM94111395	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	U	None
3523	CUCKOO STONES	SN0643403917	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	D	None
3637	CHRONICLE PARK	SN10900734	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	D	None

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
4286	PEN-LAN-MABWS-UCHAF;PEN-Y-BANC	SM8939629930	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	C	SAM
4289	TRE HOWELL	SM8914728815	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	D	SAM
4308	BOTTOM FARM	SN11080728	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	U	None
4535	STONE PARK	SM96241971	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	U	None
7993	NORTHILL FARM	SN09931095	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	E	None
10471	COLD COMFORT	SM94422563	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	U	None
12094	PARC-Y-LLYN	SM985266	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	U	None
12910	TREDISSI;TRE DRYSSI	SN074419	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Documents	E	None
30945	GARNILFACH	SM9087439107	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	D	None
48320	PRISK	SN0962626948	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	M	None

Table 9a: Chambered tomb cemeteries

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
2908	GARN WEN	SM94833903	CHAMBERED TOMB CEMETERY	Complex	V	SAM
3424	PEN-LAN FARM	SN147140	CHAMBERED TOMB CEMETERY	Complex	C	SAM
48356	EITHBED WEST	SN0802028669	CHAMBERED TOMB CEMETERY	Complex	U	SAM
5014	MANORBIER	SS060973	CHAMBERED TOMB CEMETERY?	Documents		None

Comments: A far greater number of chambered tombs are recorded in Pembrokeshire than were encountered during the PFRS project in Carmarthenshire, with more than double the number of sites in Pembrokeshire (82 sites), compared to the 35 sites recorded during the west and east Carmarthenshire phases of the project.

In terms of distribution, the majority of chambered tomb sites in Pembrokeshire run in an east-west band through the northern portion of the county, from Newport Bay and the Preseli hills, across to St David's and Newgale. In terms of the 45 probable chambered tomb sites, the majority of these are situated around the coastline, from Moylgrove down to Strumble Head and St David's. The 37 known possible sites also follow a similar pattern of distribution through the northern portion of the county, with many possible sites located close or adjacent to known definite chambered tombs. All bar a handful of chambered tomb sites are also located on land below 250m, which contrasts strongly with the distribution of monuments such as ring barrows, round barrow cemeteries and monument complexes, which dominate the uplands but are less well-represented on lower ground. However, 76% of all chambered tombs where topographic siting was assessed were found to have been located specifically in the middle of gentle-moderate hill-slopes, and their locations appear to have been very carefully chosen. Nearly all probable chambered tombs were associated in some way with water: either they overlooked the sea or rivers, or they were located close to springs and streams. There were also good long views from most of the sites, with Carn Llidi seeming to dominate a lot of the viewsheds.



1121 Llech y Trybedd chambered tomb looking NE



4213 King's Quoit chambered tomb looking WNW

Cursus

Description: A markedly long and narrow ditched enclosure with parallel sides associated with ritual activity of Neolithic date and often spatially associated with other funerary 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.

Number of sites: 1 possible.

Table 10: Cursus

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition	Status
14305	LLANDYSILIO CURSUS; LLANDISSILIO CURSUS	SN11852146	CURSUS?	Cropmark	None

Comments: Only one possible cursus monument was identified in Pembrokeshire, in the east of the county at Llandissilio, on the border between Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire. The site was first identified from aerial photographs, but there were no above surface indications of the site when visited in the field. However, the site lies close to the well-known monument complex at Glandy Cross (see Bestley 2001: prn 42571), which comprises the Yr Allor embanked stone circle, possible round, ring barrows and standing stone, as well as a rhyolite axe factory. So far, this cursus at Llandissilio is the only known monument of its type in Dyfed.



14305 Llandissilio Cursus context shot looking WNW

Henge

Description: A circular earthwork or cropmark monument normally comprising a ditch with an external or internal bank and one or more entrances, associated with ritual or funerary activity of later Neolithic date and normally also in association with other funerary and /or ritual monuments of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Internal settings may include timber, stone or pit circles, stone settings, central mounds, cremation pits, etc., and generally the henge itself exceeds a diameter of 20m. A sub-type of this category, hengiform monuments, display the same characteristics as a henge, but have an internal diameter of less than 20m.

Number of sites: 4 possible.

Table 11: Henge

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
2393	GWAUN TERRACE	SM94822996	HENGE?	Earthwork	D	None
4566	TEMPLE DRUID ENCLOSURE	SN096272	HENGE?	Cropmark		None
9774	FFYNNON-DELYN	SN17763033	HENGE?	Earthwork	C	None
12577	KNOCK MOOR	SN027210	HENGE?	Cropmark	U	None

Comments: Both the possible henges at Gwaun Terrace and Temple Druid were first noted from cropmarks identified from aerial photographs, and both sites are potentially very large henge enclosures indeed. At Gwaun Terrace the bank was suggested to form an enclosed area of c.60m in diameter, whilst the enclosure at Temple Druid enclosed an area measuring c.300m N-S, which was oval in shape, and encompassing four standing stones and possibly 2 chambered tombs. At Gwaun Terrace there are remains of a bank, c. 0.5m high, but at Temple Druid there were no above-ground surface indications for the possible bank and ditch arrangement usually characteristic of henge monuments. Ffynnon-Delyn possible henge is a smaller example, c.37m in diameter, with some surface indications present: a bank stands to a height of c.0.7m, and lies downslope from three round barrows (prns 955, 956 and 961). The possible henge at Knock Moor was recorded in the SMR as either a possible henge/enclosure or hillfort, as noted from APs. There were no surface indications when visited during the PFRS project.



9774 Ffynnon Delyn possible henge looking SSW



4566 Temple Druid possible henge aerial phptograph © TA James 1980

Prehistoric Monument Complex

Definition: A pair or group of two or more different types of prehistoric funerary and/or ritual monuments, which are perceived as having some association. An example would be a round barrow and standing stone in close proximity, or a group including a wider range of monuments.

Number of sites: 9 sites

Table 12: Prehistoric Monument Complex

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
10228	GLYN-Y-FRAN	SN1857030630	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Cropmark		None
47436	NEWHOUSE	SN15901150	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	SAM
47446	STACKPOLE WARREN	SR9878794783	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	None
47447	STACKPOLE	SR9800095085	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	SAM
48334	TY-NEWYDD	SM9248028723	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	SAM
48336	LETTERSTON COMPLEX	SM94832990	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	None
48355	PRISK	SN0963927038	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	SAM
48360	PARC MAEN	SN1137028333	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	SAM
48363	CARN MENYN	SN14323256	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	None

Comments: Unfortunately access was not gained to the Glyn-y-Fran complex during the PFRS project, but it is believed that the complex consists of four ring barrows or ring ditches with flaked stone artefacts found in association with the sites when the area was fieldwalked in 1989. Of the remaining 8 prehistoric monument complexes recognised during the fieldwork phase of the project, all contain a varying range and number of different prehistoric monuments within their spectrum. At Newhouse, there are four round barrows, one ring barrow and a standing stone. Both the Stackpole complexes (47446 and 47447) and the complex at Carn Menyn (48363) each comprise two round barrows and a standing stone, with the complex at Ty-Newydd recording the association between one round barrow and standing stone. At Parc Maen, the complex consists of two standing stones, a round barrow and a whole series of post-holes, charcoal-filled pits and stone settings, which were excavated under salvage conditions by DAT in 1981-2. However, the complexes at Letterston and Prisk are perhaps the most interesting and multi-phase prehistoric sites recorded within the SMR for Pembrokeshire. At Letterston the complex comprised three round barrows, one of which was originally an embanked stone circle, a single standing stone, and a 'trilithon' triangular arrangement of stones (perhaps the remains of a stone circle) which was once possibly located within a circular earthwork, itself was a potential henge! All of the monuments were built on a NE-SW

alignment, and suggest that the area was a focus for continuous ritual activity during the later Neolithic and early Bronze Age. At Prisk, the monument complex consisted of a huge earthwork (henge?) which enclosed the remains of one, and possibly two, chambered tombs, and up to four standing stones, with the henge covering an area some 400m x 250m. With the exception of the complexes at Stackpole and Ty Newydd, all the remaining prehistoric monument complexes were located on land 100m and above, with that at Carn Menyn the highest at 335m. Both the complexes at Stackpole were intervisible with each other and all the sites within them overlooked the sea.



48363 Carn Menyn monument complex

Ring Barrow

Definition: A monument comprised of a ring of earth and/or stones, surrounding a hollow central area that is (or was initially) free of cairn material, and which is presumed to have been the focus for various prehistoric funerary and ritual ceremonies.

Number of sites: 5 probable and 19 possible sites **Total:** 24 sites

Table 13: Ring Barrows

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
1443	CARN ENOC	SN01263705	RING BARROW	Earthwork	B	None
1489	CARN INGLI	SN0629137920	RING BARROW	Earthwork	B	None
1541	MYNYDD KILKIFFETH	SN0094032416	RING BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
48327	CHURCH HILL	SM8643921143	RING BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
48341	MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE	SN0276929632	RING BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
1280	PANT-Y-CEUBAL	SN037273	RING BARROW?	Cropmark	U	None
1446	GLYN GATH	SN0167536632	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SAM
1495	CARN EDWARD II	SN05493681	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SAM
2522	RHOS Y CLEGYRN	SM91403553	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	C	None
5627	CARN GASEG	SN15973304	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	U	None
8309	NEWHOUSE	SN16021145	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
10230	GLYN-Y-FRAN III	SN18603062	RING BARROW?	Cropmark		None
10231	GLYN-Y-FRAN IV	SN18563061	RING BARROW?	Cropmark		None
10239	GLYN-Y-FRAN I	SN18563072	RING BARROW?	Cropmark		None
10240	GLYN-Y-FRAN II	SN18543066	RING BARROW?	Cropmark		None
11370	RHIWAU II	SN09572297	RING BARROW?	Cropmark		None
11664	EITHBED "A"	SN07972864	RING BARROW?	Documents		None
13058	WEST PICKARD	SM855014	RING BARROW?	Cropmark	U	None
13243	UNKNOWN	SN118333	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
30120	BURROW	SN08040388	RING BARROW?	Cropmark	U	None
48342	MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE	SN0273029605	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	C	None
48366	CARN LLWYD	SN0548236882	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SAM
48367	CARN LLWYD	SN0542436905	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SAM
48368	CARN LLWYD	SN0540736929	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SAM

Comments: Of the 24 probable and possible ring barrows noted during the PFRS project, only 4 sites (1 probable (48327) and 3 possible (11370, 13058 and 30120)) lay on land below 100m. The vast majority of ring barrows are concentrated in the northern portion of Pembrokeshire, and show a particularly marked clustering over the Preseli hills between Crymmych and Fishguard. The ring barrows range in diameter from 8m to 30m, with 4 examples at c.12m, 3 examples at roughly 17m, and 4 sites measuring 25m.



1443 Carn Enoc ring barrow looking NE



1489 Carn Ingli ring barrow looking NE

Round Barrow

Definition: A round mound of earth and/or stone with a flattened or rounded top presumed to be for burial or other ritual activity and initially built and used within the Neolithic and /or Bronze Age. 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. Internal (and occasionally external) features can rarely be recorded for these monuments unless they have been excavated and documented.

Within the SMR various sub-types of round barrows are noted within the field of 'descriptive type'. This allows for the division and extraction of barrows on the basis of their material composition and shape (e.g. cairn-circular, mound-oval). A 'dimensions' field is also included to enable searches to be made on the basis of height and/or diameter of the monuments, rather than categorising the barrows as sub-types of 'large', 'very large' etc.

The 'descriptive type' field also contains **cairn-structured**, which includes cairns that have some identifiable structural elements such as a kerb or cist.

Number of sites: 162 probable and 53 possible sites

Total: 215 sites

Table 14: Round Barrow

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
9	PONT CRUG GLAS;PEN Y BONT	SM81152874	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	None
466	SKOMER ISLAND No.1;AREA 1	SM72351021	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	SAM
511	LINNEY BURROWS	SR8886796963	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
512	LINNEY BURROWS	SR89219725	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
513	LINNEY BURROWS	SR89199725	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
523	BROWNSLADE BURROWS	SR89579862	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	None
536	CROW BACK TUMULUS; FREYNESLAKE TUMULUS	SR8898097482	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
541	CORSTON BEACON	SR93319990	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
542	CHURCH WAYS; BROWNSLADE	SR9052997237	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
566	MOUNT SION DOWN	SR91569508	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	None
578	WEST ORIELTON	SR95139936	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	None
589	LORTS CAVE TUMULUS	SR99279528	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	None
600	FISHPOND BARROW	SR9793495084	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
624	FREYNESLAKE TUMULUS	SR9734994454	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
917	PEN-YR-ARDD	SN1096320558	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
929	CARN MENYN	SN14043262	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
936	CROESFIHANGEL	SN16453323	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
945	CRUG-YR-HWCH	SN17323249	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
954	BRYNGOLMAN	SN12592849	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	None
955	CRUGIAU-DWY	SN1714131181	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
956	CRUGIAU-DWY	SN17133115	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
961	ARCH FARM CAIRN	SN17233072	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	None
966	CRUG BACH	SN1813833771	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
1001	FRENNI FAWR	SN1994335179	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
1006	MOEL FEDDAU CAIRN	SN1023032369	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1009	FOEL DRYGARN	SN1574733590	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1016	CARN FERCHED	SN15273299	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
1030	RHOS GOCH	SN1975134071	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SAM
1037	FOEL-DYRCH	SN1594930043	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
1044	CRUGIAU MAENSAESON; PANT-Y-GROES	SN1419445762	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1045	PANT-Y-GROES; CRUGIAU MAENSAESON	SN1411645636	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1091	FRENNI FAWR Y	SN2025035003	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1092	FRENNI FAWR Y	SN2028134953	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1093	Y FRENNI FAWR	SN2030134916	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
1094	FRENNI FAWR Y	SN2065134748	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
1096	FRENNI FACH	SN2259334862	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1102	CASTELL Y BLAIDD	SN24073079	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SAM
1108	FOXHILL	SN1514345363	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
1115	CRUG BACH	SN2507432263	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1117	PANT Y MAEN	SN25773259	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	None
1124	CRUG EBOLION	SN26983180	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
1125	CARN Y FRAN	SN26493473	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
1142	CRUGIAU CEMAES; CARNAU PENCRUGIAU	SN1254241609	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1143	CRUGIAU CEMAES; CARNAU PENCRUGIAU	SN1258141738	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1146	PANT Y GROES BARROW	SN1086342181	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
1159	PENRALLT YR ESGOB	SN1203344843	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1206	FOELDRYGARN III	SN1577333601	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1207	FOEL DRYGARN	SN1578633615	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1231	CRUGIAU CEMAES; CARNAU PENCRUGIAU	SN1250541542	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1232	CRUGIAU CEMAES	SN12724156	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
1233	CRUGIAU CEMAES	SN1232741441	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
1234	CRUGIAU CEMAES	SN12654175	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
1244	DRY BURROWS	SR9479599327	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1245	DRY BURROWS	SR9483699676	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
1246	DRY BURROWS	SR9490399725	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1247	DRY BURROWS	SR9482999729	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
1271	ORIELTON HOME FARM	SR9498899231	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
1289	MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE	SN0282729644	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
1290	MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE	SN0287729653	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	None
1305	PARC CASTELL	SN0206927238	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	None
1352	CORNER PIECE	SN0237920177	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
1398	CORNER PIECE (EAST)	SN0248220126	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
1440	MYNYDD MELIN	SN0285236388	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
1540	MYNYDD KILKIFFETH (WEST);MYNYDD CILCUFFETH	SN0088232452	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SAM
1542	MYNYDD KILKIFFETH (EAST);MYNYDD CILCUFFETH	SN0101132400	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1549	MARSH;PARC LAN CAIRN	SN0062430907	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
1561	FOEL ERYR	SN0658332076	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1562	MYNYDD DU CAIRN	SN0795231195	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
1572	FOEL CWM CERWYN I	SN0949931488	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
1573	FOEL CWM CERWYN II	SN0941631160	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1574	FOEL CWM CERWYN III	SN0943331174	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
1575	FOEL CWM CERWYN IV	SN0944631223	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1583	CNWC II	SN0856930288	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
1584	CNWC III	SN0876730471	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
2377	TY NEWYDD GRUG	SM9248128731	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
2379	LETTERSTON I;PENDRE TUMULI	SM94762981	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	None
2380	LETTERSTON II;PENDRE TUMULI	SM94792987	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	None
2381	LETTERSTON III;PENDRE TUMULI	SM94732976	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SAM
2382	BARNARDS HILL TUMULUS	SM91962536	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
2424	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	SM91282346	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
2425	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	SM91262351	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
2427	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	SM9170123382	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
2428	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	SM9172023425	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
2429	DUDWELL MOUNTAIN	SM9070223135	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
2431	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	SM9230623613	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
2443	HAYSCASTLE TUMP	SM9029024641	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SAM
2446	TWMPATH	SM9172521675	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
2452	THREE TUMPS THE	SM9549021240	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
2453	THREE TUMPS THE	SM9554621210	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
2454	THREE TUMPS THE	SM9559121177	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
2457	TUMPS THE	SM9869520890	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SAM
2458	TUMPS THE	SM9883820907	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
2510	GARN WEN	SM94783906	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
2541	CRINEY BRIDGE	SM97543537	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	None
2579	PARC YR OCH	SM9488234092	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
2581	CASTLES;JORDANSTON HILL	SM92193315	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
2584	TRE-LLYS-Y-COED	SM90783492	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	None
2601	CRONLLWYN	SM98603482	ROUND BARROW	Documents	Do	
2603	SGEIBIR MOUNTAIN	SM9653530432	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
2615	CARN YSGUBOR	SM6999824605	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
2616	CARN LLUNDAIN (SOUTH)	SM6965223321	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
2838	BICKNEY;BEACON THE	SM8313331477	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
3079	KILPAISON BURROWS	SM8899900643	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
3144	SOUTH HILL BARROW	SM83281109	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	None
3150	WOODLAND ROUND BARROW	SM8591011720	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
3163	LAMBER ROUND BARROW	SM8944214819	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SAM
3182	STEYNTON	SM9213607926	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
3206	TALLYHO	SM9634709990	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
3245	WALLASTON BARROWS	SM9255400417	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
3246	WALLASTON BARROWS	SM9262700381	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
3247	WALLASTON BARROWS	SM9269900334	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
3248	WALLASTON BARROWS	SM9262000305	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
3283	ROSE VALLEY BARROW	SM997006	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
3314	LEECH POOL BARROW	SM9729819091	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
3334	GOOD HOOK	SM9871316530	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
3359	UZMASTON	SM9699114766	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
3360	HANTON	SM9839514459	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
3361	HANTON	SM9855714505	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
3451	WILLIAMSTON MOUNDS	SN0432005810	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SAM

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
3452	WILLIAMSTON MOUNDS	SN0423605374	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
3500	HAYS; CAREW BEACON	SN0412000830	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	None
3501	HAYS; CAREW BEACON	SN0413800839	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
3503	HODGESTON HILL TUMULUS	SN0423800790	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
3532	NORCHARD BEACON; ST FLORENCE BEACON	SN0729000082	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
3533	BIER HILL MOUNDS; WHITEHILL MOUNDS	SN0709900108	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
3534	BIER HILL MOUNDS; WHITEHILL MOUNDS	SN0702600107	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
3535	BIER HILL MOUNDS; WHITEHILL MOUNDS	SN06980009	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
3548	COLBY MOOR	SN0419617371	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	None
3628	CARN MOUNTAIN	SN09621094	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	None
3717	REDSTONE CROSS	SN1101016429	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
3718	REDSTONE CROSS	SN1103916418	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
3792	NEWHOUSE (WEST); NEWHOUSE "A"	SN1571611422	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
3793	NEWHOUSE (EAST); NEWHOUSE "B"	SN1598911468	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
3794	NEWHOUSE (CENTRAL); NEWHOUSE "C"	SN1587211470	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
3799	CRUG SWLLT	SN1771212323	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
3829	WEST BEACON	SS13239623	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
4211	RIDGEWAY THE	SS09169986	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
4236	GILTAR CLIFF	SS1145298352	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
4304	RHYNDASTON FAWR TUMP	SM8940824259	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
4587	BIG PARK	SM959238	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	None
7570	LLAIN Y SIBEDAU	SM8252830826	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
7649	LLAN-MARLAIS	SN1785116362	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
7654	RHIWAU BARROW	SN0957123000	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
7659	BIRCH HILL	SR9794595045	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
7953	DUDWELL MOUNTAIN	SM90612297	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	None
7981	PARK WALL	SN06260028	ROUND BARROW	Documents		None
8868	PENGAWSE CAIRN	SN1720517212	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SAM
9704	HENDRE CYMRU	SN255365	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	None
11360	COMMERCIAL CROSS	SN1493116843	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
11525	CARNGOEDOG VII	SN1249033842	ROUND BARROW	O.Struct	C	None
11640	KILPAISON BURROWS	SM8951200611	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
11899	STACKPOLE WARREN	SR9873794840	ROUND BARROW	O.Struct	C	None
12789	DRY BURROWS	SR9488599780	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
12790	DRY BURROWS	SR9499299713	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
12791	DRY BURROWS	SR94779978	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
12792	DRY BURROWS	SR9503699713	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM
13095	TREVALLEN	SR9682793848	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
13189	CARN GYFRWY	SN1444632584	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	None
14827	HOYLES	SN0793803873	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SAM
47439	BIER HILL MOUNDS	SN0691400123	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SAM
48326	CRUGIAU CEMMAES	SN1276441717	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	None
48358	PARC MAEN	SN1134928313	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	R	None
260	CARN-EDWARD	SN0534236643	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	None
931	CARN GWR	SN1409232927	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	None
932	CARN GWR	SN1410032952	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
1100	CRUG Y MYNACH	SN22053307	ROUND BARROW?	O.Struct	E	None

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
1103	CRUG-Y-LLYN	SN23833243	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	None
1359	THE BUNGALOW	SN05903142	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	None
1461	CARN BRIW	SN05633706	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	None
1510	CARN INGLI	SN05183679	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	None
1521	CARN INGLI	SN0578636689	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
1563	MORVIL	SN053308	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	None
2080	CEFNGARTH TUMULI	SN20864284	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	None
2394	PARC MOAT	SM93752948	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	None
2477	THURTON	SM9970523862	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
2636	ST DAVID'S HEAD	SM72212790	ROUND BARROW?	Documents		None
2691	TREPEWET MOUND	SM77102582	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	B	None
2840	LLAIN Y SIBEDAU	SM8256130890	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
2918	SKOMER ISLAND NO.25 AREA III	SM727088	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	B	SAM
2944	GATEHOLM ISLAND	SM770072	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	None
2963	LITTLE CASTLE POINT	SM79830398	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	None
2977	CRABHALL FARM	SM81060728	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	B	None
3016	CAPESTON TUMULUS	SM86900948	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	None
3157	ROSEPOOL	SM85951140	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
3504	HODGESTON HILL TUMULUS	SN04110081	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	None
3527	SUNNY HILL	SN062002	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	None
3600	UPPER CASTLE	SN0305310596	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	None
3601	UPPER CASTLE	SN030106	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	None
3607	SOCKETS RATH TUMULUS	SN00271219	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
4275	STAR CLIFF	SS12699718	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
4276	STAR CLIFF	SS12729718	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	None
4277	STAR CLIFF	SS12749719	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	None
4343	CARN HEN	SM732279	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	None
4601	CRUG GLAS FARM	SM81072934	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name; Earthwork	D	None
4986	PARC Y GARN	SN11413859	ROUND BARROW?	O.Struct	U	None
5099	PANTGWY	SN2454332075	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
5702	BIG BURROW LAND; LITTLE BURROW LAND	SM84601055	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name		None
6340	NEWHOUSE	SN14971130	ROUND BARROW?	Cropmark	U	None
7942	UPPER TUMP;LOWER TUMP	SM927139	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name		None
8168	LYDSTEP	SS0859598547	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
9825	CARN EDWARD	SN0501736671	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
9845	LAMBER HILL	SM89211442	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	None
9849	HIGHFIELD	SN0667518717	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
11505	CARN SIAN I	SN12843228	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	None
11507	CARNGOEDOG III	SN1285333668	ROUND BARROW?	O.Struct	C	None
11508	MYNYDD BACH I	SN1205132294	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	None
11516	PARC Y BOTTY I	SN1528133814	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	B	None
11543	DWR BACH IV	SN0629037803	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
11641	KILPAISON BURROWS	SM8951500594	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
11642	KILPAISON BURROWS	SM89500059	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
11900	STACKPOLE WARREN	SR9878394733	ROUND BARROW?	O.Struct	D	None
12873	NEWHOUSE	SN16191149	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	None
13312	TREWARREN	SM81920720	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	B	None
14260	TRAETH LLYFN	SM8005731654	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	None
32098	THE WARREN	SM94973988	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	B	None

Comments: This formed by far the largest class of monument in the area studied with 215 sites visited during the fieldwork phase of the PFRS project. Pre-survey there were 151 probable round barrows and 160 possible barrows. However, of these 160 possible round barrow sites, a total of 95 were recorded from place-name or documentary sources alone (84 place-name and 11 from documents) and therefore were not routinely visited. As a result of the fieldwork survey there are now 162 probable round barrows recorded within the SMR, with 53 possible sites also assessed.

Round barrows appear to have a generally even spread throughout Pembrokeshire, but on closer inspection there does appear to be a greater number of probable sites focussed in the northern portion of the county over the Preseli hills on land 250m and over, with a second cluster of sites in the far south of the county located over the gentle spines which characterise the landscape in this part of the region. A large proportion of the remaining sites are situated on land 100m and over, although when looking at the distribution of possible sites, there seems to be an inverse relationship. It is likely that this is because most of the possible sites tend to be less well-preserved than those sites considered to be 'definite' round barrows, and generally these less well-preserved sites are found in areas of more intensive agricultural activity, i.e. in the fertile lowlands. On the whole, all probable and possible round barrows appeared to remain in a stable condition: the bulk of sites are recorded as condition C, i.e. damaged (82 sites), with a spread of class B and D sites (36 and 56 sites respectively) either side.



511 Linney burrows round barrow looking N



536 Freyneslake round barrow looking W



1108 Foxhill round barrow looking E

Round Barrow Cemetery

Definition: A group of closely spaced round barrows. Although spacing between barrows varies, few will be more than 150m from their neighbour and most will be less than 100m apart. A sub-type of this category is a cemetery aligned in a linear fashion and entered into the SMR as 'round barrow cemetery', with the qualifying term *linear* in the 'Keywords' field.

For this survey a group of three or more round barrows and or cairns were classed as a cemetery. Some contained individual monuments that were already scheduled. Those cemeteries that include scheduled sites are indicated in the table below.

Number of sites: 13 probable and 6 possible sites *Total:* 19 sites

Table 15: Round Barrow Cemetery

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
540	DRY BURROWS	SR94869970	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Complex	V	SAM
1141	CRUGIAU CEMAES	SN125416	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Complex	V	SAM
11359	MYNYDD KILKIFFETH	SN010324	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Complex	C	SAM
47435	NEWHOUSE GROUP	SN15901150	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Complex	V	SAM
47442	WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS	SM9262700381	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Complex	V	SAM
47443	BIER	SN0708000100	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Complex	V	SAM
47444	HODGESTON HILL	SN0413800810	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Complex	C	SAM
48333	THE THREE TUMPS	SM9554021210	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Complex	D	None
48335	PENDRE TUMULI	SM94752982	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Complex	V	None
48352	MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE	SN0280029625	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Complex	V	None
48364	FOEL DRYGARN	SN1574433595	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Complex	C	SAM
48370	FOEL CWM CERWYN	SN0942331180	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Complex	V	SAM
48372	FRENNI FAWR	SN2028134953	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Complex	V	SAM
1496	CARN LLWYD	SN054369	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	Complex	V	SAM
2421	CRINEY BRIDGE	SM975353	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	Complex	U	None
3275	HANTON	SM985145	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	Documents		None
3303	HANTON BARROWS	SM98471447	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	Complex	C	SAM
47441	KILPAISON BURROWS	SM8951300605	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	Complex	V	None
465	SKOMER ISLAND No.1	SM72351021	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	Complex	U	None

Comments: Following the fieldwork phase of the PFRS project 19 probable and possible round barrow cemeteries were identified in total, and their distribution corresponds to the discussion put forward for the individual round barrows themselves. 9 sites were located within the Preseli hills, 6 of which were located on land 250m and above. There were fantastic views achievable from these sites, and they were also located in prominent locations, which often dominated the viewshed from a number of other PFR sites. Another band of round barrow cemeteries form an east-west alignment in the far south of the county, roughly between Tenby and Angle, seemingly following the line of 'The Ridgeway', which was possibly an ancient trackway through the landscape around which these barrow cemeteries were focussed.



1009 Foel Drygarn looking W



1206 Foel Drygarn looking NW



1207 Foel Drygarn looking N

48364 Foel Drygarn round barrow cemetery



1001 Frenni Fawr looking SSE



1091 Frenni Fawr looking WNW



1092 Frenni Fawr looking NNW



1093 Frenni Fawr looking E

48372 Frenni Fawr round barrow cemetery

Round Barrow Pair

Definition: A clear pairing of two round barrows sited within close proximity of each other, usually within 100m and distinct from individual barrows and round barrow cemeteries. Often both barrows will be of similar size and construction suggesting that they were deliberately paired together, and were not simply the result of an unfinished cemetery. Often aligned on a northeast/southwest or northwest/southeast alignment and occupying the same topographical siting in the landscape.

Number of sites: 9 probable and 3 possible

Total: 12 sites

Table 16: Round Barrow Pairs

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
47437	REDSTONE CROSS BARROW PAIR	SN1102016424	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	B	SAM
47445	LINNEY BURROWS	SR89209725	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	U	None
48331	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	SM91272347	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	C	None
48332	PLUMSTONE ROCK	SM9171023404	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	C	SAM
48350	CORNER PIECE	SN0242920151	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Complex	V	None
48351	MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE	SN0285229649	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Complex	V	None
48362	PANT-Y-GROES	SN1416045680	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	C	SAM
48365	CRUGIAU-DWY	SN1714031170	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	D	None
48369	THE TUMPS	SM9876620898	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Complex	V	None
1256	STACKPOLE WARREN	SN9795095070	ROUND BARROW PAIR?	Earthwork	C	None
48347	LLAIN Y SIBEDAU	SM8254430858	ROUND BARROW PAIR?	Earthwork	D	None
48371	LAMBEETH FARM	SM93500180	ROUND BARROW PAIR?	Documents		None

Comments: Nearly all identified barrows pairs were located in very prominent locations in the landscape. Notable examples were the barrow pairs on Crugiau Dwy (48365) and Mynydd Castlebythe (48351). Of the remaining sites, many were located on local summits and 'high' places within the lower lands of the county. On Plumstone Mountain there were two pairs of round barrow pairs (48331 and 48332), located 400m apart from each other on an E-W alignment.



1289 looking N



1290 looking NNE

48351 Mynydd Castlebythe round barrow pair



1044 looking ENE



1045 looking S

48362 Pant-y-Groes round barrow pair



3717 looking N



3718 looking N

47437 Redstone Cross round barrow pair

Standing Stone

Definition: A standing stone is defined as a singular upright monolith or boulder set in the ground and assumed to be a prehistoric ritual monument of prehistoric date. A sub-type included in this monument type is recumbent stone. Standing stones are often, though not always, associated with the ritual and funerary monuments of Neolithic and Bronze Age date and may also be the focus of ceremonial activities including the use of pits and timber structures, the lighting of fires and also acts of structured deposition.

Number of sites: 97 probable and 62 possible

Total: 159 sites

Table 17: Standing Stone

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
579	DEVILS QUOIT	SR96229637	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
587	HAROLDSTONE	SR9677695862	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
601	DEVILS QUOIT	SR9811095047	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
974	CERRIG Y DERWYDDON	SN1360037912	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	D	None
1003	MAEN Y PARC	SN1114130334	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	SAM
1004	GATE	SN11173022	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
1005	GATE	SN1117730215	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
1026	CLYM SAITH MAEN	SN11543053	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U	None
1035	DOLAU-NEWYDD	SN1622830638	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
1070	MAENGWYN-HIR	SN2383330182	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	R	SAM
1074	PARC Y MAEN	SN2116931066	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
1118	PARC Y GARREG	SN1167442956	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
1120	TREFAEL	SN1027640285	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
1287	PARC MAEN LLWYD	SN00622979	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
1327	PARC Y TYWODMAENHIR	SN08752779	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
1328	MAENLLWYD	SN09212925	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U	None
1330	BUDLOY STONE	SN0657328545	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
1331	EITHBED	SN0890328992	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
1332	CORNEL BACH STONE	SN0814427967	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
1333	CORNEL BACH STONE	SN0817427996	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
1334	CILMOOR STONE	SN0800926883	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
1337	PRYSG FARM STONE	SN0968427105	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
1422	PARC CERRIG HIRION	SN0081838756	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	C	SAM
1434	CERRIG Y GOF	SN0357038927	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
1436	GARREG HIR Y	SN0396839262	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	None
1445	PARC MAENHIR	SN0072535606	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	None
1474	GARREG HIR Y;TRE-FACH	SN06403505	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
1488	CARN INGLI	SN0614037836	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	C	None
1515	PENLAN TREHAIDD	SN0903935448	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	SAM
1518	PEN-FEIDR-COEDAN	SN0990336904	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	None
1528	FAGWR FRAN	SN0049331465	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
1531	CARREG QUOITAN	SN0095330254	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
1568	WAUN MAWN	SN0803433950	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
1576	TAFARN Y BWLCH	SN0819933303	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
1580	GELLIFAWR	SN0615934448	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	None
1611	TRELLYFFAINT STONE	SN0830342318	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	SAM
2006	TY-NEWYDD-GRUG	SM9248028715	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
2398	LETTERSTON COMMON	SM94932985	STANDING STONE	Docs;O.Struct	U	None

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
2410	GWERGLODD Y GARREG	SM9521927660	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
2487	PARC HEN STONE	SM9327539016	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	None
2496	LADY'S GATE STONE	SM9081939198	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
2506	RHOS Y CLEGYRN	SM9133135466	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
2512	FFYNNON DRUIDION	SM9213636477	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
2519	RHOS Y CLEGYRN	SM9161935663	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
2546	TY-MEINI;LADY STONE	SM9957737634	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
2689	TRECENNY STONE	SM7666525759	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	SAM
2690	MAEN DEWI	SM7749027463	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	C	None
2757	TRE-MAENHIR	SM8271826336	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
2758	TRE-MAENHIR	SM827263	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	V	None
2759	TRE-MAENHIR	SM8279726264	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
2774	TRE-DDIOG	SM88832873	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	M	None
2775	TREHALE STONE	SM8858728834	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	D	None
2923	SKOMER ISLAND NO.15,II	SM7336109536	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
2997	MABESGATE	SM826080	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U	None
2998	LONGSTONE	SM82810760	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
3005	LONGSTONE FIELD	SM8488408437	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	V	SAM
3023	LONGSTONE	SM8507	STANDING STONE	Place-name		None
3056	SNAILTON FARM	SM8051903916	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
3158	HAROLD STONE	SM86151471	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
3201	NEWTON	SM99560798	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U	None
3457	LONGSTONE	SN032078	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	D	None
3494	STONE PARK	SN023042	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	D	None
3620	LONGSTONE	SN081116	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	D	None
3645	EVENING STAR FARM	SN1206	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	D	None
3650	LONGSTONE THE	SN1458509470	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
3795	NEWHOUSE "D"	SN15881140	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	D	None
3804	PARC Y GARREG	SN1522211466	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
4301	RHYNDASTON-FAWR	SM8959924329	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SAM
7542	RHYD FACH	SN06622840	STANDING STONE	Documents		None
7543	PRYSG FARM STONE II	SN0971527127	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	M	None
8979	TREHALE	SM8853629086	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
10469	LOWER BROADMOOR	SM9527927406	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	None
11001	STACKPOLE WARREN	SR9884394764	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	C	None
11510	CARNGOEDOG V	SN12153378	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U	None
11527	CARNGOEDOG	SN1276433627	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	None
11534	CARN MENYN X	SN1424332572	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	None
11545	CARN INGLI IV	SN06053699	STANDING STONE	Documents		None
11560	MYNYDD CRWN I	SN08862977	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U	None
11922	PRYSG FARM III	SN09572702	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	SAM
12030	PARC MAEN	SN1137328352	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	R	SAM
13022	KNIGHTSTON FARM	SN1234703183	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	None
14265	CLOVER BACH	SM8095232551	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	None
14635	ST TWYNNELLS	SR9493297595	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U	None
14661	THE DEVIL'S STONE	SR9594	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U	None
32088	GOODHOPE	SM9121040531	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
32089	GOODHOPE	SM9123840090	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
32090	PORTHSYCHAU	SM9059440667	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
32091	CAPEL DEGAN	SM9089840741	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	None
47438	REDSTONE FARM	SN1102216554	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
48319	NANT-Y-GROES	SN2105230728	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
48321	TEMPLE DRUID	SN0963327152	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
48324	TREHALE	SM8815929208	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
48325	BLAEN-LLYN	SM8788329332	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
48328	RAMSEY MONOLITH	SM7030924287	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	None

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
48343	MYNYDD CRWN	SN0916329794	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	None
48346	CASTELL HENLLYS	SN1182539033	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	M	None
48357	PARC MAEN	SN1136528335	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	E	None
1342	LOWER GREYSTONE	SN022202	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
1407	PARC MAEN LLWYD	SN0776922955	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	C	None
1423	MYNYDD MELYN	SN0287336385	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	A	None
1427	PARC Y GARREG	SN0195538642	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	C	None
1435	BEDD MORRIS	SN0382436509	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	A	SAM
1444	TRE-LLWYN-FAWR	SN0002235792	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	A	None
1453	MYNYDD CARREGOG	SN04713631	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	A	None
1550	LLANYCHLWYDOG	SN02413493	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	M	None
1590	BLAEN MEINI STONE	SN05814245	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
2352	LONG STONE	SM9842310009	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
2362	FFYST SAMPSON	SM905349	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
2374	CLARESTON MAENHIR	SM9573110499	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
2420	ROBLESTON MOUNTAIN	SM91562152	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	M	None
2469	GREYSTONE	SM95792150	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
2515	BRWYNANT STONES	SM93003559	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	C	None
2592	LLYGAD Y CLEDDAU	SM98073352	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
2679	PARC MAEN	SM79502544	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
2788	PARC Y GARREG	SM81492480	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
2869	TRESINWEN	SM89864104	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	D	None
2870	TRESINWEN	SM89774097	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	A	None
4292	PENLAN OLE MAENHIR	SM89422851	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
4364	PARC Y GARREG	SM702242	STANDING STONE?	Place-name		None
4430	GREYSTONE	SN03741856	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
4446	GARREG WEN	SN04442886	STANDING STONE?	Landform		None
4472	PARC MAEN HIR	SN08293832	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
4549	SWMBARCH	SM94742867	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
4688	LONGSTONE	SR93469579	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	D	None
4939	PARC MAEN UCHA	SN113283	STANDING STONE?	Place-name		None
5398	LONGSTONE	SM82990730	STANDING STONE?	Place-name		None
5595	DRUIDS STONE	SM8639621015	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	D	None
5687	ABYSTREE	SN08131629	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	D	None
7512	LOVESTONE THE	SR94789685	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	C	SAM
7591	BROOMHILL COTTAGES	SM88610084	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
7702	RHYD-Y-GATH	SN21043118	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
7960	PEN-CWM	SM94273848	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
8507	CNWC SANDY	SM93403585	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	E	None
9763	LLETHR GANOL	SN160326	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
10493	LONGSTONE	SM99880006	STANDING STONE?	Place-name		None
11128	NANT-GWYN	SM9485631730	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
13023	UPPER HAROLDSTON	SM9536914223	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	C	None
13024	UPPER HAROLDSTON	SM9534214109	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
13026	MYNYDD CROGWY	SN19323916	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
13027	MYNYDD CROGWY	SN19003942	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
13028	CNWC SIENCYN	SN17584142	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
13029	FFOS Y BONTBREN	SN1655342807	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
13030	RHYD GARN WEN	SN15804290	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	D	None
13031	RHYD GARN WEN	SN15724273	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
13066	SHOALS HOOK	SM96311663	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
13075	STEPHEN'S FORD	SM9622817466	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
13191	CROES-GOCH	SM8287830232	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
14293	BETHANY	SM93901400	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	M	None
14634	SHAVERS ROCK	SR915961	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
31950	PEN-RHIW	SN01783988	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
32094	OGOF HIR	SM94654020	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
32126	PWLL HIR	SM95023938	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
34503	HUBBERSTON PILL	SM90360720	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	None
47440	WINDMILL HILL FARM	SM9814800377	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
48318	TREWARREN	SM8189207221	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	M	None
48322	MYNYDD-DU STONE	SN0793331288	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
48323	TWMPATH	SM9163721789	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None
48337	PARC MAENHIR NORTH	SN0066735860	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	A	None
48338	PEN CNWC	SN0206438608	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	None

Comments: Standing stones form the second largest type of PFRS monuments assessed during the desktop and fieldwork phases of the project. A large number of standing stones have been recorded in the SMR from place-name evidence, and these were eliminated from the field survey database. In total, there were 159 standing stone sites visited, of which 97 were considered probable sites, and 62 recorded as possible sites. In terms of distribution, the majority of 'definite' prehistoric standing stones were located in the northern portion of the county, located particularly on land over 100m and focussed across the Preseli Hills, along the coast between St David's and Moylgrove, as well as along the Western Cleddau at Letterston. In the southern part of Pembrokeshire, the distribution of standing stones seems to also follow the coast and waterways, with a number of possible sites located along the sides of the Western Cleddau as it moves northwards towards Fishguard. Topographically, standing stones were in most cases located on hill-slopes, even within the southern lowland areas of the county where the land was less rugged than the north.



1118 Parc y Garreg standing stone looking ENE



1580 Gelli fawr standing stone looking NE



14265 Clover Bach standing stone looking N

Standing Stone Pair

Definition: Quite specifically a pair of standing stones located immediately adjacent or within close proximity to one another, usually no more than 15m apart. Often, although not always, characterised by a so-called 'male' stone (a tall and tapering monolith) with a 'female' stone (a shorter and more squat stone), and both assumed to have had a ritual function.

Number of sites: 11 probable and 2 possible

Total: 13 sites

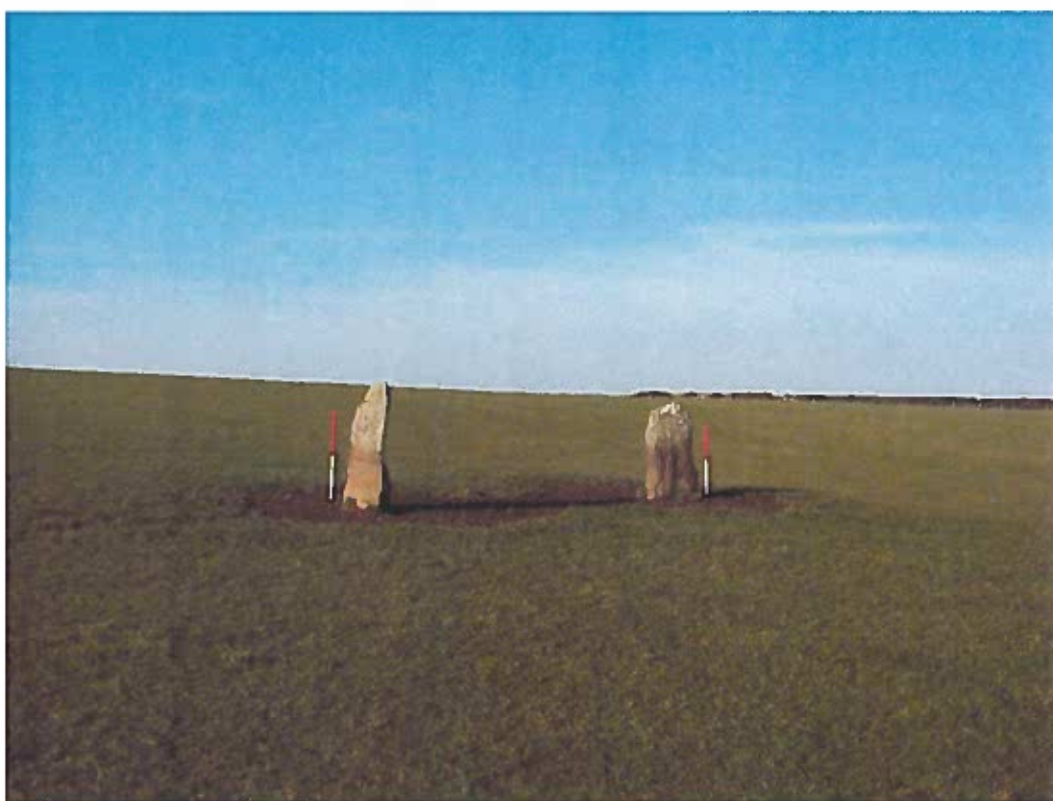
Table 18: Standing Stone Pairs

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
928	GORS FAWR	SN1351529514	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	B	None
942	WAUN LWYD; CARN MEINI	SN1577031260	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	B	SAM
1014	CERRIG MEIBION ARTHUR	SN1182931031	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	B	SAM
1022	RHOS-FACH	SN1343330495	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	B	None
1072	MOOR FARM	SN2075331418	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	C	SAM
1073	MOOR FARM	SN2078631231	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	C	SAM
1155	PARKE CROMLECH	SN13164274	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	U	None
1516	PENLAN STONES	SN09023573	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	A	SAM
1569	TAFARN Y BWLCH	SN0813733703	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	B	SAM
11129	CERRIG LLADRON	SN0665232282	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	B	None
48361	GATE	SN1117030210	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	B	None
2809	CASTLE FARM	SM87912116	STANDING STONE PAIR?	O.Struct	E	None
8161	DRUIDSTON	SM86971677	STANDING STONE PAIR?	O.Struct	B	None

Comments: Of all monument types considered during the PFRS survey, standing stone pairs have the most marked and distinctive distribution pattern. All known 'definite' standing stone pair sites are located exclusively across the Preseli hills, with the exception of one 'oulier' (Parke Cromlech (1155)). The 10 sites across the Preseli hills are all located on land c.200m above OD and over, with the highest pair located on Cerrig Lladron at 440m. The two possible stone pair sites recorded for the county are both of doubtful authenticity, and were not located during the fieldwork phase of the project.



1022 Rhos-fach standing stone pair looking E



1516 Penlan standing stone pair looking NW

Stone circle

Definition: An approximately circular or oval setting of spaced, usually free-standing, upright or originally upright stones. More than one circle may be present, arranged concentrically. Stone circles may be found in association with other prehistoric monuments, such as round barrows, and may themselves be a constituent part of henge monuments. Other features may also be present within the circles themselves, such as cists or pits, and they are assumed to have had a ritual and possibly funerary function in the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Number of sites: 8 probable and 7 possible

Total: 15 sites

Table 19: Stone Circles

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
922	GORS FAWR	SN1346629380	STONE CIRCLE	O.Struct	B	SAM
1021	BEDD ARTHUR	SN1305832515	STONE CIRCLE	Earthwork	B	SAM
1307	GARN OCHR;DYFFRYN	SN05922845	STONE CIRCLE	Earthwork	C	SAM
1329	MAEN LLWYD	SN092292	STONE CIRCLE	Documents		None
3127	DRUIDSTON	SM869167	STONE CIRCLE	O.Struct	D	None
3159	CLIFF COTTAGE CIRCLE	SM8617214289	STONE CIRCLE	O.Struct	D	SAM
4573	PLUMSTONE CIRCLE	SM916233	STONE CIRCLE	Complex	U	None
9036	PEN-DRE;LETTERSTON III	SM94732976	STONE CIRCLE	O.Struct	E	None
1567	WAUN MAWN	SN0838234046	STONE CIRCLE?	O.Struct	B	SAM
2486	LLANWMDA GREEN	SM9319339514	STONE CIRCLE?	O.Struct	U	None
2507	RHOS Y CLEGYRN	SM9130435439	STONE CIRCLE?	Earthwork	U	SAM
2745	LECHA	SM8117827213	STONE CIRCLE?	O.Struct	D	None
3265	PENNY BRIDGE CIRCLE	SM95250005	STONE CIRCLE?	O.Struct	U	None
4383	BRUNT CIRCLE	SM80570390	STONE CIRCLE?	O.Struct	B	None
4574	ROBLESTON	SM916211	STONE CIRCLE?	Documents		None

Comments: In total there are 15 recorded stone circles within Pembrokeshire, of which 8 are probable sites and 7 possible sites. 5 of these 15 sites (4 probable and 1 possible) are all located within the Preseli hills. Within Pembrokeshire stone circles appear to either be extremely well-preserved (such as Bedd Arthur and Gors Fawr) or are severely disturbed and/or overgrown and thus impossible to assess.



1021 Bedd Arthur stone circle looking ESE



1567 Waun Mawn stone circle looking E

Stone Row

Definition: One or more roughly parallel rows of three or more upright stones set at intervals along a common axis and presumed to have been used for ritual activity during the Bronze Age.

Number of sites: 2 probable and 4 possible

Total: 6 sites

Table 20: Stone Rows

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
2551	PARC Y MEIRW	SM9988935922	STONE ROW	O.Struct	C	SAM
2892	PEN-FEIDR-COEDAN	SN09923688	STONE ROW	O.Struct	D	None
1529	FAGWR FRAN	SN00393167	STONE ROW?	O.Struct	U	None
2849	LONG HOUSE	SM8470933591	STONE ROW?	O.Struct	D	None
2957	HOOK STONES	SM7939206198	STONE ROW?	O.Struct	M	None
4589	PENMEIDDIN ALIGNMENT	SM9241535584	STONE ROW?	O.Struct	U	None

Comments: Of the 6 recorded stone rows in Pembrokeshire, only 2 are thought to be 'definite' sites (2551 and 2892), with one of these (2892) having been substantially damaged since last visited by the OS in the 1960s, so that there is no longer a row of stones at this location. The one stone row which does remain extant probably owes its preservation partly to its scheduled status, but it has survived also as a result of having been incorporated into a hedge-bank, which has afforded it some protection. Of the more doubtful sites, some might be as a result of glacial deposition rather than human agency, with others having been cleared away and no longer extant.



2849 Long house stone row? Looking WNW

Stone setting

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

Number of sites: 2 sites

Table 21: Stone settings

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
2730	ST NON'S WELL	SM75072434	STONE SETTING	O.Struct	D	None
2414	THE KETCH	SM94812996	STONE SETTING	O.Struct	U	None

Comments: Of the two stone settings recorded in Pembrokeshire, it was impossible to gain access to assess the stones at The Ketch, which appears to refer to an arrangement of stones described by Fenton in 1811. These stones were possibly enclosed within the henge at Letterston (PRN 2393) and would have been associated with the round barrows and earlier embanked stone circle (PRN 9036) also recorded here (see PRNs 2379-81).

The stone setting at St Non's is very interesting: it refers to 5 standing stones and one recumbent which surround the ruined chapel. As the stones do not form a circle they have been recorded as a stone setting, on the basis that they appear to be purposefully set and would appear to constitute some form a prehistoric funerary monument, to which the chapel was a much later addition. The area delimited by the stones forms a substantial 'enclosure' but it is unclear as to its exact nature and purpose.

Miscellaneous sites

The following individual sites were also visited during the fieldwork phase of the PFRS project in Pembrokeshire:

Definitions:

Pit circle: 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 or stone circle, but might otherwise represent a circle of cremation or votive pits.

Ritual complex: Applied to the sub-surface features (pits, stone spreads, etc.) found during excavation around funerary and ritual monuments of Neolithic and Bronze Age date. No surface features identifiable.

Stone avenue: A monument consisting of parallel lines of standing stones, which appears to mark out an approach to another monument or monuments.

Number of sites: 1 pit circle, 1 ritual complex and 1 stone avenue Total: 3 sites

Table 22 Miscellaneous sites

PRN	Site name	NGR	Site type	Form/Condition		Status
14378	COTTESMORE	SM9503918836	PIT CIRCLE	Cropmark		SAM
48359	PARC MAEN	SN1135728326	RITUAL COMPLEX	Buried feature		None
2355	BENTON AVENUE	SM9907	STONE AVENUE?	O.Struct	D	None

Comments: There were no above-surface indications for the cropmark pit circle when visited in the field, although to the south of the grid reference there appeared to be a definite hollow, which may be the 'gap' showing up on the APs. Equally, there was nothing to see at the Parc Maen ritual complex, with this prn relating to the buried features (pits, charcoal, small upright stones) which were discovered around standing stones 12030 and 48357 and round barrow 48358. The Benton stone avenue currently follows both sides of a field boundary and there is some doubt to its authenticity as a prehistoric stone row. Nonetheless, it does appear to possibly mark an approach to another monument, a possible chambered tomb (3204), which lay slightly upslope to the SE.



2355 Benton possible stone avenue looking NE



2355 Benton possible stone avenue looking SW

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GAZETTEER OF SITES

The following gazetteer details all sites considered during the desktop and fieldwork phases of the PFRS project in Pembrokeshire.

The gazetteer provides a more detailed assessment of individual sites, and this information is recorded and held within the Regional SMR. In the case of most sites, there is a description of the site itself and also an assessment of the views achievable from the site and its proximity to other natural landscape features, e.g. close associations with sources of water such as springs or small streams. Further information not included here is available by consulting the Regional SMR.

<u>PRN</u>	9	<u>NGR</u>	SM81152874	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	PONT CRUG GLAS;PEN Y BONT				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					E
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>

A salvage excavation was carried out at this site in 1976 by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust after half the mound had already been destroyed by a bulldozer. The mound was 1.4m high and 22m in diameter, and composed of earth with some stone rubble. There was evidence for an incomplete boulder kerb around its perimeter, and two central cremation deposits were also recovered, one of which was associated with an encrusted urn. Two small adjacent pits were sealed underneath the northern edge of the barrow, and these were found to contain fragments of three Beaker pots, sherds of another encrusted urn and several flints. It is cautionary to note that prior to excavation, this site was considered to be the Ordnance Survey to be a natural mound, when it quite clearly turned out to be a Bronze Age barrow.

<u>PRN</u>	10	<u>NGR</u>	SN01643326	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	PEN-FEIDR-UCHAF				
<u>TYPE</u>	CLEARANCE CAIRN				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Stone Heap-irregular;Stone Heap-00				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					B
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>

A clearance cairn seen on aerial photographs. Not visited by Cambria during the PFRS project in 2003.

<u>PRN</u>	260	<u>NGR</u>	SN0534236643	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	CARN-EDWARD				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW?				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular;Stone Groupsetting-'U'shaped				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/				C
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>

The "U" shaped stone setting is now mostly overgrown with heather. This does not appear to be a round barrow or a ring barrow. A better assessment could be made were the heather to be removed.

Restricted only by Carn Briw and Mynydd Carn Ingli between 299 and 90 degrees. Otherwise long views are possible. Foel Cwmcerwyn is visible at 147 degrees and Foel Eryr at 166 degrees.

<u>PRN</u>	263	<u>NGR</u>	SM7178723606	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	LOWER TREGINNIS				
<u>TYPE</u>	CHAMBERED TOMB				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Stone Chamber				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Coastal plateau/gentle/middle/				D
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>

The remains of a chambered tomb located on a headland overlooking Ramsey Sound. The chamber itself consists of two in situ sidestones, one fallen sidestone (partly buried at its west end) and a displaced capstone, 1.75m long, with all four stones sat in a hollow, 0.2m deep, which seems to define the chamber area. There are many stones to the north and south slightly uphill which also appear to be part of the monument. One of the in situ sidestones appears to be intact and measures 1.2m in height and 1.1m x 0.38m at its base. The top of the second in situ sidestone appears to be shattered and now stands 0.7m high x 0.9m x 0.3m at its base. The fallen sidestone measures 1.1m x 1.14m, and rests against the displaced capstone, which measures 1.75m x 1.1m.

There are long coastal views between 183 and 37 degrees, with Ramsey Island's high point at 269 degrees and Carn Llidi at 27 degrees. The remainder of the view is restricted by the hills to the east and southeast.

Overlooking the sea (Ramsey Sound).

PRN 469 NGR SM72640991 FORM Complex
NAME SKOMER ISLAND No.11;AREA I
TYPE CAIRNFIELD
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular;Cairn-16 CONDITION U
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 467;468

This area of Skomer Island was unable to be accessed during PFRS fieldwork because there was no warden available as an escort. However, there is no suggestion that this site is a PFRS monument. The site consists of cairns and lynchets on a slope. The cairns cluster into two groups, one on the lynchet tread comprising 12 cairns, the other below the foot consisting of 8 cairns. Four other cairns are scattered about. Evans notes a mini-sequence here, with the cairns on the tread of the lynchet, post-dating the lynchet (1990:257).

PRN 490 NGR SM72350895 FORM Earthwork
NAME SKOMER ISLAND No.28;AREA III
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular CONDITION U
SITING SITE STATUS SAM
ASSOCIATED WITH

Single clearance cairn in the southern area of Skomer Island. Not a PFRS monument and thus not visited during fieldwork in 2003.

PRN 494 NGR SM71730916 FORM Earthwork
NAME SKOMER ISLAND No.33;AREA IV
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn CONDITION U
SITING SITE STATUS SAM
ASSOCIATED WITH

Clearance cairn not located by Evans et al during their archaeological survey of Skomer Island between 1983 and 1987. Not visited as part of the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 498 NGR SM71790929 FORM Earthwork
NAME SKOMER ISLAND No.37;AREA IV
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn CONDITION U
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

Single clearance cairn in the western sector of Skomer Island. Not a PFRS monument and thus not visited during fieldwork in 2003.

PRN 523 NGR SR89579862 FORM Earthwork
NAME BROWNSLADE BURROWS
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn CONDITION E
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

Originally recorded as a small burial mound which had been partly excavated, revealing a cremation burial, some pottery and a stone scraper. The barrow, which is located within the Castlemartin firing range, has been completely destroyed: the site is now a crater surrounded by sand dunes on all sides.

PRN 536 NGR SR8898097482 FORM Earthwork
NAME CROW BACK TUMULUS;FREYNESLAKE TUMULUS
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular CONDITION B
SITING Coastal Plateau/flat/top/ SITE STATUS SAM
ASSOCIATED WITH 512;513

This site consists of a disturbed round barrow, c.16m in diameter and standing 1.2m high, partially excavated in the late 19th century, during which time two inhumations in a cist were recovered alongside some burnt bones, shells and pottery. The barrow appears to be an embellished rock outcrop, with the rock outcrop at its core to which further cairn material was added. The disturbed top of the mound has exposed rounded limestone rubble and cobbles within a sand and gravel matrix. Much of the remaining surface of the barrow is covered with short grass, grazed by sheep. There is serious erosion to the NW side of the barrow where an area c.5m x 5m has been disturbed: sand is exposed up to 0.5m in depth. This is active erosion to the barrow which needs to be attended to urgently.

The view is restricted between 354 and 80 degrees by the dunes, but otherwise there are medium views across the Linney Burrows with long coastal views between 230 and 354 degrees.

Within 40m of the coastline and overlooking the sea.

PRN 540 NGR SR94869970 FORM Complex
NAME DRY BURROWS;ORIELTON
TYPE ROUND BARROW CEMETERY
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular;Mound-8 CONDITION V
SITING Valley slope/gentle/middle/ SITE STATUS SAM;ACK
ASSOCIATED WITH 541;1271

This is a group PRN for 8 round barrows clustered together at Dry Burrows, Hundleton. It is one of the best preserved and largest round barrow cemeteries in Pembrokeshire.

There are medium views all around from the site to the surrounding higher ridges. The barrows are all intervisible with each other.

Located on a gentle slope running down to the junction of two streams.

<u>PRN</u>	566	<u>NGR</u>	SR91569508	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	MOUNT SION DOWN				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Coastal plain/flat/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					

Originally recorded as a round barrow, 18m in diameter and 1m high. The site, which lies within the Castlemartin firing range, has been completely destroyed and there are no traces of the site left above ground. 360 degree panorama with the tips of the Preselis visible. Long views.

Close to the sea.

<u>PRN</u>	578	<u>NGR</u>	SR9510199364	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	WEST ORIELTON				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Valley slope/gentle/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1271;8896				

A circular grass-covered mound, c.28m in diameter and 0.8m high, in good condition within a pasture field. There is evidence of mole-hills on the barrow. The site does not appear to have been ploughed recently but may have been ploughed and spread in the past. The fields to the west and south have been recently ploughed and the integrity of this site is threatened by agricultural activity.

Views are medium all round and are obscured by the proximity of deciduous woods on most sides.

Close to a spring and overlooking a large artificial fish pond.

<u>PRN</u>	579	<u>NGR</u>	SR96229637	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	DEVILS QUOIT;SAMPSON'S FARM STONE;SAMSON CROSS				
<u>TYPE</u>	STANDING STONE				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Coastal plateau/undulating/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	587				

A fine standing stone, 1.8m high, 1.75m wide and 0.55m thick, tapering to a point at its top. The stone is aligned SW-NE through its long axis, and SE-NW through its short axis, with a slight lean to the SE. 800m away to the SE lies another standing stone, PRN 587, which is just intervisible. There are possible cupmarks on one side of the stone, which currently stands in an actively grazed pasture field. Animal treading around the base of the stone has revealed soil and removed the turf: some small stones are being weathered out.

There are commanding views of all the local ridges but no very long views

Overlooking a series of springs and a small stream downslope to the north.

PRN 936 NGR SN16453323
NAME CROESFIHANGEL
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1966 they recorded that this round barrow had been mutilated to such an extent that there was no longer any definite shape to the barrow, with its only remains represented by mounds of turf-covered rubble. Much the same conclusion was drawn during a visit to the site during the PFRS project in January 2004. Due to the nebulous nature of this monument on the ground, its exact location must now be in doubt. Very little remains of this barrow: it is not definable on the ground and is all but destroyed. Small, low lying mounds are all that can be seen and those are not necessarily part of the former barrow. The barrow was excavated in part in 1958 which revealed two rough cists containing cremations in overhanging rim urns. Two further pots, alleged to be Collared Urns were discovered in 1959. Three of the pots reside in Tenby Museum.

Medium views to Foel Drygarn. Long views between 345 and 30 degrees, otherwise medium. Foel Drygarn is visible at 300 Degrees, Foel Dyrch at 189 degrees, Crugiau Dwy at 164 degrees and Frenni Fawr at 69 degrees. This site is intervisible with the barrows on Frenni Fawr.

Close to the south eastern lower slopes of Foel Drygarn and located close to a series of springs and collects.

PRN 942 NGR SN1577031260
NAME WAUN LWYD STONES;CARN MEINI
TYPE STANDING STONE PAIR
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith-2
SITING Hill slope/Gentle/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1035;1037

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

A very fine pair of standing stones, one standing some 2.4m high, the other 2.2m high and located c.8m apart from its twin. Some cattle tread erosion has occurred around both stone bases but this is minimal. The stones are in a stable condition. This stone pair is intervisible with another standing stone, PRN 1035, located upslope to the SE. At the time of our visit during the PFRS project in February 2004 the adverse weather conditions precluded our full assessment of views, etc., but the stones lie within an area on the edge of the Preseli range with Carn Menyn to the NE and Foel Drygarn to the north. The NE stone stands within a slight mound, and both stones' flat faces are aligned.

Intervisible with standing stone PRN 1035 located upslope to the southeast.

Close to a series of springs.

PRN 945 NGR SN17323249
NAME CRUG-YR-HWCH
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING Local summit/flat/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

No trace of a round barrow found at the given grid reference for this site, although its location would be typical for that of a round barrow, should one have existed here. Historical sources suggest that this mound did indeed exist, but was much denuded at the time of its discovery. When the site was first recorded by Laws and Owen (1897-1906) they referred to the feature as the 'site of a cairn'. In 1915 the site was visited by the RCAHM who reported faint traces of a mound on the summit of Crug-yr-Hwch. When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1966 a coarse patch of grass, c.20m in diameter, was reported which covered stony ground, and was thus thought likely to be the site in question. Vegetational cover at the time of the visit in February 2004 during the PFRS project precluded the site being located with any certainty.

PRN 955 NGR SN1714131181

FORM Earthwork

NAME CRUGIAU-DWY

TYPE ROUND BARROW

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular

CONDITION D

SITING Hilltop///

SITE STATUS

ASSOCIATED WITH 956;961

Very little now remains of this barrow except a few turf covered medium to large sized stones, measuring c.6m in diameter and standing 0.4m high. However, when the site was originally recorded by the RCAHM in 1925 they noted that this site and its twin PRN 956 had a base circumference of c.300ft, which would have made both cairns c.28m in diameter. By 1925 it was reported that they had been severely robbed for road metalling. The remaining stones were probably robbed in order to construct the stone walls in the immediate vicinity at the summit of Crugiau Dwy. There is now no distinct circular mound here. This site is all but destroyed. Would have formed a barrow pair with twin PRN 956.

Nearly 360 degree views. Restricted by Foel Dyrch between 222 and 238 degrees. Carn Menyn is visible at 298 degrees, Foel Feddau at 282 degrees (7km away), Frenni Fawr at 43 degrees, Foel Cwmcerwyn at 272 degrees, Foel Drygarn at 333 degrees and Rhossili Down at 152 degrees.

Close to a series of springs.

PRN 956 NGR SN17133115

FORM Earthwork

NAME CRUGIAU-DWY

TYPE ROUND BARROW

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular

CONDITION D

SITING Hilltop///

SITE STATUS

ASSOCIATED WITH 95;9615

When the Ordnance Survey visited this site in 1966 they reported that there was no trace of this cairn, the farmer having moved the stones. It is now very difficult, if not impossible, to locate the exact position of this now destroyed barrow. There are several locations in the vicinity which show potential for having once been barrow sites. Twin barrow PRN 955, of which only a few remnants remain, lies c.25m away to the NNE.

Nearly 360 degree views. Restricted by Foel Dyrch between 222 and 238 degrees. Carn Menyn is visible at 298 degrees, Foel Feddau at 282 degrees (7km away), Frenni Fawr at 43 degrees, Foel Cwmcerwyn at 272 degrees, Foel Drygarn at 333 degrees and Rhossili Down at 152 degrees.

Close to a series of springs.

PRN 961 NGR SN17233072

FORM Earthwork

NAME ARCH FARM CAIRN

TYPE ROUND BARROW

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular

CONDITION E

SITING

SITE STATUS

ASSOCIATED WITH 955;48365

This round barrow cairn, which lay c.450m downslope from the two round barrows on top of Crugiau Dwy to the NNW, was destroyed by the building of the Preseli Television transmitting mast. When originally recorded by the RCAHM in 1925 they noted that the cairn had a base circumference of c.250ft (a diameter of c.24m), and they also noted a prostrate stone nearby to the cairn which they suggested might be the capstone for a cist. A polished axe-hammer of greenish-grey dolerite with an hour-glass perforation was discovered in 1927 in a load of material robbed from the site for road metalling.

PRN 992 NGR SN1035
NAME HENDRE
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A possible round barrow was described as being in this vicinity in 1786, but no further information is known.

PRN 1001 NGR SN1994335179
NAME FRENNI FAWR
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Hill slope/moderate/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1092;1093;1094;1091;1096

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

A heather covered barrow with central crater. No ditch is traceable. The site remains in a stable condition. It is intervisible with PRNs 1091 (350m away at 122 degrees), 1092 (410m away at 126 degrees) and 1093 (450m away at 129 degrees). The barrow stands 1.3m high with a diameter of 17m, and is located further along the same ridge as the main group of barrows on Frenni Fawr just after a break of slope.

Splendid views up to Frenni Fawr summit where the three barrows (PRNs 1091, 1092 and 1093) are clearly visible and distinctive. Frenni Fawr restricts the view between 82 and 147 degrees. Pentregar restricts the view between 209 and 224 degrees. Milford Haven can be seen at 235 degrees, Newport bay at 293 degrees and Cardigan Bay at 347 degrees.

Located close to a series of springs.

PRN 1003 NGR SN1114130334
NAME MAEN Y PARC
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1004;1005;1026;11665;1014;48361

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION A
SITE STATUS SAM

Located in the foothills of the Preselis, this standing stone, 2.8m wide, 1m x 0.5m at base, stands at the side of a pasture field. The stone has a distinctive shape as it widens from bottom to top. Two other standing stones, PRNs 1004 and 1005, lie c.150m away to the SSE in the hedgebank on the opposite side of the road to this stone.

Not assessed due to poor weather conditions, but it is likely that there were good views to the southeast over to the location of Gors Fawr stone circle (PRN 922), with Foel Cwmcerwyn rising behind the site to the northwest.

On sloping ground to the west of Afon Wern.

PRN 1009 NGR SN1574733590
NAME FOEL DRYGARN
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING Hilltop//
ASSOCIATED WITH 1206;1207;;1016

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM

The most westerly of three large cairns located on top of Foel Drygarn. The site is much disturbed by 'huts' and hollows created in the cairn by visitors, and between this cairn and neighbouring site PRN 1206 there is a modern drystone hut, 5m in diameter, constructed on the ground. This might account for the 3m wide and 1.4m deep depression in the centre/W side of the cairn. The cairn stands 3.2m high and has a diameter of 24.5m. Neighbouring cairn PRN 1206 (surmounted by a trig point) lies 12m to the NE.

Good views possible round a full 360 degrees panorama.

Situated on a local summit with commanding views in all directions and overlooking various rivers and streams. There are a series of springs to the southeast of Foel Drygarn.

PRN 1014 NGR SN1182931031
NAME CERRIG MEIBION ARTHUR;CWM GARW I
TYPE STANDING STONE PAIR
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith-2
SITING Hill slope/Gentle/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1003;1004;1005;1026

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

An excellent pair of standing stones. A groove, made by animal erosion (containing some small stones) exists around both stones. Animal tread continues and should be monitored (especially on the oblique, more westerly stone). The eastern stone is circa 2.3m high and 80cm x 50 cm at its base. The western stone is 2m high and 50cm x 40cm at its base. The site is in a stable condition.

Not accessible due to hill fog. Although restricted by local topography to the north, east and west, there are potential long views to the south.

Close to a stream which runs down into the Afon Wern.

PRN 1015 NGR SN102320
NAME FOELFEDDAU
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A possible chambered tomb recorded by Laws & Owen in 1908, but not visited by Cambria's PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 1022 NGR SN1343330495
NAME RHOS-FACH
TYPE STANDING STONE PAIR
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Groupsetting-linear?
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

There has been field clearance on a grand scale here. Massive boulders have been cleared to create stone field boundaries all around. It would be impossible to see whether there is a stone now present within any of the boundaries. There are two standing stones set 1.93m apart aligned 340 degrees - 160 degrees (very approx. north-south). The most southerly stone is 1.93m high, triangular in plan and tapering to a point at the top. It has 3 sides, each measuring approx. 0.70m. The more northerly stone leans slightly to the west and is near rectangular in plan. It measures 1.43m tall by 0.57m wide and 0.43m thick. It has one small stone set at its base on its NE corner. There is slight animal tread hollow around the bases and between the stones - and each has fairly well established lichen growth. The stones do not appear to be threatened. A small third stone mentioned by the Ordnance Survey in 1965 and 1966 is no longer visible and there was no trace of a socket or disturbance. It is possible that this third small stone (which was only 0.6m high) might have been a surface boulder only and has been cleared away. The site convincingly looks like a stone pair.

Good long views - restricted by upslope between 190 degrees and 230 degrees. Foel Dyrch can be seen at 102 degrees, Crugiau Dwy at 83 degrees, Carn Menyn at 15 degrees, Frenni Fawr at 61 degrees, Foel Cwmcerwyn at 282 degrees and Carn Sian (?) at 338 degrees.

Located close to Nant Ffynnon-Besuwch just to the east of the site.

PRN 1026 NGR SN11543053
NAME CLYN SAITH MAEN;CLUN SAITHMAEN
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 1003;1005;1014;48361

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION U
SITE STATUS

According to Laws and Owen in their Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey (1897-1906, no.24/9) 'From a long stone which stood in this yard, six others in different directions could at one time be seen'. In 1966 when visited by the Ordnance Survey a probable standing stone was recorded at SN11543053, which stood 1.4m high with its top apparently broken off. When we tried to visit the site as part of the PFRS project in January 2004, access was denied and thus no assessment of this site could be made. A farmworker who claimed to have lived here for 40 years or more said he didn't recall a stone in this location, but we were unable to corroborate this.

PRN 1030 NGR SN1975134071
NAME RHOS GOCH
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1091;1092;1093

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

This barrow is only visible as a faint low mound 30m inside the gate of a field to the NNE. It is very difficult to see, measuring c.12 to 13m across and standing perhaps only 0.2m high. When on top of the monument, a collection of loose stones can be seen beneath the grass which is slightly more parched than in the rest of the field. The barrow stands on a gentle slope below a local summit which rises to the NE. From the barrow it is possible to see the monuments on Frenni Fawr, particularly PRN 1093, located 1km away at a bearing of 35 degrees. When this site was originally built it is likely to have been intervisible with the cairns on Frenni Fawr. Today it is far too denuded to stand out in the landscape.

Extensive long views except where restricted by Frenni Fawr from 340 to 57 degrees and by a more immediate local summit from 57 to 142 degrees. PRN 1093 (trig point) is visible at 36 degrees.

Located on a gentle slope with the Afon Taf flowing in the valley below.

PRN 1037 NGR SN1594930043
NAME FOEL-DYRCH
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING Hill slope/Gentle/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 942;1035

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

This is a possible round barrow, although much disturbed. The stone configuration is much more circular on the eastern side of the stone mound. More disturbance has occurred to the mound due to the construction of a drystone sheep shelter on the western side. It is difficult to establish the true diameter of the original monument due to the extent of the disturbance, but it may be either 12m or 15m. Given the prominence of its position on a local summit, and with its proximity to stones PRNs 942 and 1035, it is likely that this site was indeed a round barrow.

Long views possible apart from between 22 and 81 degrees where the view is restricted by Foel Dyrch. Foel Cwmcerwyn is visible at 282 degrees, Foel Feddau at 295 degrees, Carn Meini at 330 degrees and Foel Drygarn at 359 degrees.

Located on a local summit with streams and springs running off the slope to the NW and SE.

PRN 1044 NGR SN1419445762
NAME CRUGIAU MAENSAESON;PANT-Y-GROES
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING Hill slope/Gentle/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

The stone structure of the mound is very exposed in places due to cattle/sheep erosion. This disturbance appears to have been continuous since the site was last visited by Cadw, and is weakening the fabric of the monument. The interior of the circular bank is sunken to a depth of circa 0.4m, in a crescent shape, with the NE side filled and level with the top of the bank. No sign of an "entrance" on the west side (as described by Sian Rees - Cadw 1981) could be found.

Very long views between 15 and 150 degrees. Otherwise restricted by local hills to the west with PRN 1045 intervisible, uphill, at 215 degrees. Cardigan Island is visible at 20 degrees.

PRN 1045 NGR SN1411645636
NAME PANT-Y-GROES;CRUGIAU MAENSAESON
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING Hilltop/Gentle/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

This barrow measures 25m in diameter and about 1.4m in height. It has the appearance of an "enclosure" with an entrance on the south side, although this is possibly due to use/re-use for agricultural purposes. The interior of the monument looks much disturbed (not necessarily recently) as though possibly excavated. The whole monument is suffering from cattle trampling erosion. Many stones are now exposed on the top of the bank all round and outside the bank, especially on the north side where damage is severe. Remedial work is needed and should be given high priority.

Excellent 360 degree panorama including the coast, the whole Preseli range and Cardigan Island. Foel Cwmcerwyn can be seen at 200 degrees, Frenni Fawr at 152 degrees, Foel Eryr at 212 degrees and Carn Ingli at 225.

PRN 1073 NGR SN2078631231
NAME MOOR FARM
TYPE STANDING STONE PAIR
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith-2
SITING Hill slope/Gentle/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1072;1074;7702;48319

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM

The site originally consisted of a pair of stones, one seven paces to the south-west of the other. The two stones were extant in 1875, and also in 1908 when recorded by Laws and Owen, but by the time of the Royal Commission survey in 1925, only one stone remained. Today there is still no sign of the other stone of the pair. During our field visit it was noted that here is a lot of loose stone visible around the base of the monument. Present cultivation activity is possibly a bit close to the SAM area. The stone is tapered and aligned exactly north-south through its long axis. On the drive up from Nant y Groes there was a significant collection of stones, some clearance, some possibly in situ. Given the association of this site with PRN 1072 (190m at 350 degrees), PRN 1074 (410m at 118 degrees) and PRN 7902 (250m at 103 degrees), this was clearly an area of great significance. Tree cover blocks views but probably would have been intervisible with all the above sites. The stone is located just below a pronounced break of slope.

Excellent viewshed although now restricted a little by boundary trees and land rising up behind the stone. Long views available from 325 to 205 degrees. Restricted by local topography from 205 to 325 degrees.

Located just below a pronounced break of slope. Close to a spring and on high ground sloping down to the east towards the Afon Taf.

PRN 1074 NGR SN2116931066
NAME PARC Y MAEN
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING Hill slope/Gentle/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1072;1073;7702;12796;12797;48319

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

The stone stands in the northwest corner of a regularly ploughed and cultivated cornfield. The cultivation of the corn is rather close to the stone. The stone is located on a gentle slope with good views throughout the SE sector, although restricted by local topography and boundaries. PRN 1073 lies 400m away at 293 degrees, PRN 1072 540m away at 312 degrees, 48319 360m away at 201 degrees and PRN 7702 170m away at 314 degrees. The stone stands c.2m high and measures 0.7m x 0.5m at its base, although the stone tapers towards its top and becomes a much thinner slab.

Impossible to assess because of mist.

Close to a spring and on high ground sloping down to the east towards the Afon Taf.

PRN 1087 NGR SN219301
NAME PANT-Y-GWYDDIL
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents
CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A standing stone, possibly a stone pair, was documented as having existed here in 1911, but there is no further information available. Not visited by PFRS in 2003.

<u>PRN</u>	1094	<u>NGR</u>	SN2065134748	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork	
<u>NAME</u>	FRENNI FAWR Y					
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>	B
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1001;1092;1093;1091;1096					

A part excavation was carried out here by Fenton in the early 19th century, during which a cremation in an urn at the bottom of a cist was discovered. There is a possible kerb/platform ring which surrounds the cairn, which itself has a hollowed centre. The barrow is circa 20m in diameter, with no trace of a ditch. Stones are visible on the surface of the mound through the grass cover and within the central hollow. The hollow itself measures circa 2m x 3m x 0.7m. There is a definite feel of a flat stone ring bank surrounding a central cairn. An area of barrow lies beyond some fencing within forestry land and is severely denuded and covered with heather. This site is intervisible with PRN 1096 - 1.95km away at 89 degrees, PRN 1091 - 480m away at 304 degrees, PRN 1092 - 430m away at 299 degrees and PRN 1093 - 390m away at 296 degrees.

Impressive views, although partly obscured by Frenni Fawr itself behind the site to the NW and the forestry plantation immediately to the NNE of the site. Frenni Fach is visible at 88 degrees, Mynydd Llanybydder/Crugiau Edryd/Mynydd Pencarreg at 87 degrees and further round. Black Mountain can be seen from 113 to 118 degrees, Rhosilli Down at 156 degrees, Worms Head at 160 degrees, Milford Haven (refineries) at 235 degrees. Very long views from circa 75 degrees round to 215 degrees, then obscured by a large summit at Pentregelar from 241 to 261 degrees, after which the view is obscured by local topography. This site is intervisible with PRN 1096 - 1.95km away at 89 degrees, PRN 1091 - 480m away at 304 degrees, PRN 1092 - 430m away at 299 degrees and PRN 1093 - 390m away at 296 degrees.

<u>PRN</u>	1096	<u>NGR</u>	SN2259334862	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork	
<u>NAME</u>	FRENNI FACH					
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>	C
<u>SITING</u>	Hilltop/Flat/Top/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1001;1091;1092;1093;1094					

A mutilated, grass covered, round barrow. It has a hollow centre and evidence for disturbance on its SW, North and East sides. A local farmer informed us that the barrow was allegedly investigated 3-4 years ago (without authorisation) during which time 'they found a load of old bones'. PRN 1093 is clearly visible with the trig point on top of Frenni Fawr. Pathways run along the side of the barrow to the east, connecting with a series of pathways or bridleways over Frenni Fach. The site is located in a grassy clearing amongst heather and gorse. The barrow stands c.1.6m high and has a diameter of c.19m. Incredible panoramic views are achievable from the site, which is sited on top of the local summit of Frenni Fach. This barrow is clearly intervisible with the barrows on Frenni Fawr. With PRN 1093 clear at 275 degrees (2.3km away at 273 degrees).

An incredible viewshed! A massive peak is visible at 50 degrees (possibly Plynlimon) at the NE extent of the upland plateau. Fantastic 360 degree panoramic long views are possible, restricted only by Frenni Fawr immediately to the west. PRN 1093 can clearly be seen at 275 degrees. Rhosilli Down can be seen at 157 degrees and Worms Head at 161 degrees. The Preseli range is visible from 216 to 294 degrees. Between the NE and east, are very long views to the upland plateau. These include the 3 masts at Crugiau Edryd at 83 degrees at the eastern extremity, going to the left and the central plateau of the Cambrian mountains.

<u>PRN</u>	1098	<u>NGR</u>	SN17452904	<u>FORM</u>	Finds	
<u>NAME</u>	IET-WEN					
<u>TYPE</u>	CREMATION BURIAL					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>						
<u>SITING</u>						
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>						
					<u>CONDITION</u>	
					<u>SITE STATUS</u>	

This apparent Bronze Age cremation burial was recorded in the late 19th century, when a funerary urn containing cremated bone was found here. No further details known. Not visited by Cambria's PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 1115 NGR SN2507432263
NAME CRUG BACH
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Hill slope/Moderate/Top/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1102;1103;5099

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM

When this site was visited by the RCAHM in 1914 it was recorded as an apparently undisturbed tumulus which stood 5ft high (c.1.5m). When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1977 they described the barrow as 21m in diameter and still 1.5m high, with a disturbed centre. When Cadw visited the site in 1981 the barrow had reduced in height to 1.2m and it was felt that the condition of the barrow had deteriorated markedly since it was scheduled in 1950. When visited as part of the PFRS project in July 2003 it was noted that the mound had been denuded further, so now stands c.0.95m high. The mound has been much spread, and there is evidence for disturbance of the monument by cattle on the top west side of the mound. There looked also to be possible signs of vehicle disturbance to the mound.

A long view is possible between 100 and 320 degrees (with Preslis at 320 degrees). Otherwise restricted by local topography.

Located on high ground with Afon Pedran to the east and Afon Asen to the west, which slopes down to the south to the point at which these two rivers meet.

PRN 1117 NGR SN25773259
NAME PANT Y MAEN
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION E
SITE STATUS

According to a mention in Archaeologia Cambrensis (1893, p.143) a tumulus here on Pantymaen farm was levelled by the tenant in the mid-19th century. It was said to have been situated 150 yards from the spot where a large founder's hoard dating to the later Bronze Age had been discovered. There was no trace of a barrow the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1966, and nor were there any traces visible when assessed during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 1118 NGR SN1167442956
NAME PARC Y GARREG;TREFAES MAENHIR
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

A "chunky" stone which stands circa 1.5m high, set upright in the ground. It is sited in a pasture field and is regularly used for scratching by cattle. Denudation of grass around the monument is occurring and a hollow forming around the base on the NE side especially. A good example of a standing stone. The stone is obliquely pointed and measures 1.35m N-S and 1m E-W, with its long axis aligned approximately N-S. About 1km away to the SSW, located on an adjacent hillside lies round barrow PRN 1146.

Long views between 360 and 115 degrees. Otherwise restricted to medium or short views by surrounding hills/ridges to the SE and SW.

The stone stands on sloping ground and is close to a series of springs.

PRN 1124 NGR SN26983180
NAME CRUG EBOLION
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING High plateau/flat/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

This monument is located directly on the county boundary and despite its classification in the regional Sites and Monuments Record as being sited in Pembrokeshire, it was visited during the remit of this project as a result of its Carmarthenshire SAM status, under Cm093. The impressive mound, which stands c.1.4m tall, is cut by an east-west running field boundary, with the northern half in a recently cultivated arable/pasture field and the southern side of the monument in a different field, the mound on this side being covered with turf and a few gorse bushes. The north side of the barrow looks to have been recently damaged by the cultivation activity with lots of small loose stones visible on the surface of the mound.

A 360 degree panorama is visible from this site, with Frenni Fawr clearly visible to the NW, the Preselis further to the west, Moelfre, with its own cluster of round barrows (PRN 42569) to the NE and long views all round the south sector over to the Pembrokeshire ridgeway.

Overlooking Afon Pedran to the north.

PRN 1125 NGR SN26493473
NAME CARN Y FRAN
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Hill slope/Moderate/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

An almost circular round barrow (15m SE-NW and 16m NE-SW). The site is severely compromised by recent deep ploughing which has caused much spread. However, it does still show up on the ground as a distinctly stony area. It is difficult to judge its height but the barrow fabric is a distinctly different colour to the rest of the field. There is a high concentration of white quartz - lots of fragments probably plough-damaged and spread. A possible cist slab lies at SN2650334734 and was probably moved to its current location from its more likely original location at the centre of the mound (SN2649834737) during recent ploughing operations. Indeed, the landowner informed us that the slab had been brought to light when he ploughed the barrow recently and that he was intending to move it shortly. It is a rectangular slab which measures 1.10m x 0.7m x 0.05m thick. PRN 1096 is sited 3.91km away at 274 degrees. Once the field here is replanted it is likely that the barrow will be very difficult to trace on the ground, but part of the monument does remain as a circular concentration of stone. Might show up well in future as a cropmark.

Long views are possible from 342 to 260 degrees. They are then restricted by hills in the middle distance from 260 to 342 degrees.

Circa 0.5km away from a stream.

PRN 1144 NGR SN12634173
NAME CRUGIAU CEMAES;CARNAU PENCRUGIAU
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING Local summit//
ASSOCIATED WITH 1231;1232;1233;1234;1142;1143;48326

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION D
SITE STATUS SAM

At the time of our visit to Crugiau Cemaes as part of the PFRS project (October 2003) it was impossible to see this mound or neighbouring barrow PRN 1234 in the area indicated by their grid references with any certainty. The grass cover was much longer than the last recorded height of barrow PRN 1144 (10cm), and it was especially difficult to distinguish the barrows from the natural undulations within this rough pasture field. This barrow has suffered considerably from agricultural erosion through ploughing: as mentioned in the AM107 report of 1991, the mound had been virtually ploughed out, with only slight evidence left. Neighbouring barrow PRN 1234 has suffered a similar fate. Barrow PRN 1143 which is overlain by the boundary hedge is much more pronounced and has suffered less damage. Unfortunately neither barrows PRN 1144 and PRN 1234 could be assessed properly. However, from their suggested location it was possible to clearly see the remaining barrows in the group, plus a new site, PRN 48326, was spotted lying downslope to the east.

Restricted by boundary hedge overlying neighbouring barrow PRN 1143. Intervisible with PRN 1142, 1231, 1143 and also with new site PRN 48326 lying downslope. Otherwise wide views over the surrounding landscape, although a sea vista was not visible.

Fine views over to the Preselis and Frenni Fawr. Close to a series of springs.

PRN 1146 NGR SN1086342181
NAME PANT Y GROES BARROW
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound
SITING Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

This monument stands in the centre of a field, and measures 1.8m in height, with a diameter of 30m. The barrow is slightly sunken in the centre and from some angles appears flat topped. It may have been robbed at some time. There is no apparent threat or change since Cadw's visit in 1997.

Long views are achievable between 169 and 269 degrees (including the Preseli hills). Carn Ingli is visible at 223 degrees. Otherwise restricted to medium distance views by local hills and ridges.

Situated close to spring which lies to the northwest whilst the start of the Amon Gamman lies downslope to the southwest.

PRN 1206 NGR SN1577333601
NAME FOELDRYGARN III
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING Hilltop///
ASSOCIATED WITH 1009;1016;1207

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM

This site is the centrally located cairn of 3 round barrows located on top of Foel Drygarn, and stands 3.5m high and c.24m in diameter. There is an Ordnance Survey beacon on the top, but otherwise it is rather less disturbed than its neighbouring two barrows. There is a hole in the centre which is 3m in diameter and 1m deep, with two smaller disturbances visible on the west side. Neighbouring barrow PRN 1009 lies 12m away to the southwest, with barrow PRN 1207 6m away to the northeast.

A good 360 degree panorama. Dinas Head is visible at 299 degrees, Carn Alw at 277 degrees, Carn Ingli at 293 degrees, Foel Cwmcerwyn at 252 degrees, Foel Eryr at 264 degrees, Frenni Fawr at 77 degrees, Foel Dyrch at 177 degrees, Carn Ddafad Las at 233 degrees, Crugiau Dwy at 153 degrees, Carn Menyn at 234 degrees and Round Barrow PRN 1207 at 75 degrees.

On a local summit overlooking numerous rivers and streams. There are a series of springs to the southeast of Foel Drygarn.

PRN 1207 NGR SN1578633615
NAME FOEL DRYGARN
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING Hilltop///
ASSOCIATED WITH 1009;1016;1206;11516

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM

A stone mound, comprising small, medium and large angular boulders. This is the most easterly of the 3 barrows located on top of Foel Drygarn. It measures 28m in diameter and is 3m high. Many hollows have been caused by visitors or farmers creating shelters, and this is probably the most disturbed of the three. No current threat to the site is apparent. Neighbouring barrow PRN 1206 lies 6m away to the southwest.

360 degree views possible (see PRN 1206).

On high ground overlooking numerous rivers and streams. There are a series of streams to the southeast of Foel Drygarn.

PRN 1213 NGR SN219301
NAME PANT Y GWYDDIL
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

According to the RCAHM (1911) "There were two standing stones at Pant-y-Gwyddal", a little south of Llanfrynach Church (1911, 325) but no trace of a standing stone was found when the site was visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1966. The site was not visited by Cambria's PFRS project during 2003.

PRN 1234 NGR SN12654175 FORM Earthwork
NAME CRUGIAU CEMAES
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound CONDITION D
SITING Local summit// SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 1142;1143;1144;1231;1232;1233;48326

When originally recorded by the RCAHM in 1925 the site was described as being 10 yards to the NE of the most northerly barrow (PRN 1144), with a circumference of 200ft. It was also described as 5ft high and much disturbed. Thus, this barrow would have stood some 1.5m high, with a diameter of c.20m. Today, as with neighbouring barrow PRN 1144, it is impossible to distinguish this mound within the tall vegetational cover and the surrounding undulations within this rough pasture field. Given its original measurements when recorded by the RCAHM, it is clear that this barrow, as with neighbouring PRN 1144, has clearly suffered considerably as a result of agricultural activity, especially ploughing. A new barrow, PRN 48326 is visible from here downslope to the east as a large area of lush grass, with the other surviving barrows in the group also intervisible.

Same as for PRN 1144.

PRN 1244 NGR SR9479599327 FORM Earthwork
NAME DRY BURROWS
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular CONDITION C
SITING Valley slope/gentle/middle/ SITE STATUS SAM
ASSOCIATED WITH 1245;1246;1247;12789;12790;12791;12792

One of a group of 8 barrows at Dry Burrows, Hundleton. This barrow is the most southerly of the group and is located in the corner of a pasture field, cut by a ditch on its western side, and crossed by a fence and hedge boundary. The mound is c.29m in diameter and 0.75m high, grass-covered and actively grazed. There was evidence of current and ongoing mole activity, but no other threat to the monument.

There are medium views all around to surrounding higher ridges, and all the other barrows in the group are intervisible with this site.

Located on a very gentle south facing valley slope running down to the junction of two streams.

PRN 1245 NGR SR9483699676 FORM Earthwork
NAME DRY BURROWS
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular CONDITION B
SITING Valley slope/gentle/middle/ SITE STATUS SAM
ASSOCIATED WITH 1244;1246;1247;12789;12790;12791;12792

One of a group of 8 round barrows at Dry Burrows, Hundleton. The site is a grass-covered circular mound, 22m in diameter and 1m high, generally in a good condition, although it was noticed that animal treading had removed the turf and exposed soil on the top of the barrow, with an area equal to c.12 square metres denuded in this way. The mound is actively grazed by sheep.

There are 360 degree medium views to the surrounding ridges, with longer views between 175 and 186 degrees. All the other barrows in the group are intervisible.

On a gentle valley slope which runs down to the junction of two streams.

<u>PRN</u>	1270	<u>NGR</u>	SR9523499307	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	ORIELTON HOME FARM				
<u>TYPE</u>	STONE SPREAD				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					D
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>

Previously recorded as a possible round barrow. When visited the site had been recently ploughed and therefore it was possible to conclude that this was not a prehistoric funerary monument. From a distance the mound had the profile of a round barrow, and if it had been left as pasture it might easily have been considered a round barrow. However, the mound which is 23m in diameter and 0.4m high is composed of building debris, mainly shattered red brick, coal, and occasionally slag and roof slate fragments. It is therefore thought to be a post-Medieval or modern feature.

<u>PRN</u>	1271	<u>NGR</u>	SR9498899231	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	ORIELTON HOME FARM				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Valley slope/gentle/middle/				D
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	540;578				<u>SITE STATUS</u>

A low circular mound, in a field that was newly ploughed when visited in 2003. The barrow measures c.17m in diameter and 0.4m high. The ploughing here is very deep: the area of the mound is characterised by a high incidence of stone, and towards the centre some quite large boulders, mostly of Old Red Sandstone but also conglomerate and/or gritstone. The mound is circular and has a rounded profile. It is intervisible with another barrow, PRN 578, located 180m away to the NE, and it on the opposite valley slope to the barrow cemetery at Dry Burrows (PRN 540).

There are medium views from the site between 210 and 80 degrees, with the rest of the view restricted by the local hillslope. Intervisible with barrow PRN 578 located 180m away at 42 degrees.

Located on a gentle valley slope running down to the junction of two streams. There is also a spring nearby.

<u>PRN</u>	1280	<u>NGR</u>	SN037273	<u>FORM</u>	Cropmark
<u>NAME</u>	PANT-Y-CEUBAL				
<u>TYPE</u>	RING BARROW?				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cairn-ring				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					U
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>

Previously recorded as a possible stone circle based on information given to the Ordnance Survey in 1964 by a librarian at Pembrokeshire County Library in Haverfordwest. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site two years later in 1966 they found no trace of a stone circle. It may be the case that something here was lost in translation, and there was a misunderstanding of what the librarian was trying to describe. Whilst there is no evidence for a stone circle at the site, there is, however, according to the landowner, a parchmark circle c.25m in diameter, which shows up in the summer months. The landowner noted that there is more stone on the circle itself than the rest of the field when it is ploughed. It is possible that the librarian wished to convey information about a circle of stones (i.e. a possible ring barrow) which was mistaken for a stone circle! At the time of a field visit as part of the PFRS project in December 2003 the appalling weather meant the landowner was reluctant to come to the field and pinpoint the exact location of the feature he described, although he marked it on our base map at approximately SN03632728. There was nothing visible in the field although a visit in the summer months after a sunny spell would hopefully reveal the parchmark to allow its proper assessment. The site is most likely to be a ring barrow.

PRN 1290 NGR SN0287729653 FORM Earthwork
NAME MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular CONDITION B
SITING Summit/flat/top/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 1289;48341;48342

One of a pair of round barrows located on the summit of Mynydd Castlebythe, with fantastic views over to a number of other significant highpoints in the landscape which also have round barrows on them. This barrow is the best preserved of the two, and does not appear to have been dug into, bar when the trig pillar was erected on its top. It is the most easterly of the two barrows, standing some 2.5m tall, and with a diameter of c.34m. There is some reed growth. The heather on the mountain has recently suffered burning on quite a large scale.

Fantastic 360 degree panoramic views although the view to the southern sector was too misty to properly assess. Nonetheless there were some good long views over to Mynydd Cilciffeth at 327 degrees, Mynydd Dinas at 348 degrees, Carn Ingli at 26 degrees, Foel Eryr at 58 degrees, Foel Cwmcerwyn at 80 degrees, Pen Berry at 271 degrees, Carn Llidi at 269 degrees and Ramsey Island at 262 degrees (both peaks on the island are visible), the majority of which also have round barrows on their summits.

Located on the NE side of the summit of Mynydd Castlebythe with a series of springs and small streams downslope to the south.

PRN 1296 NGR SN04422752 FORM O.Struct
NAME ST BRYNACH'S STONE
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?;STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Boulder CONDITION U
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

A reputed chambered tomb site recorded in 19th and early 20th century sources. No further information is available. The site was not visited by Cambria's PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 1305 NGR SN0206927238 FORM Earthwork
NAME PARC CASTELL
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular CONDITION B
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

A fine example of a round barrow situated in the centre of a gentle, southwest sloping pasture field. The mound, which stands 0.75m high and c.18m in diameter, is grass covered, and is circular with a rounded profile. The barrow appears to have been slightly spread by ploughing, but is otherwise in excellent condition.

There are long views between 194 and 254 degrees, otherwise restricted to short or medium views by local topography. Mynydd Castlebythe visible at 20 degrees.

A small stream runs downslope to the west.

<u>PRN</u>	1317	<u>NGR</u>	SN06412729	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct	
<u>NAME</u>	HOLMUS CROMLECH					
<u>TYPE</u>	CHAMBERED TOMB?					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Stone Group				<u>CONDITION</u>	E
<u>SITING</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>						

The site was first recorded by the RCAHM in 1925 who described the site as three prostrate and partially-buried stones, which had been erect within living memory, although the capstone had been destroyed for building material. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1966 they were doubtful as to the authenticity of the stones as ever having formed part of a chambered tomb. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in January 2004 it was revealed that these stones and the other erratic boulders associated with them had been blown up and removed for agricultural purposes c.4 or 5 years ago. The site is therefore destroyed.

<u>PRN</u>	1327	<u>NGR</u>	SN08752779	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct	
<u>NAME</u>	PARC Y TYWOD MAENHIR;GALCHEN FACH STONE					
<u>TYPE</u>	STANDING STONE					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>	B
<u>SITING</u>	High plateau/undulating/top/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>						

A fine standing stone, 2.25m high x 0.55m x 0.7m, with a large flat slab at its base on the N side and two other stones. The stone stands surrounded by a small, turf-consolidated cairn, 5m in diameter and 0.2m high. Animal trampling around the base of the stone has revealed some small stones which are part of the surrounding cairn. The stone is aligned roughly NE-SW through its long axis. Standing stones 1332 and 1333 lie 630m away at 287 degrees, and the standing stone 1337 and associated monuments at the Prisk complex lie 1.17km away at 129 degrees.

It was very misty at the time of our visit and the views were difficult to assess. However, the Preselis lie due north and there would be a fine view over to them. There are long views around from 295 round to 213 degrees. From 213 to 295 degrees the view is restricted by the village of Maenclochog itself, and it was impossible to see if any high ground was visible beyond the village because of restricted visibility.

Close to a series of springs and small streams.

<u>PRN</u>	1328	<u>NGR</u>	SN09212925	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct	
<u>NAME</u>	MAENLLWYD					
<u>TYPE</u>	STANDING STONE					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>	E
<u>SITING</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1329;1331					

No longer any trace of this standing stone, which was originally recorded by the RCAHM in 1925.

<u>PRN</u>	1329	<u>NGR</u>	SN092292	<u>FORM</u>		
<u>NAME</u>	MAEN LLWYD					
<u>TYPE</u>	STONE CIRCLE					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>					<u>CONDITION</u>	E
<u>SITING</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1328;1331					

Bushell (Arch Cambs 1911, 307-8) recorded the remains of a stone circle, which he described at the time as 'now prostrate and nearly buried', which could be seen to the south of the road from Eithbed to Glynsaithmaen. There is no longer any trace of this stone circle, which may have been confused with single standing stone PRN 1328, which has also now disappeared.

PRN 1333 NGR SN0817427996
NAME CORNEL BACH STONE
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/gentle/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1332

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

One of a pair of standing stones located within a gently-sloping pasture field. This stone, the most northerly of the two, is located 40m away from its neighbour PRN 1332 at a bearing of 49 degrees. Both stones share the same 11-191 degrees alignment through their long axes. This stone, which stands 1.9m high x 1.3m long x 0.8m wide, was originally located within a boundary, but this has now been removed and the stone is clearly visible. A large white/rose quartz block and a smaller stone have been cleared to the edge of this stone on its NW/west side. The stone is surrounded by nettles, thistles, dock leaves and long grass. The condition of the stone appears stable although there was evidence of recent muck-spreading.

Long views between 350 and 150 degrees, with the rest of the view restricted by local topography and bad weather.

Close to a spring and a series of small streams.

PRN 1334 NGR SN0800926883
NAME CILMOOR STONE;PARC MAEN BACH
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

A fine standing stone located in the northwest corner of a pasture field, close to a hedge. The stone stands some 1.6m in height and measures 1.3m at its base, tapering to a point at its top, giving the stone a triangular shape. There is evidence of a drilled hole two-thirds of the way up the stone on its east side. The stone appears to be regularly used as a rubbing stone by cattle, resulting in a clear and well-trodden hollow around its base. There is a good covering of well-established lichen growth on the stone, and some stones look to have been deposited around its base to prevent deeper erosion.

There are long views between 292 and 103 degrees, with good medium views in all other directions. Foel Eryr is visible at 347 degrees and Foel Cwmcwryn at 21 degrees.

Located on land above and between two small streams.

<u>PRN</u>	1337	<u>NGR</u>	SN0968427105	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	PRYSG FARM STONE				
<u>TYPE</u>	STANDING STONE				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/gentle/middle/				<u>CONDITION</u> B
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1336;4566;7543;11922;48320;48321				<u>SITE STATUS</u> SAM;ACK

This site was previously recorded in the SMR as a possible standing stone or remains of a chambered tomb. This was as a result of a visit by Cadw in 1975 in which it was suggested that this stone was all that remained of the burial chamber mentioned by Fenton in 1811, an assertion that was also confusingly made by Laws and Owen. However, the burial chamber is PRN 1336, and originally stood within the farmyard just to the northeast of Prisk farmhouse, whereas this stone is situated in the field adjoining the farmhouse to the south and east. It is most likely to be a single standing stone that was associated with the chambered tomb, in much the same way as PRN 7543, 11922 and 48321, with all the monuments enclosed within a possible henge (PRN 4566) as noted from aerial photographs. It is well documented that the chambered tomb (PRN 1336) was removed/destroyed in the 19th century, and it is possible that the collection of large stones 140m downslope from this stone to the south are the moved remains of the tomb which once stood further upslope to the northwest. The standing stone that this site represents is a large upright monolith, 2m high and 0.9 x 0.7m wide, tapering to a point on its southwest and northeast sides. Its long axis is aligned roughly NW-SE, with another standing stone, PRN 11922, located 150m away to the SW. There is a hollow around the base of the stone where it has been re-used as a rubbing stone, and it appears to be in a good and stable condition.

Visibility was limited because of mist and rain. There appeared to be long vistas between 110 and 131 degrees, and between 196 and 204 degrees. There were medium views between 263 and 315 degrees, with the rest of the view restricted by local topography.

Located close to a spring and a stream running along the bottom of the slope on which the stone is situated.

<u>PRN</u>	1342	<u>NGR</u>	SN022202	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	LOWER GREYSTONE				
<u>TYPE</u>	STANDING STONE?				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>					
<u>SITING</u>					<u>CONDITION</u> E
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1352;1398;48350				<u>SITE STATUS</u>

A possible standing stone destroyed at the end of the 19th century. The stone may have formed a prehistoric monument complex with neighbouring barrows PRN 1352 and PRN 1398. No longer any trace of this a standing stone at this location.

<u>PRN</u>	1352	<u>NGR</u>	SN0237920177	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	CORNER PIECE				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular				
<u>SITING</u>	Local summit/flat/top/				<u>CONDITION</u> C
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1342;1398				<u>SITE STATUS</u>

One of a pair of round barrows at Corner Piece, and the best preserved of the two. This mound stands c.0.4m high and 21m in diameter, and has been denuded and spread by agricultural activity. The barrow stands in a field which used to be used for grazing, but for the last three years has been cultivated for silage. The landowner noted that the soil was very thin here, only c.5cm deep. This barrow is grass covered and has a rounded profile, the grass covering the barrow is notably darker than that surrounding the monument because of the extra earth.

The view was not very clear but would ordinarily be long views. Roch Castle is visible from here and there are long views from 244 to 320 degrees, which are interrupted by local topography and then begin again from 0 to 131 degrees. The views are restricted to medium from 131 to 244 degrees.

Close to a series of springs and a stream.

PRN 1407 NGR SN0776922955
NAME PARC MAEN LLWYD
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith-recumbent
SITING Valley slope/moderate/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

This is not a standing stone in its true sense, but a solitary recumbent boulder in the middle of a sloping pasture field, located just after a break of slope. There is a hollow around the base of the stone, which has a distinctive ring when knocked. Possibly a glacial erratic, but that does not rule out the possibility that it was still the focus of funerary/ritual activity in the Bronze Age. The stone measures 1.17m in length at its base and its long axis is aligned southwest-northeast. It stands 0.7m high, with a maximum width of 1m at its base, narrowing to 0.6m at the top. The landowner said the stone was sinking.

The site is located close to the top of a valley slope, so the views are restricted to the valley itself and its tributaries. Long views are visible to the SE between 90 and 180 degrees, then restricted by local topography to a reasonably long view between 231 and 250 degrees, then to a medium view from 250 to 316 degrees. Between 316 degrees and 90 degrees the view is restricted by the hillslope rising behind the site.

Located close to springs and the Rhyd-y-Brown Brook to the west, with a stream downslope to the southwest.

PRN 1419 NGR SN04453677
NAME MYNYDD CAREGOG
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-4
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION U
SITE STATUS

Four clearance cairns were identified in this location by PA Ward in 1981. There are at least four low lying stoney mounds detectable underfoot amongst the dense heather covering. The density of the vegetation, however, made any true assessment of their character impossible during a field visit for the PFRS project. They should remain classified as "Earthworks/Unknown" until such time as they can be assessed with any accuracy.

Not assessed.

Several springs close by.

PRN 1422 NGR SN0081838756
NAME PARC CERRIG HIRION;LADY STONE
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith-1
SITING Hill slope/moderate/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

A standing stone 2.10m high and 1.4m x 0.55m at its base standing in the centre of a pasture field. The stone tapers to a point and leans slightly towards the WNW. There is a fairly marked animal trampled hollow around the base of the stone. The condition of the stone is stable.

Not assessed accurately during PFRS visit because of mist but there are likely to be long views between 360 degrees and 98 degrees. The views will be restricted because of the valley side location of this site.

Overlooked by Dinas Mountain from the southeast.

PRN 1426 NGR SN0014135812
NAME TRE-LLWYN FAWR
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?;STANDING STONE PAIR?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

There were originally two standing stones at this location which were "about 10 feet apart". By the time of the Ordnance Survey field visit in 1966 there was only one stone and the farmer is reported as saying that he had "taken up the other stone" and it now serves as a gatepost at NGR SN001413582 and is 1.4m high. The remaining stone is 1.4m high x 1m wide at its base and tapering towards the top. The stone is leaning slightly towards the NNW and there is a slight depression caused by animal treading around the base. Some 1.3m to the west there is an earthfast stone just protruding through the grass. The stone is in a stable condition. The removed stone was not visited at its reputed new location during this visit for the PFRS project.

Due to misty weather the views were not assessed

Some 600m north of the Afon Gwaun with Mynydd Llanllawer 1km to the north.

PRN 1427 NGR SN0195538642
NAME PARC Y GARREG
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Valley Base/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

At the given grid reference there is a fairly squat looking earthfast standing stone 0.95m high x 0.65m wide at its base and tapering to a blunt point at the top. The stone is set in a very badly drained pasture field and is surrounded by reeds. The farmer describes it as a rubbing stone but as far back as he can remember it has been in the field. There is well established lichen growth on the monolith but whether or not this implies that it represents an antiquity or not is open to debate. The stone is in good condition and is stable.

Expansive long view between 295 degrees and 180 degrees (with sea vista between 355 degrees and 30 degrees). Otherwise the views are closed by the Mynydd Dinas upland.

Very close to Cwm Dyffryn and various other water sources emanating from the Mynydd Dinas upland immediately to the south and southwest.

PRN 1434 NGR SN0357038927
NAME CERRIG Y GOF
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1433

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

A very large stone, 3.3m long x 1.1m wide, with a slightly curved appearance and pointed at one end, lies recumbent some 95m or so west and downslope of Cerrig y Gof chambered tomb (PRN 1433). The stone is embedded in the turf so its full dimensions cannot be assessed. There are several circular depressions on the stone which may be cup marks. There is no evidence of a stone slot or any other earthwork features around or near the stone. The stone would be an ideal shape for a standing stone but equally it could very well represent a former capstone. Fenton, in 1811, described monoliths in this field in association with Cerrig y Gof chambered tomb but none of these are now in evidence. The stone is in a stable condition.

Not assessed

Stream close by to the west.

PRN 1435 NGR SN0382436509
NAME BEDD MORRIS;BEDD MORUS
TYPE STANDING STONE?;BOUNDARY STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/moderate/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION A
SITE STATUS SAM

A standing stone 2.2m high x 0.9m x 0.45m wide at its base situated on the roadside verge next to a pasture field. The stone bears an inscription and an Ordnance Survey bench mark on its east face. The inscription indicates the boundary between the parishes of Llanychlwyddog and Newport and the stone is utilised thus as a boundary marker. The southern edge of the stone is jagged and appears damaged although probably not recently whilst the other side is smooth. There is well established lichen growth on the stone which is in a stable condition although could be vulnerable to passing traffic.

Long views along Mynydd Preseli between 112 degrees and 200 degrees with Foel Cwmcwyrwyn at 137 degrees and Foel Eryr at 152 degrees. View to the west closed by Bedd Morris upland. Elsewhere there are medium views.

Situated on the eastern slope of Bedd Morris with Mynydd Caregog rising to the east.

PRN 1436 NGR SN0396839262
NAME GARREG HIR Y
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION A
SITE STATUS

A fine standing stone 1.55m high x 1.4m wide at its base x 0.60m thick and tapering to a narrower rounded top. Set in a regularly ploughed field of barley but the stone has been consistently avoided by the plough and long grass has grown around its base.

360 degree long views. Carn Ingli is visible at 135 degrees and Dinas Head at 303 degrees. There is a view of the sea between 306 and 22 degrees.

PRN 1445 NGR SN0072535606
NAME PARC MAENHIR
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION A
SITE STATUS

A fine standing stone some 2.35m high situated in a pasture field which slopes down to the southeast. The stone leans slightly to the WNW (uphill). Well established lichen and moss growth is present. There is a cattle trampled hollow around the base.

Good long views between 40 degrees and 240 degrees across to local valleys and ridges. The view to the north is restricted by the hill slope.

PRN 1446 NGR SN0167536632
NAME GLYN GATH
TYPE RING BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING Undulating/Flat/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM

This is a probable ring barrow sited on open moorland not far from a road. It measures 20m in diameter and is 1m high on the west side and part of the south side. Heather, gorse and grass cover the barrow, with some stoney structural material protruding through to the surface.

Long views between 360 and 85 degrees. Bardsey Island, off the Lleyn Peninsula, is visible at 9 degrees. It is possible to see Cardigan Bay and Ceredigion. Otherwise restricted by Mynydd Melyn to the southeast and by Mynydd Dinas to the northwest.

PRN 1453 NGR SN04713631
NAME MYNYDD CARREGOG
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION A
SITE STATUS

The location of the NGR was visited but the site could not be found due to dense forestry and vegetation.

PRN 1456 NGR SN0292236400
NAME MYNYDD MELYN
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-irregular
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

A small, barely perceptible mound of stones and turf. The mound is very low and irregular in shape.

PRN 1457 NGR SN02943635
NAME MYNYDD MELYN
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-irregular
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

A low lying, nebulous clearance cairn.

<u>PRN</u>	1471	<u>NGR</u>	SN0994337021	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct	
<u>NAME</u>	PENTRE IFAN					
<u>TYPE</u>	CHAMBERED TOMB					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Chambered Cairn-trapezoidal				<u>CONDITION</u>	C
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>	GAM;SAM
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>						

The chamber is in excellent condition. There are six uprights, 3 of which support the large capstone. The other 3 are at the south end and form part of the entrance to the chamber. The capstone is 5m long x 2.4m x 0.9m. Very little active visitor erosion is present.

Medium views possible between 188 and 260 degrees. Long views are possible between 260 and 85 degrees. Carn Ingli peak can be seen at 275 degrees and Carnedd Meibion Owen at 232 degrees. This site is intervisible with standing stone PRN 1518 at 204 degrees (some 0.13km away). Otherwise restricted by hill slope.

<u>PRN</u>	1472	<u>NGR</u>	SN0871336271	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct	
<u>NAME</u>	CROMLECHAU MEIBION ARTHUR					
<u>TYPE</u>	CHAMBERED TOMB?					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Stone Group				<u>CONDITION</u>	C
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/Steep/Middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>						

A possible chambered tomb. Three large stones appear to be all that survives on the surface. The first stone is upright and earthfast, 1.49m high x 1.7m at the base, tapering to a point. The second stone is leaning at an oblique 45 degree angle to the west. It is earthfast, circa 2.25m long x 1.6m at the base x 1m thick (approx.). It stands some 0.4m downslope of the first stone. The third stone measures 4m x 1.1m x 0.4m (circa). It is recumbent and lies downslope of the first and second stones on an east-west long axis. It is lying on the surface of a terraced, near semi-circular hollow, some 0.5m deep, with other smaller stones also present. Glyn Daniel and Ordnance Survey describe these stones as natural outcrops but I find this difficult to accept. They certainly look as if they have been placed/erected in the ground. The site is on a north-south alignment.

Long views between 170 and 22 degrees. Otherwise restricted to limited short views by hill slope. Carn Ingli is visible at 295 degrees across the valley, Newport bay can be seen at 323 degrees, Preseli Peak at 210 degrees.

Sited on the western slopes of Carnedd Meibion Owen hillside.

<u>PRN</u>	1473	<u>NGR</u>	SN0870536238	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct	
<u>NAME</u>	CROMLECHAU MEIBION ARTHUR					
<u>TYPE</u>	CHAMBERED TOMB?					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Stone Group				<u>CONDITION</u>	C
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/Steep/Middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>						

A group of stones some 32m or so due south of PRN 1472. These appear to be natural outcrops or erratics - as described by Ordnance Survey and Glyn Daniel. One stone looks like a monolith and is 1.7m high x 0.6m thick and circa 3.5m long at the base. Possibly not a chambered tomb or an antiquity? The site lies on the same north-south alignment break of slope as PRN 1472. To the south, along the same break of slope, are many more stones - some are probably clearance but most probably derive from the same parent bedrock linear arrangement.

Long views between 170 and 22 degrees. Otherwise restricted to limited short views by hill slope. Carn Ingli is visible at 295 degrees across the valley, Newport Bay can be seen at 323 degrees.

PRN 1489 NGR SN0629137920 FORM Earthwork
NAME CARN INGLI
TYPE RING BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-circular CONDITION B
SITING Natural Terrace/Flat// SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

A continuous circular bank of stones and earth. This is a definite and fine example of a ring barrow. It is around 13m in diameter and 0.5m high, with the bank being around 2m wide. Many small, medium and large stones protrude through the grass. There is minimal gorse and bracken cover. A track passes by on the south side of the barrow which could possibly be a ditch. A modern addition by walkers of a square stone outline exists in the interior.

Excellent long views between 281 and 140 degrees. Otherwise obscured by Carn Ingli mountain. Frenni Fawr is visible at 104 degrees, Dinas Island at 300 degrees, and Moelfre (windfarm) at 97 degrees. This site is intervisible with standing stone PRN 1488.

PRN 1495 NGR SN05493681 FORM Earthwork
NAME CARN EDWARD II
TYPE RING BARROW?;ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-circular CONDITION C
SITING SITE STATUS SAM
ASSOCIATED WITH 48366;48367;48368

A rather different type of site from the three probable ring cairns PRN 1496 to the north. In this case more likely a settlement enclosure than a ring cairn (subjective opinion) and possibly not contemporary with PRN 1496. (PA Ward). The site consists of two circles formed of stone and sod walls, the largest was 21 yards in diameter, and the smaller one, to the north-northwest, was 9 yards in diameter. (JH Mar 94 based on Drewett P 1983 SRF). Peter Crew's comment in Archaeology in Wales Vol 16 appears to have confused this monument with the round barrows to the north of the site, PRN 1496. JH Mar 94.

PRN 1496 NGR SN054369 FORM Complex
NAME CARN LLWYD
TYPE OPEN SETTLEMENT?;ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-00 CONDITION V
SITING SITE STATUS SAM
ASSOCIATED WITH

Group PRN for three structures, PRNs 11551, 11552 and 11548. These structures were recorded temporarily in the PFRS project in 2003-4 as PRNs 48367, 48368 and 48366. The three structures are circular rings/enclosures with stone banks, between 10m and 16m in diameter. They have variously interpreted as hut circles or ring barrows leading to the interpretation of this record as either an open settlement or a barrow cemetery. PRN 1495, a much larger ring lies c.100m south of this group.

PRN 1510 NGR SN05183679 FORM Earthwork
NAME CARN INGLI
TYPE ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular CONDITION U
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

This site was not identified at the given NGR.

PRN 1518 NGR SN0990336904
NAME PEN-FEIDR-COEDAN
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION A
SITE STATUS

A massive stone, 2.5m high x 2.5m wide (at base) and 0.6m thick (at base), tapering to a point. Minimal lichen growth is present. The stone slants slightly to the east, with a cattle/sheep trodden hollow at the base on the east side. It is difficult to reason that this slab became embedded in this oblique position by natural means, or that it is an eroded outcrop. The conclusion must be that it was either set up as a "grand" rubbing stone, or that it is a standing stone set up in the Bronze Age. If the latter, then this site is surely worthy of scheduling. A stone slab lies on the ground/earthfast some 10m to the east, circa 1.5m x 1.00m x 0.27m thick/high.

Restricted only between 80 and 155 degrees by the slope. Otherwise excellent views of surrounding topography. This site is intervisible with Pentre Ifan at 23 degrees.

PRN 1521 NGR SN0578636689
NAME CARN INGLI
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

A probable round barrow, circa 8m in diameter and 0.5m high. It is enclosed in a pasture field south of Carn Ingli Common. It appears as a low lying circular mound of turf and stone. Some stones protrude. A large earthfast slab lies 1m away off the SE edge of the barrow.

Long views between 53 and 244 degrees. Foel Eryr can be seen at 174 degrees and Frenni Fawr at 100 degrees. Otherwise restricted by Carn Ingli.

Situated 500m southeast of Carn Ingli outcrop.

PRN 1527 NGR SN0168531546
NAME PEN MYNYDD BACH
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?;STANDING STONE PAIR?;STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith-2
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

There is a local tradition that two erect stones on this site were the remains of a chambered tomb. On the ground now at this location there is one standing stone 1.10m high, 0.85m wide and 0.5m thick which tapers to a point: some 3.10m to the east there is a recumbent stone, partially buried, which measures 1m long by 0.45m wide and at least 0.25m thick. In relation to each other the stones are aligned across the field slope contours. There is no evidence to show that they were ever component parts of a chambered tomb. Equally there is no evidence apparent that the recumbent stone was ever earthfast and erect thereby forming a stone pair.

Long views between 92 degrees and 180 degrees otherwise restricted by hillslope up to Mynydd Cilciffeth and associated hills to the north and northeast. Foel Cymcerwyn at 94 degrees. Intervisible with cairns on Mynydd Castlebythe.

<u>PRN</u>	1541	<u>NGR</u>	SN0094032416	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	MYNYDD KILKIFFETH (Central);MYNYDD CILCIFFETH				
<u>TYPE</u>	RING BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cairn-circular	<u>CONDITION</u>	C		
<u>SITING</u>	Hilltop//top/	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM		
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1540;1542				

This ring barrow is the middle barrow of three that make up the barrow cemetery PRN 11359. The grass and heather covered circular bank is circa 6m wide, averages 0.8m high and has a diameter of some 20m. The enclosed interior is grass covered with much reed growth. On the bank there are some stones exposed. The site is in a stable condition.

Panoramic views. Carn Ingli at 49 degrees; Foel Eryr

Situated on the summit of Mynydd Cilciffeth.

<u>PRN</u>	1542	<u>NGR</u>	SN0101132400	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	MYNYDD KILKIFFETH (East);MYNYDD CILCIFFETH				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cairn-circular	<u>CONDITION</u>	C		
<u>SITING</u>	Hilltop//top/	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM		
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1540;1541				

This round barrow is the most easterly of the three barrows that make up the barrow cemetery PRN 11359. The barrow is circa 28m diameter and almost 2m high. The centre of the mound has been hollowed out by excavation and some stones are exposed on the southwest side. There is reed growth within the hollow centre of the barrow whilst the remainder of the mound is grass and heather covered. The barrow appears to be more oval in shape rather than a true circle. Its condition is stable.

Panoramic views. Foel Cymcerwyn at 101 degrees; Foel Eryr at 96 degrees; Carn Ingli at 50 degrees; barrows on Mynydd Castlebythe intervisible at 148 degrees

Lies on the eastern side of the summit of Mynydd Cilciffeth.

<u>PRN</u>	1549	<u>NGR</u>	SN0062430907	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	MARSH;PARC LAN CAIRN				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular	<u>CONDITION</u>	B		
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/gentle/middle/	<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM		
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					

A good well defined circular grass covered mound circa 14m diameter and about 0.95m high. This round barrow is fenced off in the corner of a small pasture field close to the road. A drainage ditch close to the southeast side of the barrow may have damaged it so the condition has been reclassified from A to B. The mound is now clear of vegetation and appears to be in a stable condition.

Long views between 144 degrees and 323 degrees otherwise closed to medium distance by Mynydd Cilciffeth and Mynydd Castlebythe. Mynydd Castlebythe at 122 degrees; Mynydd Cilciffeth at 13 degrees;Poll Carn rock outcrop (Lion Rock) Treffgarne at 222 degrees.

On the slopes to the south of Mynydd Cilciffeth with a stream fairly close by to the west.

PRN 1563 NGR SN053308
NAME MORVIL
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION U
SITE STATUS

This mound suspected by Fenton to be a tumulus may be that at SN05693046 (PRN 1989) within the area of a DMV (SN05693043- PRN 1560), although the Ordnance Survey failed to find it amongst the bracken during a field visit in 1966. The grid reference is very general. Access to the site was not gained during fieldwork for the PFRS project.

PRN 1567 NGR SN0838234046
NAME WAUN MAWN
TYPE STONE CIRCLE?;STONE SETTING?;STONE GROUP?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Group
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1568;1569

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

A group of four stones, one standing and three recumbent, set in unimproved heathland. The standing stone, at NGR SN0838234046, is 1.5m high and 0.85m x 0.6m at its base tapering to a point 0.3m wide at the top. Two of the three recumbent stones are large; the stone to the west is located at SN0835534046 some 30m away at 276 degrees and measures 3.1m long x 1.1m wide x 0.6m thick; the eastern stone is located at SN0839434040 some 10m from the upright at 112 degrees and measures 3.20m long x 1m wide x 0.94m thick: both these stones may have originally been upright. Another stone, considerably smaller than the others, is located at SN0840134032 some 20m away at 125 degrees and measures 1.10m long x 0.7m wide x 0.15m thick. There is an even smaller stone some 20m away from the upright at SN0837734024 which appears to be centrally located within the context of the semi-circle formed by the other stones: this stone is earthfast, measures 0.13m high x 0.20m x 0.09m, and tapers at the top. The large standing stone has an animal trampled hollow around its base which is particularly marked on its west and north sides. The two large recumbent stones also have evidence of animal eroded hollows around them and possible evidence of in situ packing stones and original stone sockets, although this is very tentative. Apart from the obvious animal erosion the site is in a stable condition. The whole stone group is scheduled along with the single standing stone, PRN 1568, to the west.

Huge long views between 21 degrees and 295 degrees, closed elsewhere by local summit to the north. Excellent views over the Preseli range with Foel Eryr cairn visible at 227 degrees and Frenni Fawr at 92 degrees.

On a natural terrace on southern slope of local summit Cnwyc yr Hydd. Many springs reasonably close by to the east and west which represent major local water sources.

PRN 1568 NGR SN0803433950
NAME WAUN MAWN
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1567;1569

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

A fine tall symmetrical standing stone measuring 2m high x 0.9m wide at its base x 1.2m wide across the middle and tapering to a rough point at the top. There is a deep, water retaining, animal trodden hollow around the base which does not appear to be affecting the stability of the stone. This stone is scheduled (Pe 124) along with those making up PRN 1567 which lie some 360m away to the ENE.

Excellent views of the surrounding uplands with good long vista between 256 degrees and 308 degrees. Intervisible with monuments PRN 1569 and PRN 1567

Close to springs on east and west sides.

PRN 1573 NGR SN0941631160
NAME FOEL CWMCERWYN II
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING Local summit//top/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1572;1574;1575

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM

This barrow is the most southerly of the four making up the group on Foel Cwmcerwyn and the most high profile situated as it is on the summit. An Ordnance Survey triangulation point surmounts the centre of the monument and there is a walker's cairn piled up on the SE side. The mound is grass and reed covered, with some stone cairn material showing through, and measures about 3.3m high and 30m diameter. Apart from the movement of stone by visitors the cairn appears to be in a stable condition. The other three barrows in the group are all clearly visible from this one; PRN 1572 is 340m distant at 18 degrees; PRN 1575 is 70m distant at 33 degrees; PRN 1574 is 30m distant at 63 degrees.

Huge 360 degree panoramic views. Carn Ingli at 332 degrees; Foel Feddau at 35 degrees; Frenni Fawr at 74 degrees; Rhosili Down at 145 degrees; Foel Eryr at 286 degrees.

Situated on the summit of Foel Cwmcerwyn, the highest of the Preseli peaks.

PRN 1574 NGR SN0943331174
NAME FOEL CWMCERWYN III
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING Local summit//top/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1572;1573;1575

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM

This round barrow, measuring circa 1.8m high by 16m diameter, is one of four making up the group on Foel Cwmcerwyn. The mound is grass and reed covered and is mutilated at the centre and on its south and west sides. The hollow excavated at the centre has exposed dark earth but this does not appear to be recent damage. The damage on the south and west sides is also not recent. Three large stones, one on top of the mound and two on the eastern edge of the mound, are exposed through the grass. There are several other smaller stones, part of the cairn fabric, exposed in discrete locations on the mound. Apart from the old disturbance the barrow is in a stable condition. All the other barrows in this group are intervisible; PRN 1573 30m distant at 228 degrees; PRN 1572 320m distant at 14 degrees; and PRN 1575 50m distant at 16 degrees.

Closed only by barrow PRN 1573 between 220 degrees and 300 degrees, elsewhere there are huge views (see PRN 1573)

Located on the summit of Foel Cwmcerwyn.

<u>PRN</u>	1580	<u>NGR</u>	SN0615934448	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	GELLI-FAWR				
<u>TYPE</u>	STANDING STONE				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Flood plain/gentle/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					

A fine standing stone located in a gently sloping pasture field close to the river Gwaun. The stone is earthfast and measures 1.6m high x 0.87m wide at its base and 0.55m wide at the top. The stone has an interesting 'bent' profile and a nearly flat top. There is a slight animal erosion hollow around the base of the stone, but there is little doubt that this is a standing stone rather than a rubbing stone. There is a flat slab on the northeast side at ground level and another earthfast flat slab, again at ground level, some 5m to the north of the stone. Two stones exposed at the base of the monument on the south side might be packing material. The stone is well preserved and in a stable condition.

Long view between 271 degrees and 343 degrees. Deciduous tree growth obscures potential view. The remainder is obscured by valley sides

The Gwaun river is close by some 35m or so to the southwest.

<u>PRN</u>	1583	<u>NGR</u>	SN0856930288	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	CNWC II				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cairn				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Local summit//top/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1584				

This round barrow is situated in a forest clearing and is in a poor state for a scheduled monument due to forestry operations and vegetation growth. There are trees planted, or regenerating, too close to the mound on the NE, S and W sides. The barrow is circa 25m diameter and about 1.8m high and is covered with heather, rough grass and moss. Prior to the plantation of the forest this barrow would have been intervisible with barrow PRN 1573 on Foel Cwmceryn and probably also with barrow PRN 1584 which lies some 280m to the northeast. The barrow is in a stable condition.

It is not possible to assess the view shed from this monument because of forest growth.

Situated on the local summit of Cnwc.

<u>PRN</u>	1584	<u>NGR</u>	SN0876730471	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	CNWC III				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Cairn				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Not assessed///				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1583				

This round barrow is in terrible condition, surrounded by forestry and covered with wind blown trees. In addition there are many small regenerating trees growing on the mound along with a dense covering of bracken and brash. The barrow is circa 1.8m high and about 25m diameter. Forestry operations have encroached too close to this monument which will be severely compromised when the forest is cleared. A management agreement is desperately needed. Not assessable, but presumably this barrow would be intervisible with PRN 1573 some 0.96km distant at 46 degrees, and PRN 1583 some 280m distant at 228 degrees.

Not assessed because of forest cover.

PRN 2006 NGR SM9248028715
NAME TY-NEWYDD-GRUG
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2377

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

A fine conglomerate standing stone, 2.7m high, tapering to a point at its top and located in a pasture field just 20m or so south of round barrow PRN 2377. The long axis of the stone is orientated east-west, with its short axis (and broadest side) facing north and in the direction of the round barrow. On its north side the stone measures 1.15m at its base, whilst the south side it narrows to 0.6m. Both the east and west sides measure 0.8m at base. There are many quartz stones visible within the matrix of the stone, and there are also a number of loose stones around the base of the monolith within the deep eroded hollow. There are fine views from the stone particularly to the southeast, including the Preselis.

There are long views between 80 and 150 degrees, which includes the Preseli range, with the rest of the view impossible to assess because of surrounding trees.

Close to a spring and stream which flow into the Western Cleddau to the east.

PRN 2041 NGR SM699246
NAME CARNYSGYBOR
TYPE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

This cairn consists of a bee-hive shaped pile of stones c.1m high. It is possibly one of the cairns described here by Fenton in 1811, although the present cairn may be a walker's cairn. Upslope lies the summit of Carnysgubor, with PRN 2615 to the northwest.

PRN 2042 NGR SM69632345
NAME CARN LLYDAIN (NORTH)
TYPE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

Richard Fenton described stone cairns in this area in 1811 and this may be one of the sites he saw. The present cairn here may be a modern walkers' cairn however, sited on an outcrop of natural rock with a rounded profile.

PRN 2068 NGR SM9439
NAME CARN WEN
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith-00
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A standing stone was reported in this area by Laws & Owen in the early 20th century, but no further information is known.

PRN 2352 NGR SM9842310009
NAME LONG STONE
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

A triangular sandstone monolith containing many medium and small white quartz inclusions throughout its exposed sides. The stone lies towards the SW corner of a field cultivated for silage and stands nearly 1m high at its western end, tapering to 0.75m or so at its easterly end. The stone measures 0.8m on its NW side, 0.97m on its south side and 0.7m on its east side. The silage has been cut very close to the stone but it does not appear to have been damaged by machinery in any way, although any subsurface features associated with the site are likely to be compromised by such agricultural activity.

There are long views between 148 and 285 degrees, with the rest of the view not assessed due to local topography and high lush field boundary hedges

Close to small stream which rises c.150m to the south of the site.

PRN 2355 NGR SM9907
NAME BENTON AVENUE
TYPE STONE AVENUE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Groupsetting-linear
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 3201;3204

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

Recorded by Gardner Wilkinson (Arch Camb 1870) as a stone avenue running from SM99530727 to SM99530818 for 2250 feet (c.685m), which he considered to be "one of the largest alignments in these islands". The RCAHM in 1925 doubted the authenticity of the site on the basis that the avenue does not appear on early maps or in literature and they concluded that the site was of modern construction. Laws and Owen (Pemb Arch Survey 1907, 80, no.9) recorded that when they visited Benton in 1897, Mr Davies, the tenant, told them that many years ago, he and his father, during the temporary absence of the late Sir John Scourfield, removed a portion of this avenue, but that when Sir John returned "he almost cried with rage" and made the Davies' restore the avenue "because his mother had made it". A description of this feature from Laws' annotations to his own copy of Fenton's "Tours in Pembrokeshire" includes the following information: "The Benton Avenue, a stone avenue approx 10ft 6in wide (measured inside between the parallel stone rows), stones 3ft 10in to 4ft 2in high. Total length of the winding avenue 2250ft". As the monument currently stands there are many stones, some set in the ground, following mainly both sides of the field boundary. GPS readings were taken on three stones: stone 1 SM9966307715, stone 2 SM9961407782, stone 3 SM9990507952. A large proportion of the stones are clearance but there appears to be a definite linear arrangement of large slabs. At the location of stone 3 there is a set alignment incorporated into the field boundary with the stones appearing to continue from stone 3 towards Benton Castle to the SE. As a result of fieldwork it was felt that the stones between the location of stone 1 and stone 2 were likely to be the result of clearance whilst those between stone 2 and stone 3 were the remains of the 'stone avenue'. Amongst the recently cleared stones a quernstone was found during the field visit made to the site as part of the PFRS project, and this was photographed with the farmer holding it. A stone avenue is defined as a monument consisting of parallel lines of standing stones, which appears to mark out an approach to another monument or monuments. It is possible that this might indeed be a stone avenue once marking an approach to possible chambered tomb 3204 which lay slightly upslope to the SE.

PRN 2377 NGR SM9248128731
NAME TY NEWYDD GRUG
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Surface Irregularities
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2006

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

When the site was recorded by the RCAHM in 1925 it was noted that the barrow had been opened in c.1890 by the then tenant, who had used the stones from its middle for the construction of farm buildings. Two pots were also discovered but destroyed. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1966 the barrow had been destroyed with only a small area of disturbed ground marking its site. The remains of this round barrow are barely visible today: it is a rather nebulous feature and much of its bracken covered. The mound is situated north of standing stone PRN 2006 and has an east-west fence running over it. All that's left of the barrow are some irregular bumps up to 0.2m high, but more may be evident beneath the bracken and brambles on the north side of the fence.

Long views between 80 and 150 degrees, including the Preseli range. The rest of the view is currently unassessable because of the surrounding trees.

Close to a spring and stream which flow into the Western Cleddau to the east.

PRN 2379 NGR SM94762981
NAME LETTERSTON I;PENDRE TUMULI
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2380;2381;2393;2394;2398;2414;9036

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION E
SITE STATUS

The middle mound of three round barrows arranged in a NE-SW linear fashion on what was once a common on the eastern outskirts of Letterston village, but which has now given way to housing. This barrow was excavated by Savory in 1946 but had previously been investigated by Fenton in 1806, who had found nothing but did note that an urn had been discovered in the mound in the latter part of the 18th century by a villager paring turf from the top of the barrow. Prior to excavation the barrow was c.23m in diameter and stood c.1.2m high. During excavations Savory discovered the post-holes of a palisade c.18m in diameter: interestingly, a similar feature was found beneath adjacent barrow PRN 2380. There is now no trace of the site.

Difficult to assess because the area is now built up with houses which obscure the view.

On high ground running down eventually to the Western Cleddau.

PRN 2380 NGR SM94792987
NAME LETTERSTON II;PENDRE TUMULI
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2379;2381;2393;2394;2398;2414;9036

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION E
SITE STATUS

The most northerly mound of three barrows arranged in a linear fashion on the eastern outskirts of Letterston village. Originally the three barrows were located on common land but have since been excavated and destroyed by the construction of housing along Station Road. This barrow, originally 20m in diameter and 1.8m high, was excavated by Savory in 1946. There was a central summit depression, c.5m in diameter, whilst underneath the mound was found a palisade 16m in diameter and a primary cist burial sunk below ground level. There is now no trace of this site.

Impossible to assess because of the surrounding houses.

On high ground running down eventually to the Western Cleddau.

PRN 2389 NGR SM93002687
NAME QUARRY-BACH
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Chambered Cairn-circular
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION U
SITE STATUS

Unable to make contact with the landowner in order to get permission to go on the land to assess the site. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1966 they described the site as 'the remains of a probable burial chamber consisting of a capstone, 2m x 4.1m x 0.4m, resting at its northern end on a prostrate slab of different composition. There are vague traces of a mound with a diameter of 24m, but this may be due to ploughing'. The site was also visited by DAT in 2001 following a request from the Haycastle Historical Society, who wanted to carry out some management work on the monument, which they felt was being neglected. Details of correspondence regarding this matter can be found in the regional SMR's DRF.

According to Barker (1992:48) there are good views from the site over to the Preselis.

The site is located on an east facing slope just above the Western Cleddau.

PRN 2393 NGR SM94822996
NAME GWAUN TERRACE
TYPE HENGES?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Bank-circular
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2379;2380;2381;2398;2414;9036

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

A possible Neolithic henge monument. Noted in the SMR and by the Ordnance Survey as a circular cropmark with a dark patch at its centre. The site is located c.100m to the NNE of round barrow PRN 2381, the most northerly barrow of a linear arrangement of three barrows forming barrow cemetery PRN 48335. This site was briefly looked at by CAP in 1999 as part of a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation of a proposed development at 47 Station Road, Letterston located just to the south of the site. Within their report (37104) CAP noted that the site survives as a standing earthwork in recently improved pasture land. It appears that the site was viewed from the lane to the east, and therefore was not fully assessed, but the eastern side of the monument was described as comprising a grassed bank, 0.5m high, with the monument itself predicted to have a diameter of c.60m (CAP report 1999: 14). Interesting re-interpretations of Fenton's original description of the location suggest that Fenton's 'trilithon' (PRN 2414), which the RCAHM suggested to be 600 yards east of the three round barrows on Letterston common, might actually be in the same field as this earthwork enclosure (ibid: 15), and thus it is possible that this trilithon, described by Fenton as 'three upright stones, placed triangularly, and bedded in a pavement' might have been a feature at the centre of this circular bank, thus rendering this site a possible henge. The paving mentioned by Fenton has parallels with the paving found beneath barrow PRN 2381, which constituted part of an earlier phase of the monument as an embanked stone circle (PRN 9036) prior to the round barrow being erected over the top of it. This suggests that this area of Letterston Common was a long-used ritual landscape and monument complex, perhaps beginning with the henge and embanked stone circle in the late Neolithic, to which were added two barrows (PRNs 2379 and 2780) in between the two earlier monuments followed by the 'closure' of PRN 9036 by the addition of the mound forming barrow PRN 2381 at some point in the early Bronze Age. The fact that all four of these monuments are aligned in a NE-SW linear arrangement is also interesting. To the SW the high ground on which these monuments are located runs down to the Western Cleddau, whilst the alignment of these monuments is also on a direct line of intervisibility with Plumstone and Dudwell Mountains where there are also a further concentration of Bronze Age round barrows.

Plumstone Mountain likely to be visible to the SW.

On high ground running down to the Western Cleddau.

<u>PRN</u>	2410	<u>NGR</u>	SM9521927660	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct	
<u>NAME</u>	GWERGLODD Y GARREG;LOWER BROAD MOOR STONE					
<u>TYPE</u>	STANDING STONE					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>	B
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/gentle/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	10469					

A fine standing stone, c.3m high, 1.5m long and 0.76m thick, located in the middle of a pasture field. This stone is c.250m away from another stone, 10469, located in an adjoining field to the south/SSE at c.158 degrees. This standing stone has its long axis aligned east-west. Cattle-trampling has caused a deep hollow to form around the base of the stone, with a number of stones having been exposed. The stone appears to be beginning to 'flake' at its base too, and this erosion needs to be monitored.

Long views between 10 and 205 degrees with Foel Eryr at 71 degrees. The rest of the view is restricted by the local topography.

On a hillslope which gradually runs down to the Western Cleddau to the southwest.

<u>PRN</u>	2412	<u>NGR</u>	SM9828628130	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork	
<u>NAME</u>	COLSTON;ALTAR THE					
<u>TYPE</u>	CHAMBERED TOMB					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Chambered Cairn-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>	C
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/moderate/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	2373;2409;2416					

The remnants of a chambered tomb which lie in a hedgebank, on the north side of a hedge next to a road. A large capstone, 1.8m x 1.7m x 1m is supported on the north at the front of the chamber by two sidestones. The chamber area measures 1.5m x 1.5m with an apparent opening to the northeast. There are the remains of one side of a possible orthostatic forecourt facade as delimited by a set of six slabs which run to the northeast before turning back to the south creating one end of a horn/kerb. Any remnants of a cairn have largely been eradicated or disturbed by the hedge and road immediately adjacent to the site. Cattle are trampling on the site and churning up the earth floor between the kerb and chamber. This erosion is considered to be severe and a threat to the stability of the capstone if left unchecked. There is also evidence of animal burrowing beneath the capstone on the north and south sides. When the RCHAM recorded the site in 1925 they mentioned the presence of a second burial chamber to the south of the first one (PRNn 2373) which was destroyed c.1815, presumably by the building of the road which overruns the site. Laws and Owen in the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 1897-1906 also mention that there may have been two other burial chambers. Today only the one chamber survives, but there are several large prostrate stones to the east of the site which may be the remains of other chamber orthostats.

There are long views between 277 and 95 degrees with the rest of the view restricted by the local topography.

On high ground just above the start of the Afon Anghof at the bottom of the slope on which this tomb stands.

<u>PRN</u>	2421	<u>NGR</u>	SM975353	<u>FORM</u>	Complex
<u>NAME</u>	CRINEY BRIDGE				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-00				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					U
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	2541				<u>SITE STATUS</u>

The Ordnance Survey, in 1966, found no evidence on the ground of the "three or four low mounds" identified by the RCAHM in 1925. All that remains now in the ploughed pasture field are undulations with no distinct form. Round barrow PRN 2541, which was part of the possible barrow cemetery, has also been destroyed by the plough.

<u>PRN</u>	2424	<u>NGR</u>	SM91282346	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Ridge/flat/top/				C
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	2425;2427;2428				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
					SAM

A substantial round barrow, 30m in diameter and 2m high covered with long grass and patches of gorse. Fences run along the north and northwest sides of the monument and there appears to be no encroaching by current farming practices on the rest of the mound. However, it was noticed that badger-set disturbance is very prominent and pronounced on the south and southwest sides of the barrow, which pose an ongoing threat to the monument. This barrow forms one of a pair with its less well-preserved counterpart PRN 2425, which lies c.50m away to the WNW, and is intervisible with it.

Fantastic long views which are only restricted by Dudwell Mountain and Plumstone Rock where other round barrows are prominently located.

<u>PRN</u>	2425	<u>NGR</u>	SM91262351	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Ridge/flat/top/				C
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	2424;2427;2428				<u>SITE STATUS</u>

This round barrow is spread and low, presumably as a result of ploughing, and now measures c.30m in diameter but stands to only 0.3m in height. It lies 50m to the W/WNW of PRN 2424, with which it forms a barrow pair.

Same views as neighbouring barrow PRN 2424, although this latter barrow restricts the view from the site.

<u>PRN</u>	2427	<u>NGR</u>	SM9170123382	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Local summit/gentle/top/				C
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	2424;2425;2428				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
					SAM

One of a pair of round barrows on Plumstone Mountain near Plumstone Rock. This barrow, the most southerly of the pair, stands 1m high and 12m in diameter and has heather and bracken growing patchily on it. There is some noticeable erosion to the site across the centre of the barrow where it would appear that motocross bikes have forged a trackway across the monument. There is also some erosion on the north side of the barrow caused by cars or other vehicles visiting the mountain.

Good long views achievable from the site, which are only restricted by Plumstone Rock and Dudwell Mountain between 240 and 270 degrees. Foel Cwmcwrwyn is visible at 68 degrees.

<u>PRN</u>	2432	<u>NGR</u>	SM904220	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	CUFFERN MOUNTAIN				
<u>TYPE</u>	CHAMBERED TOMB?;STANDING STONE?				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					U
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>

The RCAHM (1925: 47, no.111), described the site as a standing stone, thought to be the remains of a cromlech. standing just below the sharp angle of the parish boundary at the foot of Cuffern Mountain. However, in 1966 the Ordnance Survey found no trace of a standing stone, nor was there any local information obtained concerning one. However, the Ordnance Survey did note that the area was characterised by erratic boulders. During a field visit as part of the PFRS project in September 2003 no trace of a stone was found at the given grid reference, although the site was heavily overgrown with vegetation with a large drainage ditch along the boundary.

Long views between 125 and 260 degrees, otherwise restricted by hedgebanks.

<u>PRN</u>	2438	<u>NGR</u>	SM968367	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>NAME</u>	CAERAU Y				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW?				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-00				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					

19th century sources suggest that a prehistoric burial site was known here: indeed, funerary urns were reported from this location in 1855. No evidence for a round barrow has been recorded in modern times however. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

<u>PRN</u>	2443	<u>NGR</u>	SM9029024641	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	HAYSCASTLE TUMP				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	High plateau/flat/middle/				D
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	4304				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
					SAM

Dense vegetation covers this distinctly not round round barrow, which looks to have been mutilated by digging and truncated by the building of a modern house (Brynamlwg) and garden on its south side. The mound is recorded by Cadw as being 40m in diameter and 2m high. There is evidence of previous excavations in the middle of the mound and on its east side. In 1966 the Ordnance Survey recorded that a neighbouring resident, Mr Phillips, remembered seeing a large stone unearthed in c.1926, which he claimed was originally in an upright position in the east side of the mound. There is an interesting alignment between this mound and another round barrow, PRN 4304, located c.900m away to the SW at 250 degrees. A standing stone, PRN 4301, is positioned on exactly the same alignment but in between the two barrows, c.200m from PRN 4304 and c.700m from PRN 2443. Meanwhile, the collection of barrows on Plumstone and Dudwell Mountains (PRNs 2424,2425,2427-29,2431,7953) are located SE and SSE and are possibly intervisible with this site.

Excellent long views all around with the exception of the view to the S/SSE which is restricted by Plumstone, Dudwell and Cuffern Mountains, although there are a number of monuments on Plumstone Mountain in particular which may be visible from this site (or certainly their locations are even if the monuments themselves are not). Roch Castle visible at 220 degrees.

Close to a series of springs.

PRN 2453 NGR SM9554621210
NAME THREE TUMPS THE
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Level ground/flat/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2452;2454

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

When recorded by the RCAHM during the Pembrokeshire survey (1925) this site was described as one of three grass-covered mounds, each of which stood about 170 ft in circumference (or c.16.5m in diameter) and 2 to 3 ft (0.6-0.9m) high. It was noted that all three mounds appeared to be undisturbed. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1966 they noted that this barrow was 38m in diameter and 1m high yet by 1975 they claimed that none of the three tumuli were extant. This mound, the middle mound of the three, currently stands c.0.5m high, with a diameter of approximately 34m. All three of the mounds have been denuded and spread by ploughing, but nonetheless a low grass-covered circular mound with a rounded profile is still visible. This mound is the largest and most pronounced of the group, and certainly hasn't been eradicated as the Ordnance Survey would seem to suggest. The field in which these barrows stand continues to be ploughed and subject to harvester machinery: this mound in particular has diminished in height quite considerably in the last 35 years or so, and unless protected will be eradicated altogether in the not too distant future. Intervisible with neighbouring barrows, with PRN 2452 at 303 degrees and PRN 2454 at 130 degrees. All three barrows are arranged in a linear fashion, roughly NW-SE.

Excellent long views from the site, except between 80 and 160 degrees when the views are restricted to medium. Foel Cwmcerwyn is visible at 57 degrees, Foel Eryr at 49 degrees, Lion Rock at 356 degrees and Plumstone Mountain at 302 degrees.

On flat ground overlooking the Western Cleddau.

PRN 2454 NGR SM9559121177
NAME THREE TUMPS THE
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Level ground/flat/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2452;2453

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

When recorded by the RCAHM during the Pembrokeshire survey (1925) this site was described as one of three grass-covered mounds, each of which stood about 170 ft in circumference (or c.16.5m in diameter) and 2 to 3 ft (0.6-0.9m) high. It was noted that all three mounds appeared to be undisturbed. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1966 they noted that this barrow was 28m in diameter and 0.5m high yet by 1975 they claimed that none of the three tumuli were extant. This mound, the most south-easterly of the three, currently stands c.0.3m high, with a diameter of approximately 30m. All three of the mounds, and this one in particular, have been denuded and spread by ploughing, but nonetheless a low grass-covered circular mound with a rounded profile is still visible. Despite this mound being further spread and diminished since being recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1966 the site certainly hasn't been eradicated as the Ordnance Survey suggested in 1975. Intervisible with neighbouring barrows, with PRN 2452 at 320 degrees and PRN 2453 at 310 degrees. All three barrows are arranged in a linear fashion, roughly NW-SE.

Excellent long views from the site except where restricted to medium views to the SE. Plumstone Mountain is visible at 302 degrees, Lion Rock at 356 degrees, Foel Cwmcerwyn at 56 degrees and Foel Eryr at 58 degrees.

On flat land overlooking the Western Cleddau.

PRN 2477 NGR SM9970523862
NAME THURTON
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound
SITING High plateau/flat/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

This round barrow, crossed by a hedgebank, lies within two fields, yet hardly appears as a mound in either of them. Originally the Ordnance Survey recorded the site in 1966 as 34m in diameter and 0.6m high, spread by cultivation. Today the only definite traces of a mound profile remain in the hedgebank, with c.18m diameter of barrow discernible. Many stones are weathering out of this feature, which is on the verge of being eradicated altogether by agricultural activity. Oral history sources record that at some time before the First World War some stone flags covering a grave were ploughed up from this mound, suggesting that originally there was at least one cist burial within it. The field is still regularly ploughed and the farmer stated that he encounters more stone when ploughing close to this part of the hedge than elsewhere in the field, but that some of the stones currently apparent in the hedge have been cleared there during these operations.

Excellent long viewshed from the site, with a 360 degree panorama. Foel Cwmcerwyn is visible at 56 degrees, Foel Eryr at 43 degrees and Lion Rock at 280 degrees.

Close to a series of springs, with Spittal Brook to the northwest.

PRN 2480 NGR SM8535;SM9035
Documents;Earthwork
NAME LLANWENDA MIRROR
TYPE ROUND BARROW REUSE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM

CONDITION U
SITE STATUS

A possible round barrow in this vicinity was excavated in 1826 and a bronze mirror handle and human bone, presumed to be from a Iron Age burial, were found. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 2486 NGR SM9319339514
NAME LLANWENDA GREEN
TYPE STONE CIRCLE?;FIELD SYSTEM
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-00
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION U
SITE STATUS

In 1925 the Royal Commission recorded traces of a stone circle "of considerable dimensions" on Llanwnda village green but Professor Grimes (1965) and the Ordnance Survey (1966) failed to trace anything on the ground. Likewise in 2003; the green is now covered in dense undergrowth amongst which there are numerous boulders of varying size. Some of the boulders appear to have been arranged in a linear fashion which may represent traces of old field boundaries or wall footings; but it was not possible to discern any circular configuration of stones amongst the vegetation.

Long views out to sea between approximately 288 degrees and 35 degrees otherwise restricted to medium upslope views elsewhere.

PRN 2493 NGR SM9089638995
NAME GARN GILFACH
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Chamber
SITING Hill Slope/Steep/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

Burial Chamber situated on the southern side of Garn Gilfach not far from the summit; comprises massive capstone circa 4.6m long by 2.4m wide and 0.7m thick which rests upon several small supporting stones and one of two upright stones on its northern side. The chamber itself appears to have been partially excavated into the hillside during construction and has what may be a drystone retaining wall bounding its southern side (vegetation obscures this). The chamber is open on both the northern and southern side and measures circa 3m by 3m varying in height from 0.6m to 0.8m. Just beyond the southwest corner of the chamber is a large stone, earthfast, which is supported by two stones forming a minor chamber. The tomb belongs to the "sub-megalithic earthfast" class of chambered tomb and in this respect is similar to the one at Garn Wnda (PRN 2497) some 1.7km to the east

Good long views to south between 100 degrees and 250 degrees otherwise restricted by igneous outcrop Garn Gilfach to the north.

Very close to top of Garn Gilfach local summit/rock outcrop.

PRN 2494 NGR SM9089238931
NAME GILFACH
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Group
SITING Hill Slope/Steep/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

There is a large boulder at the given grid reference which lies upon several smaller boulders none of which are set upright. It is not possible to say with any certainty whether or not these represent the remains of a chambered tomb. At first sight they appear as though they are in that position as the natural consequence of tumbling from the rock outcrop immediately upslope. With the current vegetation cover little more can be said.

Long views between 95 degrees and 264 degrees, otherwise restricted by Garn Gilfach.

On south side of Garn Gilfach.

PRN 2496 NGR SM9081939198
NAME LADY'S GATE STONE
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

This stone is "semi-recumbent" with its east end earthfast and its west end some 0.6m above the ground. The stone is near rectangular and is 2.7m long, 1.10m wide and 1.0m thick. There is animal tread erosion all around the stone which has exposed many small stones especially on the north side. At the earthfast end of the stone two large stones are exposed which may have acted as packing stones for the monolith.

Long views between 228 degrees and 250 degrees, a vista which includes St. Davids head area (Carn Llidi at 239 degrees). There are long sea views to the north and northwest, otherwise restricted to short and medium by local topography.

Lies 150m to the northwest of Garn Gilfach.

PRN 2499 NGR SM9422939082
NAME PEN-RHIW;PARC Y CROMLECH
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Chamber
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

A burial chamber comprising a very large trapezoidal shaped capstone supported by three upright sidestones set in the centre of a pasture field sloping gently to the southeast. The tomb is circa 4.3m long, 2.7m wide and 1.25m high with its long axis aligned approximately northwest-southeast. The chamber is open at the south end. The sidestone on the western side is 3.0m long, 0.32m thick and varies in height from 1m at its south end to 0.6m at the north whilst the eastern sidestone is only 1.6m long, 0.25m thick and 1.05m high. The supporting stone at the northern end is 2.3m long, 0.3m thick by 0.58m high and is split at its eastern end. The north east side of the chamber is also open but there are a number of stones there which may represent remnants of previous support stones. The chamber floor is largely of earth but there are stones present especially at the open southern end where they appear to be being disturbed and gravitating downslope as a result of animal erosion. There is animal tread erosion all around the monument and the western sidestone is in danger of being undermined along its length by the resulting eroded hollow. This monument is located some 0.6km due west of the Garn Wen chambered tomb cemetery (PRN 2908) at Harbour Village, Goodwick.

Good long views between 72 degrees and 230 degrees, although at time of visit it was too foggy to assess any definite landscape bearings.

PRN 2501 NGR SM9483239022
NAME CARREG SAMSON;GARN WEN;HARBOUR VILLAGE
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Chamber
SITING Hill slope/moderate/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2502;2503;48330

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM

This chambered tomb is the most southerly of at least three tombs (PRN 2908) which form a line along the east side of the Garn Wen rock outcrop next to a public footpath. The monument comprises a massive capstone circa 4m x 3m x 0.5m supported by three upright sidestones the most eastern one of which has collapsed inwards and remains oblique. The capstone slopes down from south to north and rests on the ground on its eastern side and the chamber is open on its western side. There are two large stones to the west, one recumbent and the other upright (circa 1.3m high), which may be associated with the tomb. The dense vegetation around the burial chamber seems to be covering the mound or cairn of the monument and precludes effective characterisation.

The view to the east is now obscured by houses but there would be long views between 30 degrees and 220 degrees at least. Views elsewhere are restricted to short by the slopes of the Garn Wen outcrop.

On the east side, close to the summit, of Garn Wen rock outcrop.

PRN 2506 NGR SM9133135466
NAME RHOS Y CLEGYRN
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Level ground/flat/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

A large standing stone, c.2.6m high with a 0.7m square base, tapers to a rounded tip with slight point. There are several stones scattered around the base, none are earthfast. The stone is situated in a heath field which is much overgrown with gorse. Some 7m to the east of the standing stone, amongst the gorse, is another stone, c.0.7m x 0.7m and 0.39m high. During the 1960s excavations were carried out here by John Lewis revealing "huts, pillar stones and a cremation burial with bronze age urns". The dense gorse undergrowth present elsewhere in the field may be obscuring features which could place the standing stone in the context of a reputed stone circle (PRN 2507).

Long views between 18 degrees and 103 degrees including intervisibility with barrows on Mynydd Cilciffeth at circa 84 degrees; Garn Fawr at 23 degrees; Dinas Head at 62 degrees. Otherwise restricted to short and medium views by local topography.

Close to a number of springs.

PRN 2507 NGR SM9130435439
NAME RHOS Y CLEGYRN
TYPE STONE CIRCLE?;ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-circular
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION U
SITE STATUS SAM

The Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey (circa 1900) described the remains of a "circle of stones 27yds x 22yds with traces of an inner circle 8yds x 7yds". In 1920 the Royal Commission reported that only the faint outline of a circle was visible with no stones. Later writers seem to be of the opinion that the site is more likely to be a round barrow rather than a stone circle. The dense gorse and bracken cover on the site of the supposed stone circle or barrow allowed no assessment to be made when visited by Cambria in 2003.

PRN 2510 NGR SM94783906
NAME GARN WEN
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Hilltop/flat/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

Described by the Ordnance Survey in 1966 as "a vague turf covered mound of stones, 0.2m high and 6.0m in diameter, possibly the remains of a cairn". The site, however, is completely overgrown with gorse and virtually inaccessible: although at the given grid reference there were three surface boulders but no trace of a mound amongst the gorse.

PRN 2522 NGR SM91403553 FORM Earthwork
NAME RHOS Y CLEGYRN
TYPE RING BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Enclosure-circular CONDITION U
SITING Level/flat/middle/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

At the given grid reference the formerly unimproved heath land has recently been ploughed and there is nothing resembling a ring barrow. Some 15m or so to the northeast, amongst dense bracken growth, there is a linear earthwork which may represent a boundary bank. No circular earthwork can be detected in the dense undergrowth.

Springs close by.

PRN 2529 NGR SM98453744 FORM Place-name
NAME PARK MAEN DEWY
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE CONDITION
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 35361

A "maen" place-name which may denote the site of a former standing stone.

PRN 2531 NGR SM95843615 FORM Place-name
NAME MAENHIR
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE CONDITION
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

A "maenhir" place-name which may denote the site of a standing stone.

PRN 2541 NGR SM97543537 FORM Earthwork
NAME CRINEY BRIDGE
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular CONDITION E
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 2421

The RCAHM reported that in August 1920 a "cairn, 2ft. high and about 180ft. in circumference," was destroyed during clearance for cultivation. During the destruction a stone lined trench leading to a cist was discovered. The cist contained burnt bones and an overhanging rim cinerary urn. The site is now level with no trace of any mound, although there are formless undulations detectable on the gently sloping ground surface (see PRN 2421).

The site lies some 200m northwest of an unnamed local summit (altitude 133m).

PRN 2560 NGR SM96773726 FORM O.Struct
NAME HEN VYNWENT
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING CONDITION U
ASSOCIATED WITH SITE STATUS

Mid-19th century references suggest that there was a standing stone in this vicinity and a stone was seen lying nearby in a hedge at SM96733736. Not visited by the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 2561 NGR SM9535 FORM Documents
NAME FISHGUARD
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE CONDITION
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

Richard Fenton recorded in 1811 that a funerary urn and cremated bone were found here. Not visited by Cambria's PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 2562 NGR SM966369 FORM Documents
NAME GLYN Y MEL
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE CONDITION
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

Richard Fenton recorded in 1811 that a possible chambered tomb existed here. Not visited by Cambria's PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 2563 NGR SM954350 FORM Documents
NAME CEFN-Y-DRE
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith CONDITION
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

Richard Fenton recorded in 1811 that a standing stone was to be found here. Not visited by Cambria's PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 2564 NGR SM953369 FORM Finds
NAME ROPE WALK
TYPE CREMATION CEMETERY
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE CONDITION
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

Richard Fenton recorded in 1811 that a cremation cemetery was found here, which he partly excavated. Not visited by Cambria's PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 2584 NGR SM90783492
NAME TRE-LLYS-Y-COED
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING Hill Slope/Gentle/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION E
SITE STATUS

No round barrow was located at the given grid reference. The Ordnance Survey found no trace of a barrow during their field visit in 1966.

There are long views to the east and north, otherwise the view is restricted to short by local topography.

Local summit rock outcrop is visible some 75m to the west.

PRN 2592 NGR SM98073352
NAME LLYGAD Y CLEDDAU MAENHIR
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

A possible standing stone has been recorded here during the 20th century and the mid-19th century parish tithe map give the evocative name of Parc Carreg to the field parcel. Access to the site was denied in 2003, so no recent assessment has been made of the site.

PRN 2600 NGR SM99153403
NAME GILFACH FARM
TYPE CREMATION BURIAL?;ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION U
SITE STATUS

A possible round barrow site, which has undergone some excavation (apparently in the mid-20th century). A funerary urn and cremated remains were found. Not visited by Cambria's PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 2601 NGR SM98603482
NAME CRONLLWYN;GRONLLWYN
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

Fenton, in 1811, said that "an urn of uncommonly large dimensions" was "found accidentally by some labourers in removing the stones of a Carnedd near Cronllwyn and so broken as not to admit of a drawing". He doesn't specify the location of the carnedd. Site not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 2616 NGR SM6965223321
NAME CARN LLUNDAIN (SOUTH)
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular
SITING Local summit/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

This site consists of a circular mound of loose stones, with an approximate diameter of 13.5m and a maximum height of 1.1m. The cairn is much disturbed and stones have been formed into a circular shelter on the SW edge of the monument. The natural rock outcrop was exploited during the construction of the barrow, with it acting as a retaining structure around the base of the cairn. The northeast side of the barrow is the steepest and contains the majority of the loose stones. There are fine 360 degree panoramic long views from the site over to the Preselis, and it is also intervisible with barrow PRN 2615 to the north of this site, also on Ramsey Island.

360 degree panoramic views, with Carn Llidi at 44 degrees, Pen Berry at 53 degrees, Foel Cwmcerwyn at 82 degrees, Foel Eryr at 79 degrees, and Skomer between 162 and 176 degrees. Also intervisible with former round barrow PRN 2615 to the north at 17 degrees.

Overlooking the sea.

PRN 2623 NGR SM7253228064
NAME COETAN ARTHUR;ST DAVID'S HEAD
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Chambered Cairn-circular
SITING Coastal ridge//middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

The remains of a chambered tomb, consisting of a large capstone, 4m x 3m x 0.5m, resting one end on a large upright stone c.1m high, with the other end resting on the ground. At least one other displaced sidestone lies nearby, and there are a couple of other fallen stones which may have once formed chamber uprights. The chamber is polygonal, and around the sides of the chamber there are a number of small stones. There are no definite traces of a cairn.

There are long views from the site between 123 and 250 degrees, including the whole length of Ramsey island, with a sea vista between 290 and 333 degrees. Carn Llidi summit is visible at 95 degrees, and Ramsey peak at 215 degrees.

Overlooking the sea.

PRN 2626 NGR SM7351927905
NAME CARN LLIDI
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Chamber
SITING Coastal ridge/steep/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2627;2629

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

A large capstone, 2m x 2.2m x 0.6m, rests on a 1.2m high upright sidestone, and slopes down to the NE where it rests on a collapsed sidestone (c.1m long) and a few other smaller boulders. The chamber area has a maximum height of 1m, with a floor area 1m wide x 1.4m in length. The chamber has an earth floor sunk into the ground for a maximum depth of c.0.5m with boulders lining most sides. There were good acoustics (echoes and vibrations) within the chamber. Just 1.8m to the east of this chamber is a second chamber, PRN 2627, and there are a number of embedded stones between the two, with other earthfast boulders strewn around which may represent the remnants of a cairn which originally covered both chambers.

There are long views between 150 and 20 degrees, including a sea vista, with the rest of the view restricted by Carn Llidi.

On Carn Llidi outcrop ridge overlooking the sea.

PRN 2633 NGR SM73492738
NAME TY GWYN
TYPE CIST GRAVE CEMETERY
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING Hill slope/gentle//
ASSOCIATED WITH 2634;2640

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

Early medieval C site, ie. low-probability early medieval origins. 'Several cist graves' were revealed on the east side of the garden wall of, and in the field immediately east of Tygwyn Farm in 1865 (RCAHM 1925, 338). The date of the cists is not known, but Tygwyn is the doubtful site of an early medieval monastic community - see PRN 2640. No chapel or church is noted here in post-Conquest sources. The site lies near the sea cliffs on the N side of Whitesands Bay, and is associated with the findspot of a cross-incised stone, possibly early medieval. It is also close to Ffynnon Faiddog 'holy' well site (PRN 2641). Between Tygwyn and the latter site are two small, circular cropmark/earthwork enclosures (PRNs 47481 & 47482), one of them concentric, and a length of substantial cropmark ?boundary (PRN 48483). Their nature and date is unknown, but the latter, in particular, may relate to the ecclesiastical use of the area. However none of the field names in the area, as entered in the St Davids tithe schedule of 1838, have any ecclesiastical elements. NDL 2003
SW across Whitesands Bay. SE across burrows

Ffynnon Faiddog PRN 2641 is 350m ESE of site. Cropmark and earthwork enclosures PRN 47481 are 70m ESE. Cropmark enclosure(s) PRN 47482 is 380m ESE. Cropmark PRN 47483 is 500m ESE. Sea cliffs of Whitesands Bay are within 250m of site

PRN 2636 NGR SM72212790
NAME ST DAVID'S HEAD
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

There is no trace of a round barrow cairn in the area indicated by the grid reference. The site is a natural rock outcrop on St David's Head with no evidence for prehistoric monumentality remaining, if a cairn indeed ever existed here.

PRN 2647 NGR SM739268
NAME COETAN ARTHUR
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Group
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A possible chambered tomb was noted here in the mid-19th century but has not been confirmed subsequently. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 2649 NGR SM748273
NAME LLEITHYR
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A possible standing stone noted here in the mid-19th century. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 2689 NGR SM7666525759
NAME TRECENNY STONE
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION A
SITE STATUS SAM

A fine standing stone, 2.2m high x 1.1m x 0.7m and diamond-shaped in plan. The stone has a concrete footing on its southwest side. All around the base of the stone there is a cattle-trampled hollow which is at its most severe on the western side. On the north side of the stone there is a packing stone set in the ground which now stands proud because of the wear caused by cattle rubbing against the main stone, resulting in the severity of erosion around its base. Ploughing is also occurring within 0.5m of the stone, which could further compromise the monument.

There are long views between 300 and 200 degrees, which includes Carn Llidi at 310 degrees, Pen Beri at 2 degrees, Foel Cwmcerwyn at 84 degrees, and Skokholm/Skomer at 196 degrees. The rest of the view is restricted by the hill up to St David's.

Close to a series of springs and small streams.

PRN 2690 NGR SM7749027463
NAME MAEN DEWI
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING High plateau/flat/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

A very large monolith, 2.6m high, 2m wide and c.1m thick, now incorporated into the corner of a rectangular enclosure. Two drilled holes are visible on the south side of the stone but have been plugged with a sandy-coloured cement. There is evidence of a modern inscription on the north side of the stone, but this was unreadable. The stone is aligned ENE-WSW through its long axis, and is smoothed and weathered.

The view from the site is now restricted by a house and hedges, but there are long views to the north and east. The view is also restricted by Dowrod common to the south. Pen Berry is visible at 337 degrees.

Close to a series of springs and small streams.

PRN 2691 NGR SM77102582
NAME TREPEWET MOUND
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-oval
SITING Valley base/flat/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

The site lies in a shallow stream valley in very waterlogged ground. Originally recorded by the RCAHM in 1925 as an oval mound, c.18m long, 10m wide and 1.2m high. The Ordnance Survey considered it to be a natural mound, not a prehistoric funerary monument. During our visit in October 2003 as part of the PFRS project the area was completely waterlogged and the mound itself totally overgrown with impenetrable vegetation, which precluded a full assessment of the site.

Carn Llidi peak is visible at 353 degrees, but otherwise the remainder of the view is restricted by virtue of its valley floor location

Within a waterlogged area.

PRN 2699 NGR SM7728929272
NAME PARC YR ALLOR;RHOS Y GILWEN
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/Gentle/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2698

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION E
SITE STATUS

When recorded by the RCAHM in 1925 all that remained of this site was an erect stone, 0.75m high, with the rest of the alleged cromlech having been destroyed c.1850. There was no trace of this erect stone when the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1966. The area is characterised by natural erratics and boulders. When the area was visited in February 2004 during the PFRS project it was noted that the field boundary which passes approximately northwest-southeast through the grid reference given for the site contains many large stones, some of which would have been good material for a chambered tomb. At the grid reference given for the site there are two upright stones which form an old field entrance, now blocked with stones. It is quite possible that the boundary contains the remnants of this chambered tomb, and it is also possible that the stones which allegedly formed chambered tomb PRN 2698 may well have been cleared to this boundary as well. Restricted view between 219 and 360 degrees. Long views elsewhere. Penberry can be seen within 400m at 270 degrees. No other specifics assessable due to mist at time of visit (13.02.04).

PRN 2723 NGR SM78652494
NAME LLANDRUIDION CROMLECH
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION E
SITE STATUS

Former site of a burial chamber and mound, destroyed c.1856. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1966 a mound 26m in diameter and 0.4m high was the only discernible remains of this site. However, at the time of our visit as part of the PFRS survey in October 2003 there was no trace of a mound nor any other evidence of the monument in the field, which was under lush grass and clover.

PRN 2745 NGR SM8117827213 FORM O.Struct
NAME LECHA
TYPE STONE CIRCLE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Group CONDITION D
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 2747;2748

This site was mentioned in Arch Camb (1922:446) as being located immediately north of Lecha chambered tomb (PRN 2747), "now much sunk in the bog there would seem to be the remains of a stone circle". When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1966 they did not consider it to be a stone circle, saying that the stones in the area were erratics. Today the site comprises many large boulders in and around a pond formed by the damming of a stream. It is difficult to discern a stone circle, as many stones may have sunk or moved during the construction of the pond. The site has probably been much disturbed since 1922, with the stones having now been rearranged ornamentally around the water's edge.

PRN 2747 NGR SM8116527125 FORM O.Struct
NAME LECHA FARM
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Group CONDITION B
SITING Streamside/gentle/bottom/ SITE STATUS SAM
ASSOCIATED WITH 2737;2745;2748

The site consists of a massive capstone, 4.5m long east-west, 3.4m long north-south and at least 1.3m thick, which rests on at least two collapsed uprights, with one upright at the southwest corner resting against it. Uphill to the north, some 15m or so away, is a prominent natural rock outcrop of the same type of stone. The chamber space varies between 0.2 and 0.1m in height, and is situated adjacent to a stream which flows down into the River Solva.

The view is restricted because of the location of the site in a valley bottom

Adjacent to a stream and with a prominent rock outcrop 15m to the north-northwest.

PRN 2748 NGR SM8115427111 FORM O.Struct
NAME LECHA FARM
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Group CONDITION B
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 2737;2745;2747

The site consists of a group of stones at the edge of a small natural 'cliff' overlooking a stream some 20m southwest of chambered tomb PRN 2747. The most northerly of the stones is a small monolith set in the ground. The rest of the stones appear to be slightly sunk and arranged in a linear configuration around the cliff edge. There appears to be no chamber as such. Downslope towards the stream to the east there is a prominent natural rock outcrop. When the Ordnance Survey visited this site and neighbouring PRN 2747 in 1966 they considered that they both represented the remains of a disintegrating block of natural rock, and there is some debate as to the authenticity of both sites. PRN 2747 is more likely to be a chambered tomb than this collection of stones, although during fieldwork it was noted that at least two stones here were set in the ground, as a result of cultural rather than natural agency.

PRN 2759 NGR SM8279726264
NAME TRE-MAENHIR
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Level/flat/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2757;2758

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

An enormous standing stone which has been incorporated into the hedgebank on the south side of the road leading to Tremaenhir Farm. Originally one of three standing stones in the vicinity, this stone stands c.100m to the ESE of stone PRN 2757. Currently 2.1m of the stone is exposed in height, although it is clearly much taller but obscured by the hedgebank in which it now stands. This hedgebank is being eroded on the east side of the stone, and the stone now leans slightly to the east itself. The stone is overgrown with ivy and moss.

Impossible to assess because of surrounding vegetation

Close to a series of springs.

PRN 2768 NGR SM8536228671
NAME TREFFYNNON;LLANREITHAN
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Chamber
SITING Hill slope/moderate/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

A rectangular stone chamber, 2m x 2m, formed by three large stones 0.7m high, with one on each side except to the N which is open. The massive capstone, which measures 2m x 1.6m x 0.9m, is displaced and rests partly on the ground in front of the chamber and partly on one of the uprights. The chamber itself contains loose stones, which have been cleared there from neighbouring fields. The chamber is currently located in an arable field cultivated for animal feed. Ploughing is undertaken to within 0.5m of the tomb.

The view is restricted by the local hillside on which the chamber is situated between 306 and 70 degrees. The rest of the view, however, is excellent, with Foel Cwmcervyn at 87 degrees, Plumstone mountain at 132 degrees, all of Skomer Island and Ramsey Island highpoints, Carn Llidi at 269 degrees and Pen Beri at 276 degrees.

On land sloping south down to the River Solva

PRN 2774 NGR SM88832873
NAME TRE-DDIOG
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/moderate/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2775;8979

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION M
SITE STATUS

A once-standing massive standing stone, 3m long, and at least 1.5m wide, tapering at one end. It was apparently knocked over accidentally by a tractor whilst ploughing in the 1960s at its original location of SM88832873 and subsequently moved to the side of the field where it now lies at SM88832875. The farmer says that the original location of the stone is noticeable when ploughing.

From its original location there would probably have been good long views to the south and SW.

Close to a series of springs and streams.

PRN 2792 NGR SM8121023947
NAME ST ELVIS FARM
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Group
SITING Hill slope/moderate/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION D
SITE STATUS SAM

The remains of two chambers located side by side on an approximate east-west alignment, which may originally have been united beneath one cairn, although no trace of a barrow is mentioned in antiquarian sources, and there is no trace of any cairn today. The stones themselves are fenced off and maintained by the National Trust, and are located at the junction of two footpaths on St Elvis Farm. The site consists of two chambers represented by two large capstones and a collection of other boulders. The main chamber, the most westerly of the two, is characterised by a large capstone, 3.8m long and 2.5m wide, supported on the south side by a small side stone whilst a group of small boulders lie in a mound around it. This chamber measures 4m x 4m with a maximum height of 1m, and opens to the east to face the second chamber. This second chamber is characterised by what appear to be two large sidestones with a large probable capstone lying between the two, measuring 2.4m x 2.1m. However, as Barker notes (1992:35), the uprights of this chamber seem too widely spaced for the presumed capstone to have bridged the gap. However, it is clear from antiquarian sources that the monument has suffered considerable damage in the past, as Laws and Owen noted at the end of the nineteenth century. In their Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey they reported that 'Twelve years ago the tenant blasted and carried off two legs of the eastern cromlech....Each has only two legs left'.

Too misty to properly assess the view, but there is likely to be view of the sea/Solva harbour to the SW and along the valley of the River Solva to the NNW. There are long views for a short section between 354 and 9 degrees, with the rest of the view restricted by local topography.
Overlooking a small tributary stream to Solva Harbour.

PRN 2809 NGR SM87912116
NAME CASTLE FARM
TYPE STANDING STONE PAIR?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith-2
SITING Local summit/flat/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION E
SITE STATUS

When recorded by the RCAHM in 1925 the site was described as 'two upright stones which would appear from their relative positions to be the supporters of a cromlech. They stand 5 ft clear of the soil and are 70 feet apart. The capstone could not be found'. Pairs of stones were often wrongly thought to be the remains of a burial chamber rather than a monument form in their own right prior to their recognition as a site type in themselves. The stones are marked on the Ordnance Survey 25" 1887 map as aligned north-south and about 8m apart in the field. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1966 they found no trace of the stones which they suggested to have been removed or buried. The area is now a housing estate and all trace of the site eradicated.

On high ground and probably originally with fine 360 degree views all around and out to sea.

On high ground overlooking the sea to the west.

PRN 2824 NGR SM87832381
NAME EWESTON
TYPE NATURAL FEATURE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 2822;2823

FORM Landform
CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A natural mound in an area of hummocky and undulating ground. Two nearby sites, PRNs 2822 and 2823, are recorded as possible pillow mounds, but this site is most likely to be a natural feature and not a prehistoric round barrow.

PRN 2849 NGR SM8470933591
NAME LONG HOUSE
TYPE STONE ROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Groupsetting-linear?
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2845

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

A group of large stones of various shapes lying in a roughly linear arrangement for a distance of some 60 or 70 metres. There are 6 large stones in total, but none of them look deliberately set in the ground and are more likely to be erratics. The stones are located c.200m to the northwest of chambered tomb PRN 2845. It is possible that some of the stones were originally upright and have fallen: it is equally possible that others have been removed from the group. They follow a rough east-west alignment, and there are several much smaller stones just off the alignment. It is doubtful that this is a genuine stone row and is more likely to be the result of natural processes, but given its proximity to Carreg Samson chambered tomb PRN 2845, it is possible that these 'natural' stones may well have been culturally appropriated and used in rituals during the Neolithic.

Very long views between 330 and 105 degrees, which includes the coast and sea. The rest of the view is restricted by the local topography.

Located close to the sea and chambered tomb PRN 2845.

PRN 2851 NGR SM824317
NAME TRENEVED;TRE EDNYFED
TYPE CIST?;ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Chamber-00
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

Fenton in 1811 referred to "many of those stone inclosures denominated "Cistvaen" in a small field at this location. The site was not visited as part of the PFRS project in 2003-4.

PRN 2858 NGR SM86603201
NAME GLANDWR CROMLECH
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Group
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 2859

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION U
SITE STATUS

Access not gained to this site during the PFRS visit in October 2003 to allow for assessment. However, the site has previously been visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1966, who agreed with Glyn Daniel's opinion that the site was a collection of natural boulders and not a chambered tomb.

PRN 2874 NGR SN08012863
NAME EITHBED "B"
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Depression-circular
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2875;2876;2877;11664

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

This monument was first described by Bushell (1911, Arch Camb) as a 'circle' feature associated with the three chambered tombs at Eithbed (PRNs 2875-77). He referred to it as Circle B, which was identifiable in 1907 when he photographed three standing stones near its centre (which he thought to be the remains of a cromlech) and what was 'presumably a barrow' in its NE quadrant. This feature was excavated by Bushell's son who found within it, at external ground level, a pavement of flat stones under which in the centre was a small amount of black ash. When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1966 they described that nothing remained of the circle except a slight hollow, with a diameter of 6m. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in August 2003 the grass was too long to properly see the supposed circular depression, although it was thought that a vague depression might have been suggested in the rough area of the grid reference, although a leap of imagination was needed! Perhaps when the grass is shorter it may be more apparent. At a guess, the depression measures c.8.5m in diameter. From the description given by Bushell, it would seem that this site was most likely to be another chambered tomb associated with the other three Eithbed chambers. After photographing the site in 1907 when the three standing stones were present at its centre, by 1910 when Bushell returned to the site the stones had been taken, along with some of the stones from the other 3 cromlechs, to build a nearby house. Today it is difficult therefore to be certain of the exact nature of this site, although its description as a circle is misleading: it is too small to be a stone circle, and is most likely to be a destroyed chambered tomb.

Very long views between 103 and 245 degrees.

Located close to a series of springs.

PRN 2875 NGR SN0805028685
NAME EITHBED WEST (North)
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Group
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2874;2876;2877;2878;11664

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION M
SITE STATUS SAM

None of the three Eithbed burial chambers (PRNs 2875-77) remain in situ, with all three having the majority of their stones cleared to the field boundary. The same is probably also true of PRN 2874, described by Bushell as Circle B (Arch Cambs 1911), which in 1907 had three standing stones at its centre. These stones had been removed by 1910, apparently for the building of a nearby house, and Bushell suggested that the site might have been another ruined cromlech. It is likely that some of the stones of the Eithbed chambers might also have been removed for this purpose, as these monuments were also reported by Bushell to have been severely damaged by 1910 compared to their condition on his earlier visits to the site. Currently the megalithic remnants of these chambered tombs appear to have been cleared to the SE corner of a pasture field at SN0802028669, and all along the boundary to the W. Just over the boundary to the east (at c.SN0805028685) are another grouping of massive stones, which are presumably also the remnants of at least one chambered tomb (now forming an access to the field with likely Iron age homestead 2874 immediately to the north). Of the group of stones in the corner of the pasture field there are at least two potential capstones, on measuring 2.5m x 1.4m x 0.5m, with the other measuring 3m x c.2m x 0.7m. Surrounding these stones are what appears to be potential chamber uprights. Further along the boundary the west are a whole series of large stones, some of which may be cleared glacial erratics, but culminating with a possible capstone, 3m x 2m x 0.3m at SN0798628651. It is impossible therefore to say with any certainty which stones belonged to each individual chambered tomb, but antiquarian sources are reasonably reliable as to their descriptions of the tombs, even though there is some doubt over their exact positioning.

Extremely long views between 103 and 245 degrees, with two local summits slightly restricting views to the SW. The rest of the view is restricted by upland through the north sector.

Close to a series of springs.

PRN 2891 NGR SN0992136886
NAME PEN-FEIDR-COEDAN
TYPE NATURAL FEATURE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Landform

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

Definitely not a standing stone. This is a natural rock outcrop.

PRN 2892 NGR SN09923688
NAME PEN-FEIDR-COEDAN
TYPE STONE ROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Groupsetting-linear
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

A stone row was recorded at this location in the 1960s by the Ordnance Survey. When the site was visited in 2003, there was only an earthfast stone slab, (circa 1.5m x 1m x 0.27m thick/high), lying on the ground some 10m east of PRN 1518. Nothing else was seen that would have formed a stone row or alignment: perhaps other stones have been removed.

PRN 2897 NGR SN029363
NAME CNWC Y GWARTHEG
TYPE CAIRNFIELD?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-4
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Complex

CONDITION V
SITE STATUS

Cairnfield consisting of four clearance cairns, PRNs 1456-1459.

PRN 2898 NGR SM89703772
NAME CASTELL POETH
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Finds

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

Cremated bone possibly contained within urns were recorded from this location, which has given rise to the suggestion that there may have been a Bronze Age round barrow in the vicinity at one time. No extant remains known. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 2923 NGR SM7336109536 FORM O.Struct
NAME HAROLD STONE;SKOMER ISLAND No.15 AREA II
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith CONDITION B
SITING Hill slope/moderate/middle/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 2918

An upright standing stone, known locally as 'Harold Stone', located on Skomer Island just inland from North Haven bay. The stone is 1.72m high x 0.9m long at base x 0.35m wide, tapering towards the top. It is orientated north-south through its long axis, and leans slightly towards the east. There is some slight damage on the upper northeast corner where the stone has been chipped, but otherwise the stone appears in a good, stable condition. There is a trodden path around the stone, with some small stones visible set within the earth around its base. The stone overlooks the sea to the southeast.

There are long views from the stone between 62 and 117 degrees over to the mainland, with a long sea vista between 137 and 174 degrees, which includes part of Skokholm. The view is otherwise restricted by local topography.

Located close to a prominent rock outcrop and overlooking the sea.

PRN 2944 NGR SM770072 FORM Earthwork
NAME GATEHOLM ISLAND
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound CONDITION U
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

According to the Ordnance Survey, WF Grimes saw a mound on Gateholm Island which he thought might be a tumulus. However, nothing shows up on aerial photographs, and the Ordnance Survey in 1965 concluded that there was no round barrow in this location, suggesting that some of the hut sites on the island when viewed from certain angles could be mistaken for tumuli. The area was impossible to access when visited during the PFRS project, but there is nothing to doubt the Ordnance Survey interpretation of the site.

PRN 2957 NGR SM7939206198 FORM O.Struct
NAME HOOK STONES
TYPE STONE ROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Group CONDITION M
SITING Streamside/// SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

Several stones (at least five) which are fairly large boulders forming an approximate NE-SW alignment, at least 20m long, following the line of a stream. It is dubious that this site forms a prehistoric stone row, and is more likely to either have resulted from glacial deposition or the stones may have been moved during building/garden work. The site is located next to a stream which travels through a garden surrounded by renovated holiday accommodation on both sides of the brook.

Very limited views, restricted by the valley sides. However, from the location of the largest boulder in the group there is a long view out to sea between 175 and 195 degrees.

Located adjacent to a stream, with limited sea views.

PRN 2998 NGR SM82810760
NAME LONGSTONE
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/gentle/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2997

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

A fine Old Red Sandstone standing stone, 3m high, 2m wide and 0.22m thick, orientated east-west and leaning slightly to the north. The stone is located in a ploughed field currently supporting a wheat crop. The field is planted very close to the north and east sides of the stone, with the potential for plough/machinery damage to the monument if this persists, let alone the damage to any sub-surface archaeological features in the immediate vicinity of the stone. There are two small stones adjacent to the monument on its north side at its eastern end, with one partially overlying the other. The upper stone is loose whilst the one beneath appears to be set in the ground. The area was too overgrown to facilitate an accurate measurement for these two stones, but they were at least 0.4m x 0.4m.

Too hazy to establish the views effectively, but the views appeared to be long between 265 and 360 degrees, with the remainder of the views restricted by local hillslopes and hedges.

Located close to a small stream.

PRN 3005 NGR SM8488408437
NAME LONGSTONE FIELD
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 47633

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION M
SITE STATUS SAM

A scheduled, Old Red Sandstone standing stone pulled down by the farmer in 1979, with the area of the stone's original location subsequently excavated by DAT in advance of deep-ploughing. A number of interesting features were discovered during the process of these excavations, including a trapezoidal arrangement of pits, two of which contained cremations (see Williams in Archaeology in Wales 1980 and 1987) and demonstrates the numerous subsurface archaeological features often associated with standing stones which need to be taken account of when setting the scheduled area around such monuments. Currently the stone itself is ivy-covered and leans against a hedge on the east side of a field used for cultivating potatoes adjacent to a well-used track.

Long views are achievable from the site, except between 180 and 270 degrees where they are restricted by local topography.

Close to a small stream.

<u>PRN</u>	3026	<u>NGR</u>	SM87000721;SM8698107193	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct	
<u>NAME</u>	HILL PARK					
<u>TYPE</u>	CHAMBERED TOMB?;STANDING STONE?					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith-recumbent				<u>CONDITION</u>	C
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/gentle/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>						

This site was suggested to be a 'dismantled cromlech' by the RCAHM in 1925 on the basis of there being two stones, one a boulder c.1.4m high and 0.5m wide, with a second stone lying prostrate at its base, itself largely covered in soil. At the original grid reference of SN87000721 there is a circular hollow/depression measuring c.4m in diameter which has become denuded of grass at its centre by cattle treading. This erosion has revealed a small trapezoidal shaped stone (0.4 x 0.4 x 0.4m) at the south edge of the hollow, which is itself c.0.3m deep at its centre. However, some 27m away to the west at SM8698107193 (next to an electricity cable post) is a large Old Red Sandstone rectangular slab, lying prostrate and also exposed in a hollow, orientated NW-SE and measuring 1.6m x 0.7m x 0.2m thick. It is possible that this is a fallen standing stone, or possibly rubbing stone, but there is nothing about the site which suggests it to be the remains of a chambered tomb.

There are long views from the site between 245 and 60 degrees, with the rest of the view restricted by local topography and hedge boundaries.

Sandy Haven inlet to the west.

<u>PRN</u>	3033	<u>NGR</u>	SM89200717	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct	
<u>NAME</u>	LONGSTONE					
<u>TYPE</u>	CHAMBERED TOMB?;STANDING STONE?					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>	D
<u>SITING</u>	Local summit/moderate/top/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>						

This site was originally recorded as consisting of a standing stone 6 feet (1.8m) high with two smaller stones prostrate at its base, one of which had been standing in 1890. This led to its classification as a possible chambered tomb. However, all that now remains of the site is the single standing stone, recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1965 as measuring 2m in height, 1.7m wide at its base and 0.2m thick. When visited during fieldwork as part of the PFRS project in July 2003 it was found that the surviving Old Red Sandstone slab had suffered some recent and substantial damage, with a significant decrease in its height. There is much debris at the base of the stone on its north side which appears to have fallen from the eastern side/top of the stone and some debris on the south side at its base. The stone now stands only 1.36m high, having been reduced in height by roughly half a metre, and is orientated east-west with a slight lean to the north. The current landowner claims that the damage to the stone was as a result of frost action. However, the previous owner said that he observed the stone being struck by a machine during recent contract ploughing for the current owner. The plough furrows are extremely close to the stone and any continuation of this practice will certainly pose a grave threat to this monument. The stone is set upon a slightly raised mound and there are many small stones showing in the surrounding ploughsoil, but there is no evidence for a burial chamber.

Excellent long views from the local summit and a 360 degree panorama, with Preseli top visible at 45 degrees and Frenni Fawr at 54 degrees.

Overlooking Hubberston Pill estuary to the east, and with sea views.

<u>PRN</u>	3079	<u>NGR</u>	SM8899900643	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	KILPAISON BURROWS				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Coastal plateau/undulating//				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	11641;11640;11642;3071;47439;47441				

The remains of a barrow, 13m in diameter, situated in sand dunes which lie higher than the monument all round, except for a small gap on the NE side. The barrow was excavated in 1925 by Mathias and Bedoe in 1925, after it was exposed on Kilpaison Burrows by a storm. Excavation revealed a primary cremation in a hole in the old ground surface, centrally placed between two megaliths, one of which was a tall, upright stone, earthfast, and the second a small boulder lying on the old ground surface (i.e. not a standing stone). The upright stone can be seen today near the centre of the hollowed-out barrow. Five secondary cremations were discovered in the upper part of the barrow, four with inverted urns of middle Bronze Age date, and one without an urn (CVI), which could possibly be contemporary with the primary burial or possibly of late Bronze Age date. One of the inverted-urn cremations (CII) was interred under a stone slab and placed directly above the primary burial. An extended inhumation of Dark Age date was found in the very top of the barrow (PRN 3080). Today, the barrow survives in a denuded state, its centre having been excavated out, leaving the earthfast standing stone in the centre which is favoured by the cows grazing there as a rubbing stone. Consequently there is much trampling around the base of this stone and over the exposed parts of the mound. Only the edges of the barrow survive as a circular earthwork, with gaps at 320 degrees, 80 degrees and a larger one between 125 and 200 degrees. The standing stone at the centre of the mound is a conglomerate stone, 0.66m long, 0.42m wide with 0.57m now showing above ground, and is aligned ESE-WNW through its long axis. When the barrow was excavated this stone was shown to stand 4ft high (c.1.2m) above the old ground surface, but it had been completely covered by the barrow material and did not appear to protrude through the top of the mound according to the drawing of the barrow in the report of the excavation written by Sir Cyril Fox (Arch Camb 7s, 81, 1926: 1-35). This drawing would also seem to suggest that the standing stone was erected as part of the process accompanying the internment of the primary cremation, and was not the later re-use of an earlier monument form as a focus for burial rituals, but was instead an integral part of the structure of the overall monument, suggested to be of early Bronze Age date. The barrow lies c.400m SE of Devil's Quoit chambered tomb (PRN 3071) and 500m west of a group of three barrows also on Kilpaison Burrows (PRNs 11640-42).

There are currently long views between 20 and 80 degrees and between 180 and 220 degrees out to sea, otherwise the viewshed is limited to near views by the surrounding higher dunes. The viewshed would be just about 360 degrees when the barrow was at its full height during the Bronze Age.

On a coastal plateau amongst sand dunes close to the cliff edge.

<u>PRN</u>	3080	<u>NGR</u>	SM889990063	<u>FORM</u>	Finds
<u>NAME</u>	KILPAISON BURROWS				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW REUSE				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>					<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					

An early medieval burial inserted into a Bronze Age round barrow.

<u>PRN</u>	3127	<u>NGR</u>	SM869167	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	DRUIDSTON				
<u>TYPE</u>	STONE CIRCLE				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>					<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	8161				

Previously recorded by Lewis (1840) as there having been a stone circle at Druidston whose stones were removed for building purposes c.1740. Grimes noted a small, mutilated ringwork at SM87501671 (1963), but the Ordnance Survey in 1975 said there was nothing to suggest the site was a stone circle. Unable to gain access to the site during fieldwork for the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 3158 NGR SM86151471
NAME HAROLD STONE
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Coastal Plateau/undulating/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 3159

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

A fine standing stone, 1.7m high and 1m x 0.7m at its base, leaning slightly to the north and located on a clifftop overlooking St Brides Bay. The stone appears to have fluted carving at its base on both the north and south sides. There is a circular concrete plinth with a post hole in it, set in the ground by the stone on its west side; on the eastern side there is a small in situ stone set into the ground. The owners buried a pet next to the stone (c.0.5m away) on its north side, which shows as a parched denuded patch in the lawn. The standing stone itself appears to be raised slightly on a low mound, and currently stands within the garden belonging to St Catherine's, a bungalow just north of Broad Haven.

There are long views from the site between 160 and 330 degrees, with the view otherwise restricted to medium views by the local ridge.

Overlooking the sea.

PRN 3159 NGR SM8617214289
NAME CLIFF COTTAGE CIRCLE
TYPE STONE CIRCLE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith-3
SITING Coastal Plateau/undulating/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH 3158

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION M
SITE STATUS SAM

The site has been previously described by the RCAHM (1925,107,no.277) as 'on the side of the road immediately opposite to Cliff Cottage, and constituting part of the garden walls of Upper Lodge,...numerous boulders which once formed a well-defined stone circle. A few years ago [c.1891] they were moved, dressed, and used for walling'. The Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey (1897-1906) recorded that the stone circle was well-defined with an entrance to the NE, and that the southern portion was still visible [in c.1896]. When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1965 the site consisted of three stones situated in a stout hedgebank, with loose stone blocks in the vicinity. During fieldwork as part of the PFRS project in 2003 it was noted that many large stones have been incorporated into the various boundary and hedge banks enclosing the garden of Upper Lodge, although none were thought to be in situ but could reasonably be the stones referred to by the RCAHM.

There are long views seaward to the west of the site, with medium views between 75 and 200 degrees. The remainder of the view is restricted by local topography.

Close to the sea.

<u>PRN</u>	3201	<u>NGR</u>	SM99560798	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	NEWTON				
<u>TYPE</u>	STANDING STONE				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/gentle/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	2355;3204				

The Ordnance Survey recorded in 1965 that the farmer said that the stone, which he believed was a rubbing post, was broken up and removed a number of years ago but was unable to point out the exact site. There was no trace of the stone when the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in July 2003.

Excellent long views restricted only by the hillside to the SW rising behind the stone.

Overlooking the Daugleddau to the northeast.

<u>PRN</u>	3204	<u>NGR</u>	SM99660755	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	BENTON FARM				
<u>TYPE</u>	CHAMBERED TOMB?;STANDING STONE?				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Hilltop//top/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	2355;3201				

The farmer said that this stone was removed some years ago (c.1955) and although he knows the location of where it was moved to, he didn't have time during our field visit to show us its current position. He said that the stone lay on the ground and that there is a slight mound at its original location which becomes parched during long periods of dry weather. A possible mound was indeed seen at the given grid reference, but it was only just perceptible, but there were commanding views from this location. There is a rock outcrop c.200m to the south of this site which appears to have had many stones cleared from surrounding land and added to its north side.

Nearly 360 degree long views. The views from this site are excellent, and are only currently restricted to the SE by Benton Wood (conifer plantation).

Overlooking the Daugleddau.

<u>PRN</u>	3205	<u>NGR</u>	SM97220822	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	HANGING STONE				
<u>TYPE</u>	CHAMBERED TOMB				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Stone Chamber				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/moderate/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					

A very large, thick, triangular capstone, 1.1m thick x 3m long x 2.1m wide, supported by three upright stones. One of these uprights, the most northerly, is incorporated into the hedge boundary. Many other large stones are also present in the hedge bank, and Grimes noted two upright slabs to the northeast of the chamber which he suggested may be vestiges of a short passage. Although the monument appears to be in a stable condition, there is evidence that visitors are climbing onto the hedge bank and then onto the capstone, thus putting more stress on the supporting upright in the hedgebank which is already leaning in the direction of the chamber.

There are long views from the site between 130 and 250 degrees to the south, otherwise the view is restricted by local topography.

PRN 3245 NGR SM9255400417
NAME WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Valley slope/gentle//
ASSOCIATED WITH 541

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM

Despite being much spread by ploughing this round barrow remains to a reasonable height of 0.8m, and has a diameter of c.28m. There is evidence of plough damage revealing patches of soil, especially on the SE side of the monument. The field in which the barrow is situated is actively farmed and this monument, together with the other three barrows which form barrow cemetery PRN 47442 (PRNs 3246-48) are showing signs of vehicular damage and gradual deterioration. This mound is the most northerly of the group. Another round barrow, PRN 541, lies c.1km away to the SE on a local summit.

There are long views from 290-307 degrees over Angle Bay and beyond, and also from 33 to 77 degrees across the Milford Haven waterway. PRN 3246 is intervisible at 120 degrees, with PRN 3247 lying behind it on the same trajectory, whilst PRN 3248 is also intervisible at 154 degrees.

Overlooking the Milford Haven waterway and Angle Bay.

PRN 3246 NGR SM9262700381
NAME WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Valley slope/gentle//
ASSOCIATED WITH 541

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

This is the highest and most prominent mound of the group of four barrows on Wallaston Farm. Of the four this is also the best preserved, standing to a height of c.1.6m, and with a diameter of c.35m. At the time of visiting in 2003, an electric fence crossed the centre of the mound, NE-SW, with fence posts driven into the barrow itself, which was a cause for concern for this scheduled site. There are also signs that farm machinery has crossed the mound along the fenceline, and although the monument does not appear to be threatened, the other barrows here do show signs of damage from active farming practices which could similarly extend to this mound. Another round barrow, PRN 541, lies c.1km to the SE on a local summit.

There are long views from the site between 275 and 305 degrees, and also between 30 and 72 degrees (across the Haven). All other views are medium to short, restricted by the surrounding local topography. The three other barrows which together with this mound form barrow cemetery PRN 47442 are all intervisible from this site, with PRN 3245 a few metres away at 302 degrees, PRN 3248 visible at 191 degrees and PRN 3247 clear at 125 degrees.

Overlooking the Milford Haven waterway.

PRN 3275 NGR SM985145
NAME HANTON
TYPE ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-00
SITING Level ground/flat/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 3360;3361

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

The site is recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record as a round barrow noted from documentary sources based on Fenton's assertion that "In the same field [as PRN 3360 and 3361] were other barrows of smaller circuit and less elevated" (1903, 237). When the area was visited, as part of the PFRS project in August 2003, there was no evidence of any other smaller barrows associated with PRNs 3360 and 3361, but it could be the case that they have been eradicated by ploughing, with only the two substantial barrows PRNs 3360 and 3361 surviving.

Located on flat land between Millin Pill to the east and the Western Cleddau to the west.

PRN 3283 NGR SM997006
NAME ROSE VALLEY ROUND BARROW
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound
SITING Valley slope/bottom/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION E
SITE STATUS

The Rose Valley barrow, originally recorded as 80ft (c.24m) in diameter and 2-3ft (0.7m), was descheduled in 1990. In 1990, and confirmed by a field visit in 2003 during the PFRS project, there were no visible remains of this barrow, the original mound presumed to have been levelled by ploughing. It was also noted in the notice of descheduling that its location for a barrow was unusual, being alongside a fast-running stream whose course must have varied over the last 3500 years. This might suggest that the site was actually a burnt mound rather than a round barrow in the first instance, although barrows located close to streams are not entirely unknown from elsewhere (e.g. in Carmarthenshire).

Difficult to assess because of the high hedge banks. Medium views to the north and west. Rest of viewshed unknown.

Alongside a fast-running stream.

PRN 3303 NGR SM98471447
NAME HANTON ROUND BARROWS
TYPE ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?;ROUND BARROW PAIR
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-00
SITING Level ground/flat/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Complex

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM

Only two round barrows (PRNs 3360 and 3361) survive in this cemetery, which was presumably originally more extensive if Fenton's observation that "In the same field were other barrows of smaller and circuit and less elevated" is correct (1903,267). However, if what Fenton described were not additional barrows (and certainly there were no trace of any additional monuments here - see 3275), then this site is instead a 'round barrow pair' rather than a round barrow cemetery.

Not readily assessable because of the tree cover, but Foel Cwmcerwyn (highest point of the Preselis) is visible at 36 degrees.

Located on flat land between the Millin Pill to the east and the Western Cleddau to the west.

PRN 3360 NGR SM9839514459
NAME HANTON
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Level ground/flat/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 3275;3361

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM

This barrow was excavated by Fenton around 1800, and consequently now has a crescentic rather than fully circular shape. The barrow is the most westerly of the two, the other (PRN 3361) located c.150m away at 77 degrees and clearly intervisible. Both this barrow and its twin have been spread by ploughing, which may have eradicated other features associated with the site (see PRN 3275 and 3303). The grass-covered mound measures c.40m x 34m x 1.4m high with an irregular profile. When excavated, Fenton recovered an urn just below the turf surface of the mound which was covered by a thin stone. Deeper within the mound the barrow was found to be composed of stones and 1m below the stony layer was a clay-lined cist containing a cremation burial and a flint implement.

The views from the site were not easily assessable because of the deciduous trees surrounding the flat land on which the barrow stands, but Foel Cwmcerwyn (the highest point on the Preselis) was visible at 36 degrees, with part of the view restricted between 120 and 220 degrees by local topography.

Located on flat land between the Millin Pill to the east and the Western Cleddau to the west.

PRN 3361 NGR SM9855714505
NAME HANTON
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Level ground/flat/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 3275;3360

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

One of a pair of round barrows located in a flat pasture field, with neighbouring site PRN 3360 located c.150m away at 257 degrees and intervisible. Fenton (1903,267) describes there having been "other barrows of smaller circuit and less elevated" in the same field, but none of these features are apparent today (see PRN 3275 and 3303). This mound measures c.20m in diameter and stands to a height of 0.8m. It appears to be intact (apart from plough-spreading) and does not seem to have been tampered with by Fenton at the same time as he excavated PRN 3360.

The views were not easily assessable because of the surrounding trees, but Foel Cwmcerwyn (the highest point on the Preselis) was visible at 36 degrees.

Located on flat ground between the Millin Pill to the east and the Western Cleddau to the west.

PRN 3368 NGR SM91770782
NAME STEYNTON PARISH CHURCH;ST CEWYDD & ST PETER'S
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 3180;3181;3369

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

The stones of 'two large cromlechs' were observed beneath the nave floor of Steynton parish church (PRN 3180) during 19th century restoration. The RCAHM suggested that they might be 'cists' (RCAHM 1925, 390), but as the stones were more than '5 feet in length' they were clearly not cist burial slabs. They may represent bronze age standing stones? NDL 2003.

Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 3457 NGR SN032078 FORM O.Struct
NAME LONGSTONE
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith CONDITION E
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

Recorded by the RCAHM in 1925 as a standing stone, which once stood on a field of Newton Farm, but which had been destroyed within living memory. Today there is no trace of a stone nor any local knowledge suggesting where the stone might have been moved to.

PRN 3494 NGR SN023042 FORM O.Struct
NAME STONE PARK
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith CONDITION M
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

According to the RCAHM an erect stone stood in a field called Stone Park until its removal at the end of the 19th century. During their 1925 Pembrokeshire Survey, the RCAHM recorded this stone as having been moved to a ditch beneath the west hedge where it lay partly concealed by soil. Today there is no trace of a stone at this location, nor any local knowledge about it.

PRN 3500 NGR SN04120083 FORM Earthwork
NAME HAYS;CAREW BEACON
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular CONDITION U
SITING SITE STATUS SAM
ASSOCIATED WITH 3501;3503

A possible round barrow site that was reportedly partly excavated in 1826 and may have been found to include an inhumation burial with artefacts, including a flint arrowhead and a probable funerary urn. There was nothing seen at this grid reference when visited in 2003. Possibly a barrow that once existed here, close to this grid reference, may have been lost to road widening since 1826.

PRN 3501 NGR SN0413800839 FORM Earthwork
NAME HAYS;CAREW BEACON
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular CONDITION C
SITING Ridge/flat/top/ SITE STATUS SAM
ASSOCIATED WITH 3503;3504;3527;4211;3500;47443

One of two extant round barrows on this part of the Ridgeway, its twin PRN 3503 located c.100m away to the east. A third barrow, PRN 3504, is recorded from documentary sources as being 20 yards SW of this site, but there is no trace of this barrow today, and some doubt as to it ever having existed. This barrow is the most northerly of the two surviving barrows, standing c.1.3m high with a diameter of c.15m. The mound is both cut by the road as well as having a hedge bank running across it. The remaining part of the barrow has been denuded of its grass at its summit close to the hedge, caused by cattle treading. This has resulted in some small Old Red Sandstone stones being eroded out, suggesting that the composition of the barrow is an admixture of earth and stone. This group or pair of barrows appear to be the most westerly of all the barrows sited along the Ridgeway, with a further 7 round barrows located along the ridge to the east, the most easterly of which is PRN 4211.

Too misty to assess the views but given its location along the Ridgeway, it is likely that the views were extensive, looking towards the coast and also north Pembrokeshire and the Preselis.

Close to a number of springs.

PRN 3523 NGR SN0643403917
NAME CUCKOO STONES
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Group
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

The site consists of a large capstone (1.7m long, 1.5m wide and 0.6m thick) resting on an inclined upright at its higher eastern end, with the rest of the stone resting on the ground and on some smaller stones at its lower western end. There appear to be two uprights, 0.45m high, set at right angles to each other which may represent the remains of the NW corner of the chamber. There are many loose stones exposed amongst those set in the ground. Beyond the capstone to the west there appears to be the remains of a slight mound and more stones. This mound has recently been dug into (perhaps by animals?) and more stones have been exposed, with a medium-large sized rounded stone having been deposited into the hole. It may be the case that this mound represents cairn material associated with the chambered tomb: approximately 1 square metre of turf and earth has also been removed from the SW side of the mound which has too exposed a few more loose stones. Of the tomb itself, there are a few large boulders and stones in addition to the capstone and uprights already mentioned, and these appear to be earthfast. The site lies c.1.5km to the west of the area of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity identified during excavations by Cambria Archaeology in 2001 ahead of the construction of the Sageston-Redberth by-pass (see Page 2002/87).

There are medium-long views along the Ridgeway between 150 and 210 degrees. The rest of the view is restricted by the valley sides.

Located on an east-facing valley side with a stream running at the bottom of the slope.

PRN 3527 NGR SN062002
NAME SUNNY HILL
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 7981;47439;3532;3533;3534;3535;47443;350

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION E
SITE STATUS

Previously described by the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey (1897-1906) as a small, but well-defined tumulus. However, when visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1965 they found no trace of a barrow or mound in this area. When visited as part of the PFRS project in February 2003 the landowner/farmer said that the field had been regularly ploughed for pasture, and he had no recollection of a mound in this location. It would appear that the site has been destroyed. The barrow is sited c.800m to the west of the Bierhill barrows (PRNs 3532-3535;47439) and may be a marker/outlier for the group, being located on the same east-west running ridge (The Ridgeway).

PRN 3535 NGR SN06980009 FORM Earthwork
NAME BIER HILL MOUNDS; WHITEHILL MOUNDS
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular CONDITION B
SITING Ridge/flat/top/ SITE STATUS SAM
ASSOCIATED WITH 3527;3532;3533;3534;47439

One of a group of five barrows located on the Ridgeway at Bier Hill. This mound, one of two barrows located in an arable field cultivated for oats, is the larger of the two, measuring c.30m in diameter and 1m high. Access was not granted to the field in order to properly assess the site due to young crop growth. It appears that the site continues to be ploughed regularly, but the barrow still exhibits a good profile and may not be suffering too much, although this erosion should be closely monitored, especially given the agricultural damage to some of the other barrows in the group in the adjacent field.

The view from this site is probably a 360 degree panorama, comparable to that for immediately adjacent site PRN 3534.

Close to a series of springs.

PRN 3548 NGR SN0419617371 FORM Earthwork
NAME COLBY MOOR
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular CONDITION B
SITING Level ground/flat/middle/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 3547

An extremely impressive round barrow, appearing to be intact and well-preserved. The mound is located in a field behind Colby Moor holiday cottages, with the field rented to a local farmer who uses it for pasture/grazing. The barrow stands some 1.5m high and measures c.24m in diameter with a rounded profile, and although it is slightly larger on its NW-SE axis by 1m, the barrow is nonetheless clearly circular. Local tradition states that this mound contains the dead from the Civil War battle of Colby Moor and many Civil War relics have been ploughed up from the field. The barrow, however, appears untouched and the field does not appear to be actively ploughed at the moment.

360 degree middle-range views over to local topography. The weather restricted the assessment of what might be longer and more prominent views.

Located on flat ground between two streams.

PRN 3551 NGR SN049160 FORM Place-name
NAME UPPER GREYSTONE
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith CONDITION
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

Field names "Lower Greystone" and "Upper Greystone" on the tithe map of 1840 suggest the possible presence of a standing stone. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 3607 NGR SN00271219
NAME SOCKETS RATH TUMULUS
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

When recorded by the RCAHM in 1925 the site had almost disappeared and was only visible by the difference in the soil and the quantity of small quartz stones scattered over it. Despite being visible on the Meridian air photos of 1955 there was no trace of the site when visited by the OS in 1975. Access was not gained during fieldwork for the PFRS project, but it is safe to assume that as the field has been under plough, and given the scanty remains of the site in 1925, it is likely this possible barrow has been destroyed.

PRN 3620 NGR SN081116
NAME LONGSTONE
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION E
SITE STATUS

RCAHM recorded in 1925 that all that remained of a once-erect standing stone were a few broken stones, and that the stone once stood in Long Stone field but had been destroyed within living memory. There was no trace of a stone or its fragments at the given location when visited in 2003.

PRN 3628 NGR SN09621094
NAME CARN MOUNTAIN
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 7993

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION E
SITE STATUS

According to Grimes (1951, 204) this barrow was rifled for stone in 1921, during which time a cist containing a cinerary urn was discovered on the eastern side of the mound. Two food vessels were found in another cist close by, whilst towards the centre of the mound there were burnt bones and a pygmy cup associated with an inverted urn on a stone slab. This barrow has since been destroyed by the construction of Templeton airfield, and the site is covered with concrete.

PRN 3637 NGR SN10900734;SN10920741
NAME CHRONICLE PARK
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Group
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION M
SITE STATUS

Samuel Lewis, in his Topographical Dictionary of Wales, 1842, states 'Near the parsonage house are the remains of a cromlech, which has been thrown down, and in its vicinity is a tumulus, etc.' Prior to 1975 there was a group of five stones, purported to be the remains of this cromlech, which lay in a row: Stone 1 measuring 7ft in length; Stone 2 measuring 5ft long; Stone 3 measuring 4ft in length; Stones 4 and 5 too much buried for measurement. At some point in 1973 these stones were allegedly moved to SN10920741 and just before the site was visited by the OS in 1975 the stones were buried at this location. Grimes (1950) considered them to be a natural formation.

PRN 3717 NGR SN1101016429
NAME REDSTONE CROSS
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Local summit/flat/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 3718;47438

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

One of a pair of barrows located in a flat pasture field on the north side of an east-west ridge. This barrow is the larger and more westerly of the pair, measuring c.28m in diameter and standing c.0.7m in height. It is probable that this barrow has been spread by ploughing, although the area has not been ploughed recently. There is evidence for some cattle treading, but there is no serious erosion apparent. Both this site and its immediately adjacent twin PRN 3718 have views over to the Preselis, and although these views are currently obscured by the trees in the boundary hedge, it was noted that the profile of these barrows together appeared to mirror the profile of the Preselis as seen from this location.

Although the views are restricted by the trees in the boundary hedges, there are nonetheless long views between 280 and 40 degrees, including the Preselis to the northwest and standing stone PRN 47438 at 8 degrees. Barrow PRN 3718 lies immediately next to this site at 112 degrees.

Close to a series of springs.

PRN 3718 NGR SN1103916418
NAME REDSTONE CROSS
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Local summit/flat/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 3717;47438

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

One of a pair of barrows, with this site the smaller and more easterly of the two. This barrow lies immediately next to its twin PRN 3717, but is much smaller in comparison, measuring c.22m in diameter but standing only c.0.4m in height.

Although the views are restricted by the trees in the boundary hedges there are nonetheless long views between 280 and 40 degrees, including the Preselis to the northwest and standing stone PRN 47438 at 355 degrees. Barrow PRN 3717 lies immediately next to this site at 293 degrees.

Close to a series of springs.

PRN 3720 NGR SN1449116375
NAME PEN BANC
TYPE NATURAL FEATURE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Landform

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1965, this site was described as part of a natural ridge, extending east-west, which was in the process of being ploughed down. The Ordnance Survey also noted that the barrow effect was being accentuated by virtue of its preservation under a north-south hedge and by drainage channels. When visited as part of the PFRS project in February 2003 it was agreed that this site was a natural feature and not a prehistoric monument.

PRN 3773 NGR SN1468914036
NAME PARC Y GARREG;LLAN
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Group
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 3771;3772

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS SAM

This site consists of three large conglomerate boulders a few metres to the south of chambered tomb PRN 3771. In the AM107 report these stones are mentioned briefly but are not considered to be either a separate site nor part of PRN 3771's burial chamber, but are recorded by Dyfed Archaeological Trust as an additional chambered tomb. The three conglomerate stones currently lie in a triangular arrangement: Stone 1 is the most northerly stone, and measures 0.4m in height and is roughly 1m square; 2m to the south-east of this stone are the other two conglomerate boulders - Stone 2 measures 0.4m in height, 1.2m in length and 0.5m in width, with Stone 3 being 1m long and 0.2m high separated from Stone 2 by 0.6m. Some 5m to the north of this group of three stones, and in between this site and PRN 3771 there is a large non-conglomerate stone, but it is difficult to say whether this stone, which measures 0.7m in height, 2m in length and 1.2m in width, is part of this site or neighbouring PRN 3771.

Between 310 and 80 degrees there is a long viewshed including the top of the Preselis at 345 degrees and the Marlais Valley. The remaining views are restricted to medium-range views by the higher ground to the south of the site, and the hedge boundary to the west. Intervisible with PRNs 3771 and 3772.

Close to a series of springs and small streams.

PRN 3783 NGR SN14241032
NAME EGYPT CROMLECH
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Group
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION U
SITE STATUS

The RCAHM (Pemb.1925,202,No.622) mentions that 'On either side of the high-road, about 50 yards south of the hamlet of 'Egypt' are three stones, now partially buried, said locally to be the remains of a cromlech [and] what may have been the capstone of the structure, a boulder some 6ft in length, lies in the ditch close by'. Daniel (1950, 205) mentioned these stones, without comment, as a doubtful site. Grimes also did not regard these stones as antiquities. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1965 no trace of the stones or of any other antiquity was found in the vicinity, and therefore this site was not routinely visited as part of the PFRS project.

<u>PRN</u>	3794	<u>NGR</u>	SN1587211470	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork	
<u>NAME</u>	NEWHOUSE (Central);NEWHOUSE "C"					
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>	D
<u>SITING</u>	Ridge/gentle/edge/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	3792;3793;3795;3804;8309;12873					

Between the two scheduled round barrows, PRNs 3792 and 3793, lies this barrow, now a barely perceptible mound much reduced by ploughing. The best view of the site is from the west, looking east towards PRN 3793. At most it is only 0.4m high and is difficult to establish. The spread of the mound is longer on a north-south axis (23m), compared to its width east-west (18m). No stone was visible through the top of the grass cover. This site is clearly intervisible with barrows PRNs 3792 and 3793, located at 92 and 253 degrees respectively. There does not seem to be any evidence of recent ploughing. DE Morgan noted, in Archaeology in Wales (1991, p.29), a negative cropmark identified from aerial photographs, of projected diameter c.70m situated concentrically to this barrow, suggesting a ditched enclosure surrounding the monument. No trace of this presumed ditch was found during fieldwork when the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in January 2003. Standing stone PRN 3795, recorded by the Ordnance Survey as lying prostrate at SN15881140, was situated close to the southern edge of this cropmark before it was moved to the edge of field and destroyed.

There are excellent long views over to the Preselis to the north between 330 and 20 degrees, with other superb long views to the southwest towards Angle between 225 and 260 degrees. The remaining viewshed is restricted to medium views by the surrounding rolling landscape.

Close to a series of springs and small streams to the southwest, northwest and north of the site.

<u>PRN</u>	3795	<u>NGR</u>	SN15881140;SN15841138	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct	
<u>NAME</u>	LITTLE NEWHOUSE;NEWHOUSE "D"					
<u>TYPE</u>	STANDING STONE					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>	M
<u>SITING</u>	Ridge/gentle/edge/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	3792;3793;3794;3804;8309;12873					

This stone was recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1965 as the remains of a standing stone, then prostrate, which was described as 1.4m in length, 1.2m in width and 0.3m thick with a shallow drill-hole in the centre of the uppermost side. By 1975, when the Ordnance Survey revisited the site, the stone had been moved to the edge of a field at SN15841138. When the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2003 there was no trace of this stone at either grid reference, nor within the hedgebank or even across the road.

Long views over to the Preselis to the north, which are clearly visible. When in its original position the standing stone was intervisible with at least three barrows of the Newhouse group (PRNs 3792-4) and possibly with PRN 8309 and PRN 12873 too.

Close to a series of springs and small streams to the southwest, northwest and north of the site.

<u>PRN</u>	3804	<u>NGR</u>	SN1522211466	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	PARC Y GARREG				
<u>TYPE</u>	STANDING STONE				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/gentle/middle/				B
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	3792;3793;3794;3795;8309;12873;47435				<u>SITE STATUS</u>

This standing stone, measuring 1.4m x 1.4m x 0.5m, is aligned north-south and is located at the centre of a gradual hillslope which forms part of an east-west running ridge just to the west of the Newhouse round barrow cemetery and monument complex (PRNs 47435-6). The stone itself is covered with lichen, so determination of its lithology is difficult. Animal trampling around the base of the stone is eroding the grass/earth revealing some small-medium stones on the eastern side. A slight mound to the uphill northern end of the stone was discernible, on the eastern edge of which are two stones just protruding from the ground, the largest measuring c.0.6m x 0.3m. No major threat to the stone is apparent.

Excellent long views to the S from 125 to 260 degrees, with the Gower, Caldey Island and south Pembrokeshire coast all clearly visible. The view to the north is restricted by the hillslope on which the stone is located. This stone is intervisible with barrow PRN 3793 of the Newhouse barrow cemetery (PRN 47435) c.750m away to the east, and may once have been intervisible with barrow PRN 3792, also of the Newhouse group, although today this view is compromised by a telephone exchange.

Close to a series of springs to the north and south of the site.

<u>PRN</u>	3829	<u>NGR</u>	SS13239623	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	WEST BEACON				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Local summit/flat/top/				C
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>

This monument is a large, turf-consolidated round barrow, 25m in diameter and 1m high, located on a local summit on Caldey Island. The barrow is located on one of the two highest points of the island, and has commanding views over the rest of the island and out to sea. When recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1965 the site was still under plough and had a heavy scatter of stones. Today the site is under pasture and in a stable condition. The monument has a clear rounded profile and there are no loose stones visible through the grass cover.

Wide sea views and commanding views of the rest of the island.

Located on a high point on Caldey island overlooking the sea.

<u>PRN</u>	4181	<u>NGR</u>	SS13839610	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	FLATS THE				
<u>TYPE</u>	NATURAL FEATURE				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-irregular				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					C
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>

The site was first recorded by Grimes in 1961 as a low mound, 12m in diameter and 0.3m high, and although it has been listed as a possible round barrow. Both Grimes, and later the Ordnance Survey in 1965, considered that this site was probably natural. Today the site appears on the ground as a slight mound, covered in thick gorse which exaggerates its profile. It is probably the result of outcropping rock close to the surface and is a natural feature rather than a prehistoric funerary/ritual monument.

PRN 4236 NGR SS1145298352
NAME GILTAR CLIFF
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-crescentic
SITING Coastal Ridge/undulating/top/exposed
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

Previously described as an earthwork pennanular bank, c.3m in diameter and 0.5m high with an entrance facing the southwest. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2003 the site suggested itself to be a robbed round barrow. It survives as a crescentic mound, open at its southwest side and suffering erosion damage on its south side where stones are exposed. The opening in the mound to the southwest was considered to be as a result of robbing, with the earthwork itself measuring 7m in diameter and standing 0.5m high. What appears to be part of the construction of the monument, possibly a kerb, is apparent on the south side, although it may be exposed natural bedrock. However, that is not to say that this natural bedrock was not deliberately incorporated into the mound as part of its construction process. As a result of the erosion on the southwest side there are many stones and earth exposed, and the monument is deteriorating.

There are long views from the site between 40 and 290 degrees, which takes in Tenby and beyond, the Carmarthenshire coast, Gower, Caldey Island, the sea and the south Pembrokeshire coastline. The rest of the view is restricted by the Ridgeway and Penally village and part of Tenby hill.

Overlooking Caldey Sound.

PRN 4237 NGR SS121989
NAME GILTAR SAND HILLS
TYPE INHUMATION
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A Bronze Age burial site, first noted in 1888. Apparently excavated and found to be a crouched inhumation burial. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 4269 NGR SS144963
NAME DRINKIM
TYPE INHUMATION?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Finds

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A possible burial site, of unknown date, represented by the find of a human bone. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 4275 NGR SS12699718
NAME STAR CLIFF
TYPE ROUND BARROW?;MIDDEN?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 4276;4277

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION E
SITE STATUS

When originally recorded by Lacaille in 1956 the 'three mounds' (PRNs 4275-4277) were described then as low and almost indistinguishable cairns. One of the three mounds was reported to contain part of a human skull among its foundation limestone slabs, shells, bone, dark soil and charcoal. Lacaille did not suggest a prehistoric date for these mounds: instead it was suggested that they may have been linked to the kitchen-midden located on the other side of the track, in which potsherds, iron nails, shells and animal bones have been found. It is most likely, therefore, that these features were medieval in date and were not Bronze Age funerary or ritual monuments. Today there is no trace of any of the three mounds, nor the kitchen-midden, although the hollow-way track is still visible.

PRN 8168 NGR SS0859598547
NAME LYDSTEP
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Coastal plateau/flat/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

A rectangular enclosure is shown in the NW corner of this field on the 1971 Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map (SS09NE). The area was completely overgrown with brambles in 2003, but is no longer 'enclosed'. The feature instead appears to be a sunken rectangular platform c.0.3m deep and measuring 30m east-west by 15m north-south. Within this area there appears to be a lot of dumped material including stone and a recently demolished corrugated iron and wooden structure. At the southeast corner of this feature and lying just outside it, there is a slight low circular mound. The mound is dug into slightly on its north side, exposing some angular blocks of Old Red Sandstone. The mound itself measures some 16m in diameter and currently stands to a height of c.0.2m, with a covering of gorse. It is possible that this is a round barrow. Its location is good, with excellent views of the ridge and coast.

There are seas views from the site between 89 and 140 degrees, with Caldey Island visible between 110 and 120 degrees. There are fairly long views along the Ridgeway between 85 and 290 degrees, with the rest of the view obscured by the current hedge boundaries and thus not assessed.

Overlooking the sea.

PRN 8179 NGR SR938951
NAME LONGSTON COVER
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A field-name on the parish tithe map for Warren, "LONGSTON COVER", may refer to the presence of a standing stone in the area.

PRN 8309 NGR SN16021145
NAME NEWHOUSE
TYPE RING BARROW?;ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 3792;3793;3794;3795;3804;12873

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

This site was originally identified as a ring barrow, c.30m in diameter, from aerial photographs (Morgan 1991). It appeared as a circular, negative cropmark situated immediately east of round barrow PRN 3793. When visited as part of the PFRS project this site was not discernible on the ground, but when the area was viewed from a slightly elevated position on the nearby hedgebank the faint traces of a possible ring or round barrow appeared to be visible (see digital photo). If this site were indeed a prehistoric barrow it would be part of the Newhouse barrow group and monument complex (PRN d47435-6).

PRN 8973 NGR SM86160117 FORM O.Struct
NAME WEST PICKARD BAY
TYPE INHUMATION
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE CONDITION U
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

An inhumation site of apparent post-Medieval date mentioned by Laws & Owen in their Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey of 1908. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 8979 NGR SM8853629086 FORM O.Struct
NAME TREHALE
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith CONDITION B
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 2774;2775;48325

An upright stone, leaning slightly to the NNW, 1.7m high, and measuring c.1.1m x0.7m at its rectangular base. The stone tapers at its top and is aligned NW-SE through its long axis. The stone has many quartz inclusions and well-established lichen and moss growth: it is weathered but in good condition. There is a cattle-trampled hollow in the grass around the base of the stone which is currently situated within a field used for pasture and actively grazed. This stone is the most southerly of three standing stones on a WNW-ESE alignment, with PRN 48324 300m away to the WNW, and PRN 48325 a further 300m beyond that on the same alignment. The land on which the stone stands is currently rented out, but the owner plans to create a campsite here if permission is granted.

There are long views between 140 and 265 degrees, with the remainder of the view restricted by the local topography.

Close to a series of springs and small streams.

PRN 9036 NGR SM94732976 FORM Earthwork
NAME PEN-DRE;LETTERSTON III
TYPE EMBANKED STONE CIRCLE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE CONDITION D
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/ SITE STATUS SAM
ASSOCIATED WITH 2379;2380;2381;2393;2394;2398

This PRN reflects the initial phase of what later became round barrow PRN 2381. Excavation of PRN 2381 by Savory in 1963 revealed an inner cairn ring within which there was a circle of stones 12m in diameter, with an entrance and external ritual pit on its east side. Savory interpreted this as an embanked stone circle over which a turf mound with a kerb 32m in diameter was erected to cover a cremated burial placed in the entrance, thus changing the site from a late Neolithic 'open' ritual site to a 'closed' early Bronze Age funerary round barrow. The site now lies within the gardens of 18-20 Station Road, Letterston, with a garden wall running over the top of the mound. Nothing of the embanked stone circle can be seen.

Impossible to assess because of the surrounding houses, but it is likely that there were good views over to Plumstone and Dudwell Mountains to the southwest at the very least.

Located on high ground that runs down to the Western Cleddau to the southwest.

PRN 10456 NGR SM907366
NAME CARN SEGAN
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A "Carn" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a round barrow or cairn existed here. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 10461 NGR SM99573246
NAME GRAIG-LWYD
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A "Graig" place-name on the 1964 1:10000 Ordnance Survey map that may have indicated a standing stone existed here. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 10465 NGR SM956294
NAME GARREG WEN
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A "Carreg" place-name on the 1964 1:10000 Ordnance Survey map that may have indicated a standing stone existed here. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 10469 NGR SM9527927406
NAME LOWER BROADMOOR
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 2410;4549

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION A
SITE STATUS

A fine standing stone, 2.1m high, tapering to a point at the top. The stone is aligned N-S through its long axis, which measures 1.7m. On its short E-W axis the stone measures 0.7m at its base. A deep hollow has been created around the base of the stone by animal trampling revealing many small and medium sized stones set in the ground, especially on its east side. This stone has the same orientation as nearby standing stone PRN 2410 located c.250m at a bearing of c.338 degrees. Destroyed standing stone PRN 4549 is located on almost exactly the same bearing to the NNW but 1km from PRN 2410. Another destroyed standing stone PRN 4568 was located c.250m away to the WSW of this site.

The view is restricted between 240 and 345 degrees, but the rest of the view is long, with Foel Eryr at 71 degrees and Lion Rock at 180 degrees.

On a slope running down to the Afon Anghof to the east and the Western Cleddau to the south.

PRN 10519 NGR SR88849574
NAME LINNEY HEAD CAMP
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

Not visited by PFRS project in 2003 due to a misleading grid reference which placed it outside the area. Richard Fenton's description of 1811 provides enough information to provide a more accurate grid reference at this location.

PRN 10527 NGR SS125997
NAME BLACKROCK BRIDGE
TYPE INHUMATION?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A possible human burial site. When the railway bridge here was built in the 19th century a human bone was reportedly found. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 10636 NGR SM9937
NAME FISHGUARD
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A standing stone was described in the Fishguard area in 1855, but its precise location is not known. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 11001 NGR SR9884394764
NAME STACKPOLE WARREN
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING Coastal Plateau/flat/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH 11899;11900

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

A small rectangular upright stone, 0.6m high and aligned NNW-SSE, which is of pitted and weathered limestone. The stone is located on a flat cliff-top field with turf covered sand dunes low-lying all around. There is evidence of animal trampling around the base of the stone with a well-defined hollow having been eroded, especially on the ESE side, within which there lies a modern aggregate of small limestones. The stone is intervisible with two neighbouring barrows PRN 11899 and PRN 11900, and forms part of prehistoric monument complex PRN 47446.

There are long 360 degree views, but it was too hazy to allow for a proper assessment

Overlooking the sea.

PRN 11360 NGR SN1493116843
NAME COMMERCIAL CROSS
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Ridge/undulating/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

The site comprises a circular grass-covered mound, 8m in diameter and standing to a height of 0.5m. The barrow is located on a slight slope in a pasture field, and is slightly spread on its south and north sides. The northeast, downslope side of the barrow appears more prominent. 50m to the NNE and visible in the ground photo is another mound, but this is a modern feature.

Long views are achievable between 263 and 61 degrees, including the Preselis and the Taf valley. Other views are restricted by the ridge to the south and east of the site.

Close to a series of springs and overlooking the Taf valley to the north.

PRN 11370 NGR SN09572297
NAME RHIWAU II
TYPE RING BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Bank-circular
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 7654

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

Located within the same field as scheduled round barrow PRN 7654, this site is a possible ring barrow, showing up on Meridian airmaps as a low circular bank, c.25m in diameter, located just to the south of the round barrow. There is no trace of a ring barrow above ground in the area indicated. However, there may be some sub-surface features remaining. A cropmark site. The grass was reasonably long at the time of our visit, and perhaps when shorter there may be more to see.

PRN 11505 NGR SN12843228;SN128322
NAME CARN SIAN I
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 1032

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

No round barrow, clearance cairn or anything similar was found at the given 8 figure grid reference when the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in January 2004. However there were fantastic views from the site, which according to its grid reference lies just below the summit of Carn Sian to the north, and would be an ideal location for a prominent round barrow. However, according to the SPACES project, 'A prominent cairn of hard dolerite (not spotted), breaking with columnar fractures with well shaped natural monoliths [was found]. No observed structures. Scree extends down the N slope into the bog and deserves further study as it was not examined'. They record this site at SN128332, which located it c.90m to the S/SSW of PRN 11505, which was itself originally recorded from an Interim Report by Drewett in 1983, without the provision of a grid reference. It may be that these two sites are one and the same. Certainly the location would suggest that it would be likely that a round barrow be constructed here, in keeping with the tradition across the other peaks in the Preseli hills (e.g. Foel Cwmcerwyn, Foel Drigarn, Foel Eryr, etc.). Bedd yr Afanc lies c.350m away to the NE and would be intervisible.

PRN 11516 NGR SN1528133814 FORM Earthwork
NAME PARC Y BOTTY I
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN?;ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-stone setting-circular CONDITION B
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 1207;11517

An oval mound of loose stones measuring 8m x 4m x 1m, aligned E-W. There are 10 or more medium to large size boulders/stones forming what appears to be an oval stone setting around the cairn. It is not precisely uniform but is unlikely to have occurred there naturally. The cairn is close to a stone wall field boundary and is intervisible with PRN 11517 which lies some 180m upslope to the north. This is probably a clearance cairn but it cannot be ruled out that this site might indeed be an earlier barrow site, especially given its location on the Preselis and association with Foel Drygarn and its monuments. Certainly the ring of boulders surrounding the site is unusual for a clearance cairn.

PRN 11517 NGR SN1531133809 FORM Earthwork
NAME PARC-Y-BOTTY II
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn CONDITION B
SITING Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 11516

An oval clearance cairn measuring 8m x 4m x 1m. It consists of loose, small, medium and large angular stones.

PRN 11524 NGR SN16263367 FORM Documents
NAME FOEL DRYGARN VI
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-00 CONDITION
SITING Hill slope/Gentle/Middle/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

Previously recorded in the SMR as a series of clearance cairns. At the time of our visit for PFRS in January 2004 there was no visible remains of any clearance cairns in the area indicated by the grid reference for this site, which reportedly lay on the eastern slopes of Foel Drygarn.

PRN 11525 NGR SN1249033842 FORM Earthwork
NAME CARNGOEDOG VII
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Block CONDITION C
SITING Hill slope/Gentle/Middle/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 9944;11507;11527

A mound measuring 5m in diameter, with a very large 2m by 1m stone slab exposed. This slab is supported by 3 or 4 smaller stones creating a cist-like feature. There are numerous natural mounds like this in the vicinity, however, the arrangement/configuration of the stones exposed here is interesting and has potential for barrow status.

PRN 11526 NGR SN13523338 FORM Documents
NAME CARN BRESEB III
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Heap CONDITION
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

Clearance cairns on Preseli hills. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 11543 NGR SN0629037803
NAME DWR BACH IV
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn
SITING Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

There are dozens of small and medium sized piles of stones, clearance cairns, associated with field clearance but this example does appear to be a damaged round barrow built of stone and earth. It is circular, 7.0m diameter and about 0.45m high. The centre is hollow, perhaps from robbing or maybe it is a ring cairn.

Long views between 281 degrees and 133 degrees. Otherwise restricted by Carn Ingli. Inter-visible with ring barrow, PRN 1489 at 2 degrees.

PRN 11545 NGR SN06053699
NAME CARN INGLI IV
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

This site was not identified at the NGR given. There are many stones amongst the vast number littered on the slope of Carn Ingli that may be standing stones but this specific one could not be identified. Most, if not all, are natural outcrops or erratics or general clutter.

PRN 11546 NGR SN05933733
NAME CARN INGLI V
TYPE CAIRN?;FIELD BOUNDARY?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A cairn not located at the NGR given. There are traces of field boundaries in the vicinity but no signs of barrows or clearance cairns.

PRN 11547 NGR SN06633768
NAME DWR BACH V
TYPE CAIRNFIELD
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-00
SITING Hill slope/Steep//
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Complex

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

All over the northeast facing slope of Carn Ingli mountain, there are hundreds of erratic boulders and many attempts at clearance in the form of small clearance cairns. None of which, in the vicinity of the given grid reference, appear to be sepulchral. However, there are several hollows with "upcast" which have been referred to by George Williams as "scoop graves", when observed by him in other parts of west Wales.

Long views between 330 and 148 degrees. Frenni Fawr is visible at 103 degrees and Foel Cwmcerwyn at 148 degrees. Otherwise restricted by Carn Ingli.

PRN 11640 NGR SM8951200611
NAME KILPAISON BURROWS
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Coastal ridge/flat/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH 3079;11641;11642

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

A survey of the area surrounding this barrow and neighbouring sites PRN 11641 and PRN 11642 was conducted by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1984. All three sites manifested as concentrations of stones. Round barrow PRN 11640 was the most northerly of the group, and the best preserved. In 1984 it clearly showed as a semicircular mound appearing from under existing dune material, with the area exposed suggesting a circular dome-like mound with a flattened top. The stones were variable in size, generally the size of a small fist, and were predominantly Old Red Sandstone, with Carboniferous Limestone forming most of the remainder. None of the stones appeared water-worn to any noticeable extent. The stones were loose within the matrix of yellow sand, with the form of the mound echoed by a much more compact horizon of chocolate-brown sand in which the stones were firmly set. As a result of fieldwork in 2003 it was concluded that this is almost certainly a round barrow and not a natural feature. At its base on the west and south sides there has been some erosion evident and stones from the barrow are being weathered out. The stones show no kerb alignment but are presumably part of the barrow matrix. The mound is circular, 15m in diameter and c.1.3m high, and appears to have been constructed up against dunes on its northern side (unless these have subsequently shifted to that location over time). This is a fine barrow, although it is currently under threat by cattle trampling. This barrow is associated with two other possible mounds, showing as ground swells with corresponding concentrations of stone (PRN 11641 and PRN 11642), which are recorded as possible prehistoric round barrows, although a definitive answer is not possible without excavation. However, there have been a number of prehistoric finds from the area of dunes to the southwest of the site, including a Bronze Age cremation, an awl and pottery sherd from a flintworking floor and some earlier Neolithic flint flakes and a scraper. The area was certainly popular during the Neolithic and Bronze Age and it is quite likely that the three barrows here are indeed funerary and ritual monuments and not simply the occurrence of stonier zones within the sand.

There are long views achievable throughout a wide sector from the site, except where the dunes partially restrict the view between 261 and 285 degrees, and block it completely between 80 and 100 degrees.

Overlooking the sea.

PRN 11641 NGR SM8951500594
NAME KILPAISON BURROWS
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-oval
SITING Coastal ridge/flat/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH 3079;11640;11642

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

When surveyed by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1984 this mound and its neighbour PRN 11642 were described as manifesting as stonier areas within a spread of small Old Red Sandstone chips, with slight swells in the surface corresponding with the concentrations of stone. This mound was the more northerly of the two, and was recorded as oval in shape, measuring 12m x 7m. The area between the two mounds appeared to be only slightly less stony, although at the 'brown sand' horizon it was virtually stone free. When visited by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2003 the mound had a more semi-oval or circular shape and was eroded on its northern side, although only sand was exposed. Same viewshed as PRN 11640

Overlooking the sea.

PRN 11693 NGR SN06552818 FORM Documents
NAME PENRHIW
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 1307

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A stone setting described by Bushell in 1911. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 11694 NGR SM93500180 FORM
Documents;Earthwork
NAME LAMBEETH FARM
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-2
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

CONDITION U
SITE STATUS

Two round barrows were reportedly part-excavated here by WF Grimes in 1929, but no trace of them is now known. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 11701 NGR SN1535 FORM Documents
NAME LLECH Y FLEIDDAST
TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

This chambered tomb was mentioned by the Rev.R.Warner in 1798 but nothing further is known of it. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 11733 NGR SN114286 FORM Place-name
NAME PARK CERRIG
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A "Cerrig" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated that one or more standing stones or some other form of stone setting once existed here. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

<u>PRN</u>	12009	<u>NGR</u>	SM76522463	<u>FORM</u>	Place-name
<u>NAME</u>	CARN NWCHWN				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW?				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>					<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					

A "Carn" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a round barrow or cairn existed here. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

<u>PRN</u>	12030	<u>NGR</u>	SN1137328352	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	PARC MAEN				
<u>TYPE</u>	STANDING STONE				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/gentle/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	4939;12031;48357;48358;48359				R SAM

This site has been scheduled as a standing stone, but it appears that the last time it was visited by Cadw was 1992. Within the SMR this site was originally recorded as a round barrow and a standing stone. However, there is a whole complex of monuments here at Parc Maen which have now been divided up and assigned their own PRN. The standing stone to which this PRN relates was excavated by DAT in 1981-2 as Stone 2, forming part of a larger salvage excavation which revealed the presence of another larger standing stone to the southwest (PRN 48357), with a round barrow cairn beyond that (PRN 48358). Associated with all these monuments was a whole complex of other smaller upright stones, pits, post-holes and charcoal, which have been grouped together under the same PRN as a ritual complex (PRN 48359). All the features have been fully excavated and destroyed. The standing stone here was undisturbed prior to excavation and stood 0.75m above the subsoil. The stone is sub-rectangular in shape and tapering. After excavation this stone was restored to its original location, where it currently stands c.0.6m high. Currently the area is inaccessible due to the dense vegetational cover of gorse and brambles.

Not assessed.

<u>PRN</u>	12031	<u>NGR</u>	SN11362844	<u>FORM</u>	Buried Feature
<u>NAME</u>	PARC MAEN				
<u>TYPE</u>	CREMATION BURIAL				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>					<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	12030;48357;48358;48359;48360				

A cremation burial excavated by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1981 and found to include a fine, complete funerary urn. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

<u>PRN</u>	12035	<u>NGR</u>	SM7625; SM7626	<u>FORM</u>	Documents
<u>NAME</u>	TRECENNY				
<u>TYPE</u>	STANDING STONE				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					

A standing stone was documented here in 1856 but no modern verification has been made. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 12097 NGR SN01503780
NAME CARN GWIBER;PARC Y GARN
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A "Carn" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a round barrow or cairn existed here. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 12098 NGR SN00103800
NAME GARN WEN;MAES Y GARN
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A "Garn" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a round barrow or cairn existed here. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 12100 NGR SM927360
NAME MAENOROWEN HILL;PARC Y DOMYN
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

An apparent "Domen" place-name on the parish tithe map taken to indicate that a round barrow may have existed here. The term "domen" has however been commonly used on west Wales farms to describe a muck-heap and this may explain the name. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 12102 NGR SM92543850
NAME GARN LAS
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A "Carn" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a round barrow or cairn existed here. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 12109 NGR SM947397
NAME PARC Y GARN
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A "Carn" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a round barrow or cairn existed here. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 12123 NGR SM83362692
NAME PARC Y GARREG
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A "Garreg" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a standing stone existed here. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 12134 NGR SM885320
NAME PARC Y GARREG
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A "Garreg" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a standing stone existed here. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 12141 NGR SN08801632
NAME LONGSTONE
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A "Longstone" field name taken from the parish tithe map, which may show that a standing stone formerly stood in the vicinity.

PRN 12142 NGR SN09351570
NAME LOWER STONE PIECE
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A "Stone" field name taken from the parish tithe map, which may show that a standing stone formerly stood in the vicinity.

PRN 12157 NGR SM950272
NAME PARC Y GARN
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 4568

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A "Garn" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a round barrow or cairn existed here. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 12790 NGR SR9499299713 FORM Earthwork
NAME DRY BURROWS
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING Valley slope/gentle/middle/ CONDITION C
ASSOCIATED WITH 1244;1245;1246;1247;12789;12791;12792 SITE STATUS SAM

One of a group of 8 barrows located at Dry Burrows, Hundleton. This mound, which stands 0.7m high and 25m in diameter, is the second-most easterly barrow of the group and is situated just to the west of barrow PRN 12792. The mound is grass covered and circular, and appears to be in a good and stable condition, located within a pasture field actively grazed by sheep.

There are medium views throughout a 360 degree panorama. All the other barrows in the group are intervisible.

Located on a gentle valley slope running down to the junction of two streams.

PRN 12791 NGR SR94779978 FORM Earthwork
NAME DRY BURROWS
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING Valley slope/gentle/middle/ CONDITION C
ASSOCIATED WITH 1244;1245;1246;1247;12789;12790;12792 SITE STATUS SAM

One of a group of 8 round barrows at Dry Burrows, Hundleton. This site is the most westerly of the group and is separated from the other barrows, located in a field over the road to the north from the other monuments. This barrow measures c.0.5m in height and 30m in diameter, but these are only approximate measurements as access to the site was denied. However, it was possible to see that the mound is being actively ploughed and therefore is under serious threat, unlike the other barrows in the group.

360 degree medium views. Intervisible with all the other barrows in the group.

On a gentle valley slope running down to the junction of two streams.

PRN 12792 NGR SR9503699713 FORM Earthwork
NAME DRY BURROWS
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING Valley slope/gentle/middle/ CONDITION C
ASSOCIATED WITH 1244;1245;1246;1247;12789;12790;12791 SITE STATUS SAM

One of a group of 8 round barrows at Dry Burrows, Hundleton. This mound is the most easterly of the group, standing 0.5m high and 25m in diameter, and is located at the east edge of a pasture field actively grazed by sheep. The hedgebank field boundary overruns the barrow on its eastern side. At first sight the barrow appears to be very low and possibly spread by ploughing, although there is no active ploughing within the field today.

Medium views all around to surrounding ridges for 360 degrees. All the other barrows in the group are intervisible.

On a gentle valley slope running down to the junction of two streams.

PRN 12910 NGR SN074419

FORM Documents

NAME TREDISSI;TRE DRYSSI

TYPE CHAMBERED TOMB?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

CONDITION

SITING

SITE STATUS

ASSOCIATED WITH

There is some debate as to whether this site existed at the location given. During fieldwork in 2003, the landowner who had lived there for 40 years, knew nothing of the site. There is some doubt as to whether there ever was a chambered tomb here at all. Gardner Wilkinson mentions a cromlech at Tre Dyssi in a list of such sites in the county. However the sketch of the site named as Tre Dyssi is in fact PRN 1593, Trelyffaint, and it is referred to later in the text as Trelyfant or Trelyffan near Tre Dyssi quoting the same figure number. Laws, 1888, also gives a list of cromlechs and includes Trelyfant, 7' x 6', and Tre Dyssi, 7' x 3' as two separate sites. Barker believes this to imply that despite the earlier confusing of the site names, Laws visited two separate sites.

PRN 12940 NGR SN11203074

FORM Documents

NAME MAENHIR

TYPE STANDING STONE?

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE

CONDITION

SITING

SITE STATUS

ASSOCIATED WITH

A standing stone was documented in this area in 1908 but has not been verified since. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 13018 NGR SM98310047

FORM O.Struct

NAME ST DEINIOL'S CHURCH

TYPE RUBBING STONE

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith

CONDITION

A

SITING

SITE STATUS

ASSOCIATED WITH

A rubbing stone. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 13026 NGR SN19323916 FORM O.Struct
NAME MYNYDD CROGWY
TYPE STANDING STONE?;RUBBING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith CONDITION E
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

There was no sign of a stone at the given grid reference. The field has been recently cultivated for hay. The site has been destroyed and the stone is not marked on modern Ordnance Survey maps.

Extensive panoramic views possible. Restricted by local topography (reservoir) between 288 and 357 degrees.

PRN 13027 NGR SN19003942 FORM O.Struct
NAME MYNYDD CROGWY
TYPE STANDING STONE?;BOUNDARY STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith CONDITION E
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

No stone was seen at the given grid reference. The site is now just a pasture field. No stone is marked here on modern Ordnance Survey maps either. Site likely to be destroyed.

PRN 13028 NGR SN17584142 FORM O.Struct
NAME CNWC SIENCYN
TYPE STANDING STONE?;RUBBING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith CONDITION E
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

This stone was removed circa 30 years ago from the field by the farmer ("The stone was removed when the adjacent hedge was taken out" pers comm.). The footpath is fenced off and no longer used. Site destroyed.

PRN 13029 NGR SN1655342807 FORM O.Struct
NAME FFOS Y BONTBREN
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith CONDITION B
SITING Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

A large stone which appears from the map evidence, to have been moved downslope from the original position marked on the Ordnance Survey map. However there is no apparent evidence to prove this. Lichen and moss coverage is undisturbed and there are no scratches on the stone. The corner of the field in which the stone lies is fenced off and the valley falls away steeply to the south. The site is overgrown by scrub vegetation and dumped farm material. There is no evidence of any animal trodden hollow around the stone. It is difficult to say if this is an in situ prehistoric monument, but certainly it is an unlikely rubbing stone. The site does not appear currently to be under threat. The long axis of the stone is aligned approximately east-west. The stone stands 1.35m high, and measures 1.3m wide by 1.9m in length.

Long views between 108 and 220 degrees. Otherwise very restricted by hillside/valley side.

PRN 13075 NGR SM9622817466
NAME STEPHEN'S FORD
TYPE STANDING STONE?; RUBBING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/moderate/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

A quartz-like orange stone set upright in the ground, 1.3m high, 1.1m wide and 0.6m thick, with a slight lean to the north. The long axis of the stone is aligned north-south and there is a shallow hollow around the base of the stone, presumably the result of animal treading.

There are long views between 305 and 100 degrees, with the Preseli Hills visible. The remainder of the view is restricted by local topography and tree growth in the surrounding hedgebanks.

Located close to a stream.

PRN 13095 NGR SR9682793848
NAME TREVALLEN
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Hill slope/steep/bottom/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

A presumably circular mound, 17m in diameter and up to 1m high. A boundary fence runs across its centre from east-west, with the northern portion of the monument covered with dense bracken and brambles, making assessment of this half of the mound impossible. Where the remainder of the monument is visible on the south side of the fence the site lies within a pasture field. Many stones are exposed on the mound, some of which appear to be outcropping bedrock. The mound is incorporated into a long east-west linear bank on the north boundary of the field, an area which is unploughed. It is possible that some of the stone which makes up the site today is as the result of clearance.

Restricted to short views only as the site lies at the bottom of a steep hill and is surrounded by higher ground on all sides

PRN 13189 NGR SN1444632584
NAME CARN GYFRWY
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-Circular
SITING Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 929;932;1021;931;1016;11534

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

A small low lying, grass covered, earth and stone circular mound. It measures circa 4 to 4.5m diameter and is 0.3m high (max). The mound has an exposed rectangular stone lined possible cist which measures 1.45m by 0.40m by 0.30m (approx. depth). This appears to have been dug into (although not recently). This site lies c.65m NNW of Drewett's cist PRN 11529, according to the grid reference assigned by Drewett. Nearby standing stone PRN 11534 (also recorded by Drewett) was itself found c.65m to the N/NNW of the original grid reference assigned by Drewett. Comparing Drewett's plan of cist PRN 11529 with the description of barrow PRN 13189 as described by DAT in 1987 and during the PFRS project in January 2004, it seems highly likely that this barrow is actually a duplicate of PRN 11529. Standing stone PRN 11534 lies 200m away to the west, with barrow PRN 929 c.400m away to the WNW. This site therefore forms a complex with these other monuments, all of which are located on Carn Menyn, and form part of a wider complex of monuments stretching across the spine and slopes of the Mynydd Preseli range.

Views are only restricted between 155 and 243 degrees by Cammenyn upslope nearby. Otherwise, very long views of Foel Cwmcerwyn at 258 degrees, Foel Eryr at 270 degrees, Foel Drygarn at 57 degrees, Crugia Dwy at 120 degrees and Foel Dyrch at 150 degrees.

Sited very close to Carngyfrwy and Cammenyn.

PRN 14259 NGR SM7967631602 FORM Earthwork
NAME CARN LWYD
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular CONDITION C
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

An oval mound of assorted stones, mostly small but with some large boulders. The mound measures 7m in length, 5m in width and stands c.0.5m high, and is clearly the result of field clearance.

PRN 14260 NGR SM8005731654 FORM Earthwork
NAME TRAETH LLYFN
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-circular CONDITION C
SITING Coastal Plateau/flat/top/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

A circular mound of stones, mostly grass-covered, although many stones protrude through the vegetation and may have subsequently been added to the mound through field clearance. It is highly possible that this cairn, which stands 0.75m high and 20m in diameter, is a round barrow which has become the focus for later clearance.

360 degree viewshed from the site, though the views are restricted to medium through the southern sector.

Located c.150m from the cliff edge overlooking the sea.

PRN 14261 NGR SM80133176 FORM Complex
NAME TRAETH LLYFN
TYPE CAIRNFIELD
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Boulder-00;Boulder-linear CONDITION A
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

A group of modern cairns located along the cliff edge and the result of recent agricultural clearance. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 14263 NGR SM80073224 FORM Earthwork
NAME CULPORTH
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn CONDITION B
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

Modern clearance cairn. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 14305 NGR SN11852146;SN12552120
NAME LLANDYSILIO CURSUS;LLANDISSILIO CURSUS
TYPE CURSUS?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark-linear
SITING Hill slope/gentle/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

The site was recorded by Terry James in 1989 on the basis of aerial photographs. He describes the site as follows: "A parallel cropmark of two lines running roughly northwest-southeast was noted during air survey at Llandissilio. The features are cut and overlaid by the present village and main road. The overall distance that the features can be traced is c.700 metres. The feature is not perfectly aligned and the individual lines sometime appear to stagger. On the east side, in the school playing field, the southern line is difficult to trace and appears as three discontinuous, fine, faint lines. It cannot be seen, unlike the stronger northern line, in the field south of Bryn Maen. Immediately beside the schoolbuildings there appears to be a cross ditch linking the two linear cropmarks, with other radiating cropmarks close by. It may be significant that one erect stone lies along the path of the northern cropmark on the westernside of the village and another lies south of this. Neither are recorded as antiquities." When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in August 2003 there was no evidence for above-ground surface features of the cursus in the field along the road from Capel Pysgah, i.e. the northwest end of the cursus. The two stones marked on the OS 6" map are also no longer visible. A geophysical survey of the field may yield more information.

There appear to be wide views achievable from the proposed site for the cursus, although these views are currently restricted by the trees. There is a long view from 170 through to 360 degrees.

Located between two streams.

PRN 14378 NGR SM9503918836
NAME COTTESMORE
TYPE PIT CIRCLE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark-circular
SITING Ridge/flat/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION
SITE STATUS SAM

This pit circle was discovered in 1992 by Chris Musson from an air survey and shows up as a well-defined circular cropmark of a series of pits with a possible entrance in the south. Altogether 30 pits form the outside circle with other features showing up in the interior, although no clear central feature appears to be present. On the ground there were no above-ground traces of the monument, although to the south of the given grid reference there appeared a definite hollow which may be the gap showing on the aerial photographs.

There are good long views to the northwest over to Plumstone mountain, Rock Castle and Lion Rock; otherwise, the view is currently restricted by woodland surrounding the site. Without the current vegetation surrounding the site, the circle would have clear views of the Western Cleddau.

PRN 14430 NGR SM9318
NAME MOUNTAIN FARM
TYPE ROUND BARROW?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cropmark
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Cropmark

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A possible round barrow, seen as a cropmark on an aerial photograph in 1991, but not verified in the field. Described as a "circular cropmark in a field recently cut for silage". Only a 4 figure grid reference, so site was not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 14827 NGR SN0793803873
NAME HOYLES
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 30120

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

A well-preserved earthen round barrow, with smooth convex sloping sides, measuring some 32m in diameter and standing c.2m high. The barrow is in excellent condition and compares well with the best preserved round barrows in South Pembrokeshire (e.g. Dry Burrows, Bierhill and Wallaston), but appears not to have been subject to any antiquarian investigations and therefore seems likely to be intact. The barrow is located c.50m to the WNW of possible ring barrow PRN 30120, which was recorded from aerial photographs as a cropmark site, but which has no surface indications in the field. During recent excavations by Cambria Archaeology in 2001 ahead of the construction of the Sageston/Redberth bypass, an area 100m to the southwest of this barrow was investigated and a number of interesting features emerged. These included postholes, pits, stakeholes and areas of burning with spreads of charcoal. Radiocarbon dates from these features range from the early Neolithic through to the early Bronze Age, and suggests activity contemporaneous with the round and ring barrow (see Page 2002, p.87 for a fuller discussion). Such finds lend weight to the argument that when scheduling sites and making management recommendations we should be aware of the likelihood of buried features such as these associated with the monuments within a c.150m radius, which may help to redress the balance between the vast numbers of known ritual sites compared to prehistoric settlement evidence.

Between 180 and 230 degrees the Ridgeway is visible, with Cresselly Woods to the northwest. The view north extends to Jeffreyston.

Close to a clay-filled sinkhole.

PRN 14979 NGR SN117016
NAME STONE PARK
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

This site was recorded as a possible location for a standing stone on the basis of placename evidence from a field name ('Stone Park') occurring on the Tithe apportionment for the parish of St Mary (Tenby) dated 1840. This site was previously visited by DAT in 1994 during which time no evidence for the existence of a standing stone or stone structure of any kind was discovered.

PRN 26426 NGR SR926982
NAME HOAR ROCK HILL
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Place-name

CONDITION
SITE STATUS

"Hoar Rock" field names taken from the parish tithe map, which may show that a standing stone formerly stood in the vicinity.

PRN 31950 NGR SN01783988 FORM O.Struct
NAME PEN-RHIW
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith CONDITION U
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

When previously visited by DAT in 1995, this stone was described as standing in a pasture field on ground sloping to the N. The stone had a rectangular cross-section, tapering to a flat top, measuring 1.5m high x 0.5m x 0.2m. Possibly an old gatepost, with the boundary having been removed. Site was not visited as landowner could not be contacted.

PRN 31955 NGR SN02513940 FORM O.Struct
NAME ABERFFOREST BEACH
TYPE MODERN FEATURE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith CONDITION
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

The stone stands on the front lawn of a bungalow. It is obviously modern. GW. 1995. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 31973 NGR SN0015540463 FORM O.Struct
NAME DINAS ISLAND
TYPE AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE;NATURAL FEATURE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Upright-2 CONDITION B
SITING Coastal Plateau/Moderate/Middle/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

Two boulders, circa 0.3m apart and lying in a pasture field. the most westerly is earthfast, the other is loose but partly underground. They have no appearance of being standing stones. These are probably glacial erratics or field clearance. There is a clearance cairn slightly upslope to the northeast - and much clearance evident on the coastal path side of the field boundary. This is not a standing stone pair.

Long views between 111 degrees and 360 degrees. Otherwise restricted by Dinas Head hill slope.

PRN 32087 NGR SM9116440548 FORM Landform
NAME GOODHOPE
TYPE NATURAL FEATURE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Earthwork CONDITION
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH

Description is as that by I.Darke 1996 - "Low mound in pasture field. Approx. 8 - 10m in diameter & 0.6m high. Mound is completely turf covered with gorse bushes encroaching". However, some of the turf has been eroded away revealing natural bedrock. This feature is therefore no more than a turf-covered bedrock outcrop. The mound is kidney-shaped and looks like a round barrow when viewed from the south, but is definitely a natural feature.

PRN 32091 NGR SM9089840741
NAME CAPEL DEGAN
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

A vertically stone measuring 0.8m x 0.8m x 1.1m high, which is triangular in plan and tapers towards the top. An animal tread hollow exists around the base and the stone has good lichen cover. Some weathering of the stone is apparent. The stone is sited on a level flat terrace, after which the ground at this location slopes down from the southeast to the northwest, towards the coast only c.200m away. The owners of the land refer to the stone as a "scratching stone" - but it has been here for as long as they remember.

Long sea vista between 311 and 354 degrees. Otherwise, medium views available to the southeast, south and southwest, with Garn Fawr at circa 220 degrees. Restricted by local topography to the north and northeast.

PRN 32092 NGR SM90844079
NAME CAPEL DEGAN
TYPE SCOOP GRAVE?;WEAPON PIT?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound & Hollow
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 32094 NGR SM94654020
NAME OGOF HIR
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Boulder-subsquare
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION U
SITE STATUS

When visited by DAT in 1996 the site was described as follows: "On ground sloping gently to the north, 12m north of a steep slope down from the edge of a pasture field. The area supports grass and bracken. Apparently marked on the OS 6" map although not labelled. A sub-square stone although with a slightly longer vertical axis, measuring 1m across. Doubtfully earthfast. A very doubtful standing stone. It was probably thrown down the slope from the field above and rolled to its present position. Of little significance. No further action recommended." Given the difficulty of the terrain, and on the basis of this description, it was decided not to visit this stone as part of the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 32095 NGR SM950400
NAME THE WARREN
TYPE CAIRNFIELD
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-4
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Complex

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

In an area sloping to the east toward the coastal slope. The area has rocky outcrops and much loose stone. It is covered in bracken partly burnt off during the field visit. the area is known as 'The Warren' (PRN 17551), but there is no trace of artificial provision for rabbits although the area presumably functioned as such (see however PRN 32100). There is a cairnfield in the area. Of the features seen, PRNs 32096, 32098 & 32104 are cairns, presumably clearance although PRN 32098 could be ritual. PRN 32097 could be a foxhole or an example of the 'scoop graves' which occur in conjunction with cairnfields in upland areas. PRNs 32099, 32102 & 32103 are presumably modern, PRNs 32099 & 32103 may have been built by children or possibly the graves of pets. This is unlikely in the case of PRN 32103 which contains a piece of metal. More intensive field work would doubtless produce more cairns. A detailed survey of the whole area can be recommended. GW. 1996. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 32103 NGR SM95033977 FORM Earthwork
NAME THE WARREN
TYPE MOUND
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-Circular
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH
CONDITION A
SITE STATUS

The site could not be located in the vicinity of the given grid reference. It may have been concealed by the fairly dense growth of long grass and bracken.

PRN 32104 NGR SM94993987 FORM Earthwork
NAME THE WARREN
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Spread
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

Several small and medium size stones lie on the surface here. They appear to have been deposited as a result of field clearance.

PRN 32126 NGR SM95023938 FORM O.Struct
NAME PWLL HIR
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Stone Slab
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH
CONDITION U
SITE STATUS

When previously recorded by DAT in 1996, the site was described as: "On ground sloping to the west toward Fishguard Harbour. The area supports grass, bracken and brambles. An irregular but roughly flat and slab like stone, set on its edge, measuring 1.2m long x 1m high. There is an erratic a few metres to the east and PRN 32126 may well be an erratic stone. A search at the given grid reference failed to locate this stone slab during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 32660 NGR SM88793900 FORM Earthwork
NAME PENRHYN BYR
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

Clearance cairn truncated by the coastal path, consequently semi-circular in shape, situated outside of present agricultural boundary. Approximately 9m in diameter with some stone exposed on the surface. Murphy 1996 Not a PFR site and thus not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 32706 NGR SM74822405 FORM Earthwork
NAME MAEN LLWYDWYN
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

A clearance of small stones. Not a PFR site and thus not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 34304 NGR SM73612846
NAME PENMAEN DEWI
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-5
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

Five clearance cairns were recorded in 1997 - there may be more present in the dense gorse cover. These are substantial cairns up to 1m high and have the appearance of being of fairly recent origin. KM, DAT, 1997 Not a PFR site and thus not visited during the PFRS project in 2003.

PRN 34503 NGR SM90360720
NAME HUBBERSTON PILL
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct
CONDITION U
SITE STATUS

A stone depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Maps, but no trace of this stone was found when the site was visited during fieldwork for the PFRS project in July 2003. The area of the site was apparently cleared in 1970 to create a garden and no stone was seen at that time (when the cow-shed with concrete foundations was removed). In the scrubland between the garden and the railway line there was also no sign of a stone within the area of the given grid reference, although the dense undergrowth made full assessment difficult.

PRN 34722 NGR SN11191179
NAME MARTINS FARM
TYPE RUBBING STONE?;STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents
CONDITION
SITE STATUS

A stone of unknown purpose and period is shown here on the 1887 Ordnance Survey 6" map. Its condition is not known.

PRN 35095 NGR SM85150309
NAME WEST ANGLE BAY
TYPE CIST GRAVE CEMETERY
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Buried Feature
CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

Graves are oriented east-west, suggesting an early Christian date. No mounds are apparent in the field or cliff, and there are no stones indicating the positions of the cists. Two cists are immediately apparent, with traces of a third, and all are being actively eroded out. Visited during PFRS fieldwork Feb 2003.

PRN 37280 NGR SN00940655
NAME KITE STONE
TYPE STANDING STONE?;NAVIGATION AID?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Documents
CONDITION U
SITE STATUS

The name "KITE STONE" is marked on 1st & 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey maps, but the exact location of the stone referred to on the map is not apparent. It is an unlikely location for a standing stone and may have been a navigation landmark in Beggar's Reach.

PRN 47436 NGR SN15901150
NAME NEWHOUSE PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX
TYPE PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING Ridge/gentle/edge/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM Complex
CONDITION V
SITE STATUS SAM (PART)

This is the group PRN for the four round barrows of the Newhouse group, for standing stone PRN 3795 and also for the possible ring barrow recorded from cropmark evidence (PRN 8903), (which fieldwork suggests may indeed be another round barrow), which together form this prehistoric monument complex. Standing stone PRN 3795 was originally sited at c.SN15881140 but has since been moved to the edge of the field at SN15841138, but would have been clearly intervisible with at least three of the four barrows (PRN 3792-4) and possibly with all four. This prehistoric monument complex may equally have been intervisible with standing stone PRN 3804, located c.500m to the west. Evidence from aerial photographs suggests that two of the barrows (PRN 3792 and PRN 3793) are each surrounded by a circular, concentric, positive cropmark, possibly representing a bank. A third barrow, PRN 3794, appears on the same set of aerial photos to be surrounded by a concentric negative cropmark, which may be evidence of a ditched enclosure. The Ordnance Survey, in 1965, recorded the prostrate standing stone (PRN 3795) at SN15881140 which was then situated close to the southern edge of the cropmark, whilst further to the south, and apparently concentric to it, was a curved length of hedgebank (Morgan 1991). There was no discernible evidence of these cropmarks when the site was visited during the fieldwork phase of the PFRS project.

There are fantastic views from the complex particularly to the north over to the Preselis which are clearly visible.

Close to a series of springs and small streams to the south, north and northwest of the area.

PRN 47437 NGR SN1102016424
NAME REDSTONE CROSS BARROW PAIR
TYPE ROUND BARROW PAIR
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular;Mound-2
SITING Local summit/flat/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 47438

FORM Earthwork
CONDITION B
SITE STATUS SAM

The group PRN for the two barrows at Redstone Farm, PRNs 3717 and 3718, which lie immediately adjacent to one another in a pasture field located on flat ground to the north of a higher east-west running ridge. Both barrows are scheduled and are intervisible with an unscheduled standing stone (PRN 47438) which is located in the neighbouring field to the NNE, c.150m away.

Long views are achievable from both barrows between 280 and 40 degrees, including the Preselis, although the views through the south sector are restricted by the ridge.

Close to a series of springs.

PRN 47440 NGR SM9814800377
NAME WINDMILL HILL FARM
TYPE STANDING STONE?;RUBBING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION B
SITE STATUS

This is an upright stone, c.1.25m high and measuring 0.4m wide and 0.3m thick, with its long axis aligned north-south. The stone, a fossiliferous limestone, has two drilled holes its northwest corner edge, and there is yellow lichen on the north and south sides, white lichen on the east side, yet no lichen on the west face. The farmer here says it has been on the land at least 90 years and the stone is clearly visible from the road. Possible rubbing stone rather than standing stone, although there is very little cattle tread erosion around its base.

Between 300 and 50 degrees the view is restricted by the local topography, but otherwise there are fairly long views from the site, but they were too hazy to properly establish.

Close to a series of springs.

PRN 47441 NGR SM8951300605
NAME KILPAISON BURROWS
TYPE ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular;Mound-3
SITING Coastal ridge/flat/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH 3079

FORM Complex

CONDITION V
SITE STATUS

This is the group PRN for the three round barrows at Kilpaison Burrows (PRNs 11640-42). This is listed as a possible round barrow cemetery rather than a definite site on the basis that two of the barrows of the group are themselves probable rather than definite mounds, although their location, dimensions and context strongly suggest that they are prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments. Barrow PRN 11640 is the best preserved of the three although it is showing signs of erosion and damage on its western and southern sides due to cattle trampling, with stones from the barrow being weathered out.

Good long views all around, with the exception of a limited area between 80 and 100 degrees where the view is restricted by the surrounding sand dunes.

Overlooking the sea.

PRN 47442 NGR SM9262700381
NAME WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS
TYPE ROUND BARROW CEMETERY
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Mound-circular;Mound-4
SITING Valley slope/gentle//
ASSOCIATED WITH 541

FORM Complex

CONDITION V
SITE STATUS SAM

Group PRN for the four round barrows at Wallaston (PRNs 3245-48), which are scheduled under SAM Pe064. All four mounds are showing evidence of damage resulting from active farming practices (vehicles, ploughing, grazing).

There are long views over Angle Bay and beyond, and also across the Milford Haven waterway.

Overlooking the Milford Haven waterway and Angle Bay.

PRN 47446 NGR SR9878794783
NAME STACKPOLE WARREN
TYPE PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 47447

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION V
SITE STATUS

This is the group PRN for the two round barrows (PRNs 11899 and 11900) and standing stone (PRN 11001), clustered together at Stackpole Warren. All three sites are intervisible with each other. 800m to the WNW lies another complex PRN 47447 also consisting of two barrows and a standing stone which was excavated by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1979.

PRN 47447 NGR SR9800095085
NAME STACKPOLE
TYPE PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH 47446

FORM Complex

CONDITION V
SITE STATUS SAM (Part)

The group PRN for a complex of Bronze Age monuments at Stackpole Warren, consisting of round barrow PRN 600, standing stone PRN 601 and its associated features, and round barrow PRN 7659.

PRN 48318 NGR SM8189207221
NAME TREWARREN
TYPE STANDING STONE?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Monolith-recumbent
SITING Hill slope/moderate/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH 13312

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION M
SITE STATUS

In the hedgebank field boundary west of PRN 13312 lies a large recumbent stone, 0.7m high, 1.2m wide and 1.6m long, which looks to have been cleared from its original position to the boundary. It lies above ground wholly with no sign of a socket at its current location. It is possible that it may have been associated with PRN 13312 (rock outcrop/round barrow) located a short distance away to the east and intervisible with the stone, and that it has been moved for agricultural reasons (because it was obstructing ploughing).

There are long views from the current location between 130 and 15 degrees, with the view otherwise restricted by the local summit on which PRN 13312 lies just to the west.

Overlooking the sea.

PRN 48326 NGR SN1276441717 FORM Earthwork
NAME CRUGIAU CEMMAES
TYPE ROUND BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE CONDITION D
SITING Hill slope/gentle/bottom/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 1142;1143;1144;1231;1232;1233;1234

This site consists of a much ploughed and virtually destroyed round barrow which was noticed from upslope whilst visiting barrows PRNs 1144, 1143 and 1234. From upslope this site stood out as a clearly lush and green circular shape. When investigated the site showed itself to be a distinct area in the field, different to the surrounding area. It was clearly not natural, with the site manifesting as a greater admixture of stones and earth in a vaguely circular shape. The area has been heavily ploughed and cultivated for hay. It does show a height although this was difficult to assess when actually on top of the site, which is definitely more impressive when looking from the upper slope. Nonetheless, it was felt the barrow stood c.0.2m high with a diameter of c.18m.

Intervisible with PRNs 1142, 1231, 1144, 1143, 1234. There are long views except where restricted by the local topography rising up behind the site on which barrows PRNs 1231, 1142, 1143, 1144 and 1234 are located. There are long views especially between 360 and 170 degrees, with PRN 1142 visible at 247 degrees.

PRN 48327 NGR SM8643921143 FORM Earthwork
NAME CHURCH HILL
TYPE RING BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE Cairn-ring CONDITION C
SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle/ SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 5595

The site consists of a continuous grass-covered circular bank, 0.3m high and 2m wide with an overall diameter of 11m for the ring as a whole. There appears to be an internal ditch and small central mound, possibly covering a burial deposit. Probing indicated the presence of stone in the circular bank, with some loose stones visible inside the north side of the ring. The site appears to be undisturbed except for the possibility of some spreading by ploughing on the south side. There are some wheel ruts on the north side of the monument and between this and the boundary some 4m to the north, posing a degree of threat to the integrity of the site.

There are long views to St Davids Head and distant ridges between 240 and 350 degrees, with the rest of the view restricted to medium by local topography. There is a sea and beach vista (Newgale sands) between 240 and 290 degrees. The top of Roch Castle is visible at 90 degrees.

Located on a slope between two streams and running down to Bathesland Water as well as overlooking the sea and sands at Newgale.

PRN 48328 NGR SM7030924287 FORM O.Struct
NAME RAMSEY MONOLITH
TYPE STANDING STONE
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE CONDITION A
SITING SITE STATUS
ASSOCIATED WITH 4364

This is not a prehistoric standing stone. The monolith, which stands 2.06m high and measures 1.4m x 0.6m at its base, was apparently found in a wall line and erected by the farmer, Mr Derek Rees, "as a joke" in 2002 (pers. comm. the Assistant Warden of Ramsey island). The stone, which tapers to the top, is aligned east-west through its long axis, and is located in a beautiful spot overlooking Ramsey Sound. It is possible that this was indeed once used as a standing stone, with standing stone placename site PRN 4364 nearby, but the stone is now upstanding as a modern folly.

<u>PRN</u>	48333	<u>NGR</u>	SM9554021210	<u>FORM</u>	Complex
<u>NAME</u>	THE THREE TUMPS				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular-3				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Level ground/flat/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	2469				

Group PRN for the three round barrows (PRN 2452-54) collectively known as the Three Tumps. All three barrows, now severely denuded by ploughing, are located within the same pasture field on Kilbarth Farm. The Ordnance Survey cited these barrows as destroyed in 1975 but a visit during the PFRS project in October 2003 found that the three barrows were indeed extant in the landscape, albeit greatly reduced from their previously recorded heights.

The views are restricted to the southeast, but otherwise the rest of the view is excellent, with Foel Cwmcerwyn visible at 57 degrees, Foel Eryr visible at 48 degrees, Lion Rock at 358 degrees and Plumstone Mountain at 302 degrees.

On level flat ground overlooking the Western Cleddau.

<u>PRN</u>	48334	<u>NGR</u>	SM9248028723	<u>FORM</u>	Complex
<u>NAME</u>	TY-NEWYDD				
<u>TYPE</u>	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>					<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/gentle/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					

Group PRN for round barrow PRN 2377 and standing stone PRN 2006, located less than 20m from each other on a north-south alignment on Ty Newydd Farm.

Fine views between 80 and 150 degrees encompassing the Preselis.

Close to a spring and stream which flow into the Western Cleddau to the east.

<u>PRN</u>	48335	<u>NGR</u>	SM94752982	<u>FORM</u>	Complex
<u>NAME</u>	PENDRE TUMULI				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular-3				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	2398;2414				

Group PRN for the three round barrows at Letterston (PRNs 2379-81), excavated by Savory in 1946 and 1961. The initial phase of barrow PRNs 2381 was found through excavation to have been an embanked stone circle which was later covered with a round mound. This earlier phase has its own PRN, 9036.

PRN 48339 NGR SN0078736892
NAME MYNYDD DINAS
TYPE STONE SPREAD
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

This site was originally recorded during the SPACES project (Wainwright, Darvill, et al) during fieldwork over Mynydd Dinas in the summer of 2002. The original grid reference provided was only 6 figure, SN008369, and was insufficient for us to confidently say that we had visited the supposed cairn or roundhouse which the SPACES team claimed to have discovered. They described the site as a small terrace on the southeast side of Garn Fawr with the remains of a possible roundhouse or cairn. During the PFRS project there was no trace of a purposefully built cairn or structure around this location. At the 10 figure grid reference we recorded with our GPS there are a collection of stones, nebulous and in no particular order. The area is littered with stones (glacial erratics) and we could discern no clear archaeological features which could be construed as either a cairn or roundhouse.

PRN 48340 NGR SN0231636160
NAME MYNYDD MELYN
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN?
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING Hill slope/moderate/middle/
ASSOCIATED WITH

FORM O.Struct

CONDITION D
SITE STATUS

Another site recorded by the SPACES team, and again only assigned a 6 figure grid reference (SN023362). This site was described as a possible stone cist, roofless, 3m long and lined with dolerite blocks, and was suggested to be located on the north summit of Mynydd Melyn. No such feature was found. At the 10 figure grid reference recorded during the PFRS project there was a circular mound of stones, 11m in diameter and 0.5m high, partly turf-covered at the east end. Some boulders were exposed and above ground, but there was no configuration of stones which might imply the presence of a stone-lined cist. The cairn looked to be as a result of clearance.

All the Preseli peaks are in view, as are Skomer, Ramsey, Carn Llidi and Pen Beri. Bedd Morris is visible at 77 degrees.

PRN 48341 NGR SN0276929632
NAME MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE
TYPE RING BARROW
DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
SITING Hill slope/moderate/top/
ASSOCIATED WITH 1289;1290;48351

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C
SITE STATUS

This site was newly discovered during fieldwork as part of the PFRS project in December 2003. The monument, which consists of a circular earth ring, 17m in diameter, 0.5m high and with an average width of 4m, lies downslope to the west from round barrow pair PRN 48351 (PRNs 1289 and 1290) with which it forms a linear alignment at a bearing of 82 degrees. This site was uncovered as a result of the extensive burning off of the heather on Mynydd Castelbythe, which revealed the seemingly continuous ring of earth. No stones are exposed on the top of the barrow, and gentle probing did not detect any stones below the grass-cover either. There is a curvilinear area of reed growth outside the south end of the monument, which may indicate the presence of a ditch. There is a small 1m round pit at the centre of the site and another on its outer edge on the north side of the ring. It is likely that this site is a Bronze age ring barrow, clearly associated with the round barrows upslope given the linear arrangement of all three sites on the same bearing. However, the three sites do not constitute a round barrow cemetery, because only two are round barrows with this site a ring barrow (and thus a different kind of monument).

Intervisible with barrow PRN 1289 at 82 degrees, and with PRN 1290 also at 82 degrees, thus forming a linear alignment. There are fantastic long views from the site, except between 70 and 110 degrees where the view is restricted by the other barrows and the summit of Mynydd Castlebythe.

A series of springs lie downslope to the southwest.

<u>PRN</u>	48345	<u>NGR</u>	SN1352430282	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	CARREG WALDO				
<u>TYPE</u>	COMMEMORATIVE STONE				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					A
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>

A standing stone set up to commemorate the poet Waldo Williams (1904-1971). The thin stone stands c.2.3m high, 1.7m wide and 0.4m thick and bears a commemorative plaque.

<u>PRN</u>	48346	<u>NGR</u>	SN1182539033	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	CASTELL HENLLYS				
<u>TYPE</u>	STANDING STONE				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					M
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>

A large standing stone which now stands at Castell Henllys (re-constructed Iron Age Promontory Fort) having been removed from its "original" - (post Bronze Age), location at Ty Canol near Newport. This standing stone, which appears to be spotted dolerite (Bluestone?) was moved from SN04103915 to Castell Henllys and is the same stone as PRN 43144. It was moved during construction of an access road, from the A487 to the site of the archaeological evaluation of a proposed development (Sewage Treatment Works, Waste Water Treatment Works and an associated pipeline) at Ty Canol, just west of Newport. The stone measured 3.6m by 1.3m. It lay recumbent within a shallow depression (possibly not a cut). Ludlow, N, in his report on the archaeological evaluation states that, "it is apparent that the stone has been moved at least three times since the bronze age. Its original bronze age location is unknown...". It now stands upright at its present location, to a height of 2.1m above ground level.

<u>PRN</u>	48347	<u>NGR</u>	SM8254430858	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	LLAIN Y SIBEDAU				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW PAIR?				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>					<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Valley slope/gentle/middle/				D
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>

Hierarchical group PRN for two much denuded round barrows at Llain y Sibedau. The sites are located c.80m apart, with PRN 2840 having been the focus of subsequent field clearance. Both are intervisible and share the same sea vista. Vista out to sea between 300 and 350/360 degrees.

Overlooking the sea and with a stream downslope to the northeast.

<u>PRN</u>	48348	<u>NGR</u>	SM6999824605	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
<u>NAME</u>	CARN YSGUBOR				
<u>TYPE</u>	BEACON?;LIGHTHOUSE?				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>					<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>					B
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>

Originally this was the site of round barrow PRN 2615, of which possibly the base remains beneath what is now a modern feature. The stone of the barrow has been restructured to create two circular concentric walls, forming a double feature, which might have been used as a beacon, or as a lighthouse, given its prominent location.

<u>PRN</u>	48352	<u>NGR</u>	SN0280029625	<u>FORM</u>	Complex
<u>NAME</u>	MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE				
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>		<u>CONDITION</u>	V		
<u>SITING</u>		<u>SITE STATUS</u>			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					

Although not a round barrow cemetery in the traditional sense, this PRN reflects the association of the two round barrows on the summit of Mynydd Castlebythe (PRNs 1289 and 1290) with two ring barrows PRNs 48341 and 48342, located just downslope. The monuments are arranged in a roughly linear fashion, all located within 50m of each other and all intervisible.

<u>PRN</u>	48353	<u>NGR</u>	SM9475133833	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	LANGTON				
<u>TYPE</u>	RUBBING STONE				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith	<u>CONDITION</u>	A		
<u>SITING</u>	Flood plain/flat/middle/	<u>SITE STATUS</u>			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					

An upright rubbing stone, of slate or mudstone, in the centre of a pasture field, measuring 1.3m high x 0.36m x 0.2m and tapering to a point at the top. Definitely not an antiquity.

Not assessed.

On floodplain of the Afon Cleddau.

<u>PRN</u>	48354	<u>NGR</u>	SN0119637007	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	CARN ENOC				
<u>TYPE</u>	NATURAL FEATURE				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Natural Feature	<u>CONDITION</u>	A		
<u>SITING</u>		<u>SITE STATUS</u>			
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>					

I personally think that these are natural and perhaps due to the differentiated crystalline structure of the rocks in question and their subsequent erosion - linear structural weaknesses if you like, they have softer mineral inclusions. They don't appear to be glacial striation - derived as an alternative hypothesis. They are remarkably uniform and linear and appear to run the length of the rock, becoming discreet because of erosion. Downslope to the east, the adjacent rock displays the same or similar features but with less dramatic effect (and they appear natural). There is little or no evidence of these features being repeated elsewhere on the tor at Carn Enoc. The markings on the rocks exhibit a north-south alignment. They are not Ogam script.

<u>PRN</u>	48355	<u>NGR</u>	SN0963927038	<u>FORM</u>	Complex
<u>NAME</u>	PRISK				
<u>TYPE</u>	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Complex	<u>CONDITION</u>	V		
<u>SITING</u>		<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM (Part)		
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	48321				

Group PRN for the complex of monuments centred around the two fields to the S/SE of Prisk Farm, which consists of the remains of one, and possibly two, chambered tombs (PRNs 1336 and 48320), three standing stones (PRNs 1337, 7543 and 11922) and a possible henge monument (PRN 4566). Another standing stone, PRN 48321, located just over the road at Temple Druid House should also be considered part of this group.

<u>PRN</u>	48359	<u>NGR</u>	SN1135728326	<u>FORM</u>	Buried feature
<u>NAME</u>	PARC MAEN				
<u>TYPE</u>	RITUAL COMPLEX				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>					<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/gentle/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	4939;12030;12031;48357;48358				

This PRN relates to all the features that were discovered through excavation to be surrounding standing stones PRNs 12030 and 48357 and round barrow PRN 48358. The features consisted of several small upright stones, which are not big enough to warrant being recorded as standing stones in their own right, but which were set upright within their own individual sockets. Excavation suggested that on average these stones stood c.0.5m high at most above the subsoil. In addition to these stones, there was also a series of pits, many of which were charcoal-filled, as well as two spreads of charcoal outside the barrow on its northeast side. Nothing now remains to be seen of these features, which were fully excavated by DAT in 1981-2. The area itself is now densely covered with gorse and brambles. A cairn of stones marks the original location of the barrow, and standing stone RPS 12030 was restored to its original position after excavation and now stands c.0.6m high.

Not assessed.

<u>PRN</u>	48360	<u>NGR</u>	SN1137028333	<u>FORM</u>	Complex
<u>NAME</u>	PARC MAEN				
<u>TYPE</u>	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>					<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/gentle/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	4939;12031				

Group PRN for the complex of monuments at Parc Maen, consisting of two standing stones (PRN 12030,48357), a round barrow cairn (PRN 48358), and a spread of other small upright stones, post-holes and charcoal-filled pits (PRN 48359). The site was fully excavated under salvage conditions by DAT in 1981-2, and today all that remains is standing stone PRN 12030 (which was excavated and restored) and a modern cairn comprised of excavated stones heaped up where the round barrow PRN 48358 originally stood. As such no original features remain. The area is now covered with gorse and impenetrable.

Not assessed.

<u>PRN</u>	48361	<u>NGR</u>	SN1117030210	<u>FORM</u>	O.Struct
<u>NAME</u>	GATE				
<u>TYPE</u>	STANDING STONE PAIR				
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Monolith-2				<u>CONDITION</u>
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/gentle/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1003;1026				

Group PRN for the two standing stones PRN 1004 and 1005 located against and within a boundary hedgebank on Glynsaithmaen Farm. Both stones are currently visible but inaccessible for proper measurement and assessment because of dense vegetational cover. Originally this pair of stones would almost certainly have been intervisible with scheduled standing stone PRN 1003, which lies just over 100m away to the NNW. The name of the farm itself alludes to there having been seven stones here ('saith maen'), which may refer to PRNs 1003, 1026, 1018, and the pair of stones here (PRNs 1004 and 1005) and another pair at PRN 1014.

Not assessed due to poor weather conditions, but it is likely that there were good views to the southeast over to the location of Gors Fawr stone circle PRN 992, with Foel Cwmcerwyn rising behind the site to the northwest. Likely also to have been originally intervisible with standing stone PRN 1003 just over 100m to the north northwest.

On sloping ground to the west of the Afon Wern.

<u>PRN</u>	48366	<u>NGR</u>	SN0548236882	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork	
<u>NAME</u>	CARN LLWYD					
<u>TYPE</u>	RING BARROW?;HUT CIRCLE?					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Enclosure-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>	C
<u>SITING</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1495					

A circular enclosure, 11m in diameter, with an enclosing, stony bank standing 0.4m high. The site has been interpreted during fieldwork in 2003-4 as a ring barrow, but previously recorded as a hut circle, PRN 11548. Two other similar structures lie close by, PRNs 48367 (11551) and 48368 (11552) and they all form part of PRN 1496, variously interpreted as a barrow cemetery or an open settlement.

Not properly assessed due to low visibility.

<u>PRN</u>	48367	<u>NGR</u>	SN0542436905	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork	
<u>NAME</u>	CARN LLWYD					
<u>TYPE</u>	RING BARROW?;HUT CIRCLE?					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>					<u>CONDITION</u>	C
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/Moderate/Middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1495					

A circular enclosure, 16m in diameter, with an enclosing, stony bank standing 0.6m high. The site has been interpreted during fieldwork in 2003-4 as a ring barrow, but previously recorded as a hut circle, PRN 11551. Two other similar structures lie close by, PRNs 48366 (11548) and 48368 (11552) and they all form part of PRN 1496, variously interpreted as a barrow cemetery or an open settlement.

<u>PRN</u>	48368	<u>NGR</u>	SN0540736929	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork	
<u>NAME</u>	CARN LLWYD					
<u>TYPE</u>	RING BARROW?;HUT CIRCLE?					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Enclosure-circular				<u>CONDITION</u>	C
<u>SITING</u>					<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>	1495					

A circular enclosure, 10m in diameter, with an enclosing, continuous, stony bank standing 0.5m high. The site has been interpreted during fieldwork in 2003-4 as a ring barrow, but previously recorded as a hut circle, PRN 11552. Two other similar structures lie close by, PRNs 48366 (11548) and 48367 (11551) and they all form part of PRN 1496, variously interpreted as a barrow cemetery or an open settlement.

<u>PRN</u>	48369	<u>NGR</u>	SM9876620898	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork	
<u>NAME</u>	THE TUMPS					
<u>TYPE</u>	ROUND BARROW PAIR					
<u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE</u>	Mound-circular-2				<u>CONDITION</u>	V
<u>SITING</u>	Hill slope/gentle/middle/				<u>SITE STATUS</u>	
<u>ASSOCIATED WITH</u>						

Group PRN for the two barrows at 'The Tumps' (PRNs 2457 and 2458). Both barrows are located on a gentle SE-facing hill slope running down to Cartlett Brook, and are aligned ENE-WSW. The two barrows lie c.135m apart and were presumably intervisible with each other.

Located on a SE slope running down to Cartlett Brook.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Sites from place-name and documentary evidence

Appendix 2 Sites visited but not considered prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments and new sites added to the SMR which were non-PFR sites

Appendix 3 New sites added to the SMR

Appendix 4 Sites with palaeoenvironmental potential

Fig. 23 Distribution of all sites with recorded palaeoenvironmental potential after field visits

Appendix 5 SAM and PRN comparison tables

Appendix 6 Fan Foel excavation: interim report

Appendix 7 Sample proforma

APPENDIX 1 SITES FROM PLACE-NAME AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	FORM	NGR
621	ROCHE POINT	INHUMATION?	Documents	SR97409476
992	HENDRE	ROUND BARROW?	Documents	SN1035
1015	FOELFEDDAU	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Documents	SN102320
1018	CAPEL-BACH	STANDING STONE?	Documents	SN11253123
1087	PANT-Y-GWYDDIL	STANDING STONE?	Documents	SN219301
1123	BLAENGILFACH TUMULUS	ROUND BARROW?	Documents	SN2633
1203	LADY'S GATE STONE II	STANDING STONE?	Documents	SM9039
1213	PANT Y GWYDDIL	STANDING STONE?	Documents	SN219301
1425	TRE-LLWYN FAWR	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Documents	SN002355
1428	BRYN HENLLAN; TYGWYN	CIST GRAVE CEMETERY;CHAPEL?	Documents	SN00953955
1430	CNWC Y CROGWYDD	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN04903898
2068	CARN WEN	STANDING STONE?	Documents	SM9439
2219	CNWC	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM79632663
2345	HARROLDSTONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM961090
2438	CAERAU Y	ROUND BARROW?	Documents	SM968367
2529	PARK MAEN DEWY	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM98453744
2531	MAENHIR	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM95843615
2553	WINDY HALL?	STONE CIRCLE?	Documents	SM9537
2561	FISHGUARD	ROUND BARROW	Documents	SM9535
2562	GLYN Y MEL	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Documents	SM966369
2563	CEFN-Y-DRE	STANDING STONE	Documents	SM954350
2633	TY GWYN	CIST GRAVE CEMETERY	Documents	SM73492738
2647	COETAN ARTHUR	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Documents	SM739268
2649	LLEITHYR	STANDING STONE?	Documents	SM748273
2681	ERW MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM758258
2686	ST DAVID'S	ROUND BARROW	Documents	SM7525
2695	TREMYNYDD	CIST	Documents	SM77972992
2851	TRENEVED;TRE EDNYFED	CIST?:ROUND BARROW?	Documents	SM824317
3214	FENNY GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM908038
3368	STEYNTON PARISH CHURCH	STANDING STONE?	Documents	SM91770782
3510	SOUTH HILLS	CREMATION CEMETERY?	Documents	SN034015
3551	UPPER GREYSTONE	STANDING STONE	Place-name	SN049160
3802	CROFT QUARRIES	INHUMATION	Documents	SN15231063
4237	GILTAR SAND HILLS	INHUMATION	Documents	SS121989
4339	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM72782504
4340	PARC Y CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM72352572
4341	PARC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM736251
4342	PARC GARN FACH	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM73502570
4346	STONE PARK	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM79652506
4347	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM78322919
4350	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM75362676
4351	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM75452655
4356	PARC Y DOMEN	ROUND BARROW?:MOTTE?	Place-name	SM77602825
4357	PARC TIR CARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM759261
4358	PARC PEN Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM78052843
4359	PARC CARN UCHA	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM799298
4360	PARC GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM777252
4362	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM72042399
4363	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM74442411
4366	PARC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM734238
4367	RHOS CARREG LWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM75502427
4368	PARC CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM79212457

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	FORM	NGR
4373	PARC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM750247
4376	PARC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM789301
4387	EASTERN TUMP;TUMP PARK	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM86051190
4389	PARC GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM823268
4390	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM83242758
4391	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM83232928
4392	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM82292762
4393	PARC GARREG LWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM81972624
4394	PARC Y GARREG WEN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM84622613
4395	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM84032834
4396	PARC GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM81432592
4419	LONGSTONE PARK	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN09570249
4420	LONG STONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN07870081
4429	CARN MOUNTAIN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN09950295
4433	LOWER HOARSTONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN02121836
4434	UPPER HOARSTONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN02111817
4435	LONGSTONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN0816
4449	PARC MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN08492525
4450	PARC MAEN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN0826
4455	PEN Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN05182866
4456	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN04552236
4457	PARC MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN04442396
4458	LONGSTONE PARK	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN01962477
4463	PARC MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN09212290
4464	PARC MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN09652163
4466	ROCKING STONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN00653685
4467	MAENLLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN0036
4469	CARN FRON	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN01683811
4470	PARC MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN07363996
4475	GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN08243934
4482	PARC MAEN GWYN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN07394098
4500	LONGSTONE MEADOW	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM94110628
4507	MOUNT MEADOW	ROUND BARROW?;MOTTE?	Place-name	SM93050480
4508	HORSE STONE PARK	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM913017
4532	THREE STONE PARK	STONE CIRCLE?;STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM98471518
4533	STONE PARK	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM97841703
4534	STONE PARK	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM99101498
4539	TUMP FIELD	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM959184
4540	LITTLE TUMP PARK	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM983163
4556	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM969270
4560	PARC LONGSTONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM95072910
4561	PARC CARREG; PARC MAEN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM963282
4562	MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM965268
4565	PARC CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM97782618
4567	MAEN DEDWYDD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM97832687
4568	PARC Y GARN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM95052730
4576	UPPER LONGSTONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM97122283
4577	PARC MAEN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM99582126
4579	GREYSTONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM982249
4586	NORTHLANDS	STANDING STONE?	Documents	SM966373
4590	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM93403900
4591	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM93963731
4594	PARC CARREG LWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM92803867
4595	PARC CARREG WEN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM93903929
4596	PARC CARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM91413933
4597	PARC CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM93973848
4604	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM85022798

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	FORM	NGR
4606	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM86102675
4607	PARC MAEN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM85282687
4608	PARC GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM87252539
4611	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM81222457
4613	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM82592477
4614	PARC CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM80632496
4615	PARC CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM82582499
4618	WHITESTONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM88152400
4619	PARC GARREG LWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM86292282
4620	GREYSTONE FIELD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM87742335
4621	CARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM85452342
4622	PARC CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM89593985
4627	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM81343040
4631	PARC GARREG HIR	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM81183064
4634	PARC GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM83863035
4640	PARC Y CERRIG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM900338
4643	LLANWNWR CROMLECH	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Documents	SM893406
4644	CARN FAWR	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM899413
4647	PARC Y GARN UCHA	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM788278
4648	PARC CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM78952521
4649	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM77782859
4679	LONGSTONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SR89049674
4690	STONE PARK	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SR96239805
4691	GREYSTONE PARK	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN14610797
4906	PARC CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN10141692
4908	PARC CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN10161717
4909	HOARSTONE PARK	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN11271510
4918	RHOS MAEN;PARC MAEN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN18281587
4919	PARC Y MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN19391623
4924	CARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN13891292
4932	PARC GARW;PARC GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN173111
4933	PARC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN17021263
4935	TREFGARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN153130
4941	PARC MAIN HIR	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN11362754
4942	MEINI HIRION	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN11152785
4945	PARC GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN11372876
4946	GARN ISSA	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN12622743
4947	GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN12622725
4948	FRON GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN10832889
4956	PARC MAEN GWYN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN11042460
4960	PARC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN10472427
4961	CARNEDD	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN11912237
4978	PARC MAEN GWYN ISSA	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN17853604
4979	MAEN GWYN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN19283701
4980	MAEN COCH	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN19313720
4985	MAEN OFFEIRIAD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN14523478
4991	MAEN SAESON	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN13494560
4993	PEN GARN FAWR FARM	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN13604871
5000	PARC Y GARN;CARN ELLEN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM940390
5001	PARC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM90153953
5002	PARC GARN LLIDIR	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM92903840
5011	PARC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM99953680
5021	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM92823415
5027	PARC CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM9732
5028	PARC Y CERRIG	STANDING STONE?; STONE PAIR?	Place-name	SM99663474
5032	PARC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM98973190
5035	CRUG MAWR	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM99603300

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	FORM	NGR
5036	PARC CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM93234002
5039	PARC CARREG LWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM920406
5087	PARC MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN25753734
5088	PARC MAEN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN25303559
5089	PARC MAEN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN26223540
5090	DOL MAEN GWYN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN28113551
5098	PANT-Y-MAEN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN235308
5202	PARC MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN284347
5203	PARC MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN26403300
5207	CARN WEN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN28063265
5307	PARC MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN10294228
5310	PARC Y CROMLECH	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Place-name	SN14004444
5311	LLAIN GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN10484453
5320	RHYD Y GARN WEN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN15694286
5586	PARC CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM8823
5587	PARC CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM8824
5688	CARN FACH;CARN GANOL	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN088101
5704	CARN FACH	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN00503772
5706	GARN ISAF;GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN04303825
5722	CARN HUAN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN13403771
5728	CARN-Y-BUWCH	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN11933035
5731	CRUG BACH	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN18703182
5732	MAES-Y-GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN17713267
5800	CARNACHEN-LWYD	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM8733
7306	PARC GARREG FAWR	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM74942749
7307	PARC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM771294
7429	HARRY'S TUMP	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN13850650
7470	ST JUSTINIAN'S CHAPEL	CHAPEL?; CIST GRAVE CEMETERY?	Documents	SM72362525
7607	HAROLDSTON HILL	STONE CIRCLE?	Documents	SM8614
7622	PEN TWMP	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM942383
7865	PARC MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM925343
7866	PARK Y CARN;GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM941311
7867	HOARSTONE MEADOW	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN034094
7918	THREE STONES	STONE ROW?	Place-name	SM899190
7919	TUMP MOOR	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM888159
7923	THREE STONES	STONE ROW?	Place-name	SM875163
7938	TUMP FIELD	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM960154
7943	HOMER LONGSTONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM938235
7946	LONG STONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM939210
7947	STONE;STONE PARK	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM937217
7956	CAP STONE	CHAMBERED TOMB?; UNKNOWN	Place-name	SM978205
7995	STONE PARK	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN105069
8001	HOARSTONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN107040
8009	PARC MAEN LLWYDD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN137167
8179	LONGSTON COVER	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SR938951
9826	MUNY-HERION	STANDING STONE?; STONE PAIR?	Place-name	SN09832878
9950	BOSHERSTON	INHUMATION-MASS?	Documents	SR9794
9960	PARC CARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM8525
10450	CARREG LWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM90154015
10456	CARN SEGAN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM907366
10461	GRAIG-LWYD	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM99573246
10465	GARREG WEN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM956294
10488	MAEN DEWI	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM912070
10507	RINGING STONE(S)	STONE SETTING?	Documents	SN0827
10519	LINNEY HEAD CAMP	ROUND BARROW?	Documents	SR88849574
10527	BLACKROCK BRIDGE	INHUMATION?	Documents	SS125997
10636	FISHGUARD	STANDING STONE	Documents	SM9937

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	FORM	NGR
11526	CARN BRESEB III	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Documents	SN13523338
11665	GLYNSAITHMAEN	STONE SETTING	Documents	SN11253058
11693	PENRHIW	STANDING STONE?	Documents	SN06552818
11694	LAMBEETH FARM	ROUND BARROW?	Documents	SM93500180
11701	LLECH Y FLEIDDAST	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Documents	SN1535
11733	PARK CERRIG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN114286
12009	CARN NWCHWN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM76522463
12035	TRECENNY	STANDING STONE	Documents	SM7625
12050	GARN-WEN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN112351
12096	PARC Y MAEN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN28433260
12097	CARN GWIBER;PARCYGARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN01503780
12098	GARN WEN;MAES Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SN00103800
12100	PARC Y DOMYN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM927360
12102	GARN LAS	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM92543850
12109	PARC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM947397
12111	CARN TREGLEMES	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM8128
12112	CAREG WEN	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN225418
12115	PARC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM99463450
12120	CARN MYNYDD	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM827291
12123	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM83362692
12134	PARC Y GARREG	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SM885320
12141	LONGSTONE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN08801632
12142	LOWER STONE PIECE	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN09351570
12157	PARC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM950272
12158	PARC GARN BACH	ROUND BARROW?	Place-name	SM920367
12265	TWMPATH	ROUND BARROW?;MOTTE?	Place-name	SN07082698
12795	LLANFYRNACH	ROUND BARROW?	Documents	SN2131
12796	LLANFYRNACH	ROUND BARROW?	Documents	SN2131
12910	TREDISSI;TRE DRYSSI	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Documents	SN074419
12940	MAENHIR	STANDING STONE?	Documents	SN11203074
14979	STONE PARK	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SN117016
26426	HOAR ROCK HILL	STANDING STONE?	Place-name	SR926982
27957	PARK LONGSTONE	STANDING STONE	Place-name	SN0124
33767	UNKNOWN	RUBBING STONE?	Documents	SS05199792
34722	MARTINS FARM	RUBBING STONE?;STANDING STONE?	Documents	SN11191179
37280	KITE STONE	STANDING STONE?; NAVIGATION AID?	Documents	SN00940655

APPENDIX 2: SITES VISITED BUT NOT CONSIDERED PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENTS

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE pre survey	SITE TYPE post survey	NGR
951	PEN Y BENLOG	MEGALITHIC STRUCTURE	AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE	SN11593789
965	TIR BACH	STONE ROW?	BOUNDARY WALL	SN126285
1270	ORIELTON HOME FARM	ROUND BARROW?	STONE SPREAD	SR9523499307
1419	MYNYDD CAREGOG	CLEARANCE CAIRN	CLEARANCE CAIRN	SN04453677
1456	MYNYDD MELYN	CLEARANCE CAIRN	CLEARANCE CAIRN	SN0292236400
1457	MYNYDD MELYN	CLEARANCE CAIRN	CLEARANCE CAIRN	SN02943635
1458	MYNYDD MELYN	CLEARANCE CAIRN	CLEARANCE CAIRN	SN02933632
1459	MYNYDD MELYN	CLEARANCE CAIRN	CLEARANCE CAIRN	SN02903634
1511	CARN INGLI	ROUND BARROW?	CLEARANCE CAIRN	SN0527136785
1517	PEN-FEIDR-COEDAN	CHAMBERED TOMB?	NATURAL FEATURE	SN0993536891
2041	CARNYSYGBOR	ROUND BARROW?	CAIRN	SM699246
2042	CARN LLYDAIN (NORTH)	ROUND BARROW?	CAIRN	SM69632345
2081	CEFNGARTH TUMULI	ROUND BARROW?	NATURAL FEATURE	SN2080842956
2824	EWESTON	ROUND BARROW?	NATURAL FEATURE	SM87832381
2891	PEN-FEIDR-COEDAN	STANDING STONE?	NATURAL FEATURE	SN0992136886
3578	ST KENNOX TUMULUS	ROUND BARROW?	SPOIL TIP	SN07111603
3638	BARLEY PARK	ROUND BARROW?	SPOIL HEAP	SN11060725
3639	BARLEY PARK	ROUND BARROW?	SPOIL HEAP	SN10990737
3720	PEN BANC	ROUND BARROW?	NATURAL FEATURE	SN1449116375
4181	FLATS THE	ROUND BARROW?	NATURAL FEATURE	SS13839610
4571	CARN GWCW	ROUND BARROW?	NATURAL FEATURE	SM959266
4988	MAENLLWYD Y RHOS	STANDING STONE?	NATURAL FEATURE	SN1545232873
4989	CARREG MAEN-DU	STANDING STONE?	NATURAL FEATURE?: BOUNDARY STONE?	SN1619233221
5326	DALE HILL MOUNT	ROUND BARROW?	NATURAL FEATURE	SM80670657
7733	GREENHILL	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	SM92000233
7859	LLANWMDA GREEN CIST	ROUND BARROW?	WELL	SM9318339533
8896	HUNDLETON	BARROW CEMETERY?	BUILDING:STONE SPREAD	SR9518599310
9944	CARN GOEDOG	RING BARROW?	ENCLOSURE?	SN1262333780
11517	PARC-Y-BOTTY II	CAIRN	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	SN1531133809
11524	FOEL DRYGARN VI	CLEARANCE CAIRN	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	SN16263367
11546	CARN INGLI V	CAIRN	CAIRN?:FIELD BOUNDARY?	SN05933733
11547	DWR BACH V	CAIRN	CAIRNFIELD	SN06633768
11549	CARN LLWYD V	CLEARANCE CAIRN	CAIRNFIELD	SN05473697
11572	PENFELIN WYNT	ROUND BARROW?:RING BAROW	ENCLOSURE	SN0817929273
12163	TYNEWYDD	ROUND BARROW?	NATURAL FEATURE	SN0079716855
14259	CARN LWYD	CLEARANCE CAIRN	CLEARANCE CAIRN	SM7967631602
31973	DINAS ISLAND	STANDING STONE PAIR?	AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE; NATURAL FEATURE?	SN0015540463
32087	GOODHOPE	ROUND BARROW?	NATURAL FEATURE	SM9116440548
32099	THE WARREN	CAIRN	CAIRN	SM94993987
32103	THE WARREN	MOUND	MOUND	SM95033977
32104	THE WARREN	CLEARANCE CAIRN	CLEARANCE CAIRN	SM94993987

Appendix 2a New sites recorded which were non-PFR monuments

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	NGR
48329	HOME FARM	RUBBING STONE	SM9325436026
48339	MYNYDD DINAS	STONE SPREAD	SN0078736892
48340	MYNYDD MELYN	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	SN0231636160
48344	RHOS FACH HERITAGE BLUESTONE	COMMEMORATIVE STONE	SN1353030382
48345	CARREG WALDO	COMMEMORATIVE STONE	SN1352430282
48348	CARN YSGUBOR	BEACON?;LIGHTHOUSE?	SM6999824605
48349	TAI-CEIMION	AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE;CIST?	SN0027536425
48353	LANGTON	RUBBING STONE	SM9475133833
48354	CARN ENOC	NATURAL FEATURE	SN0119637007

APPENDIX 3: NEW SITES ADDED TO THE SMR

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	NGR
47435	NEWHOUSE ROUND BARROW GROUP	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	SN15901150
47436	NEWHOUSE PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	SN15901150
47437	REDSTONE CROSS BARROW PAIR	ROUND BARROW PAIR	SN1102016424
47438	REDSTONE FARM	STANDING STONE	SN1102216554
47439	BIER HILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW	SN0691400123
47440	WINDMILL HILL FARM	STANDING STONE?;RUBBING STONE?	SM9814800377
47441	KILPAISON BURROWS	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	SM8951300605
47442	WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	SM9262700381
47443	BIER HILL ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	SN0708000100
47444	CAREW-HODGESTON HILL	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY; ROUND BARROW PAIR	SN0413800810
47445	LINNEY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW PAIR	SR89209725
47446	STACKPOLE WARREN	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	SR9878794783
47447	STACKPOLE	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	SR9800095085
48318	TREWARREN	STANDING STONE?	SM8189207221
48319	NANT-Y-GROES	STANDING STONE	SN2105230728
48320	PRISK	CHAMBERED TOMB?	SN0962626948
48321	TEMPLE DRUID	STANDING STONE	SN0963327152
48322	MYNYDD-DU STONE	STANDING STONE?	SN0793331288
48323	TWMPATH	STANDING STONE?; RUBBING STONE?	SM9163721789
48324	TREHALE	STANDING STONE	SM8815929208
48325	BLAEN-LLYN	STANDING STONE	SM8788329332
48326	CRUGIAU CEMMAES	ROUND BARROW	SN1276441717
48327	CHURCH HILL	RING BARROW	SM8643921143
48328	RAMSEY MONOLITH	STANDING STONE	SM7030924287
48329	HOME FARM	RUBBING STONE	SM9325436026
48330	GARN WEN	CHAMBERED TOMB	SM9484639061
48331	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	ROUND BARROW PAIR	SM91272347
48332	PLUMSTONE ROCK	ROUND BARROW PAIR	SM9171023404
48333	THE THREE TUMPS	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	SM9554021210
48334	TY-NEWYDD	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	SM9248028723
48335	PENDRE TUMULI	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	SM94752982
48336	LETTERSTON COMPLEX	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	SM94832990
48337	PARC MAENHIR NORTH	STANDING STONE?;RUBBING STONE?	SN0066735860
48338	PEN CNWC	RUBBING STONE?;STANDING STONE?	SN0206438608
48339	MYNYDD DINAS	STONE SPREAD	SN0078736892
48340	MYNYDD MELYN	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	SN0231636160
48341	MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE	RING BARROW	SN0276929632
48342	MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE	RING BARROW?	SN0273029605
48343	MYNYDD CRWN	STANDING STONE	SN0916329794
48344	RHOS FACH HERITAGE BLUESTONE	COMMEMORATIVE STONE	SN1353030382
48345	CARREG WALDO	COMMEMORATIVE STONE	SN1352430282
48346	CASTELL HENLLYS	STANDING STONE	SN1182539033
48347	LLAIN Y SIBEDAU	ROUND BARROW PAIR?	SM8254430858
48348	CARN YSGUBOR	BEACON?;LIGHTHOUSE?	SM6999824605
48349	TAI-CEIMION	AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE;CIST?	SN0027536425
48350	CORNER PIECE	ROUND BARROW PAIR	SN0242920151
48351	MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE	ROUND BARROW PAIR	SN0285229649

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	NGR
48352	MYNYDD CASTLEBYTHE	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	SN0280029625
48353	LANGTON	RUBBING STONE	SM9475133833
48354	CARN ENOC	NATURAL FEATURE	SN0119637007
48355	PRISK	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	SN0963927038
48356	EITHBED WEST	CHAMBERED TOMB CEMETERY	SN0802028669
48357	PARC MAEN	STANDING STONE	SN1136528335
48358	PARC MAEN	ROUND BARROW	SN1134928313
48359	PARC MAEN	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	SN1135728326
48360	PARC MAEN	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	SN1137028333
48361	GATE	STANDING STONE PAIR	SN1117030210
48362	PANT-Y-GROES	ROUND BARROW PAIR	SN1416045680
48363	CARN MENYN	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	SN14323256
48364	FOEL DRYGARN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	SN1574433595
48365	CRUGIAU-DWY	ROUND BARROW PAIR	SN1714031170
48366	CARN LLWYD	RING BARROW?;HUT CIRCLE?	SN0548236882
48367	CARN LLWYD	RING BARROW?;HUT CIRCLE?	SN0542436905
48368	CARN LLWYD	RING BARROW?;HUT CIRCLE?	SN0540736929
48369	THE TUMPS	ROUND BARROW PAIR	SM9876620898
48370	FOEL CWM-CERWYN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	SN0942331180
48371	LAMBEETH FARM	ROUND BARROW PAIR?	SM93500180
48372	FRENNI FAWR	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	S2028134953

APPENDIX 4: SITES WITH PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

The following sites were all considered to have varying degrees of palaeoenvironmental potential recorded as a result of field visits to the sites during 2003.

922	SN1346629380	Stone circle	GORS FAWR
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Environmental potential:	High
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There is a large area of possible upland bog throughout the area to the west of the site.

1001	SN1994335179	Round barrow	FRENNI FAWR
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Environmental potential:	High
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Heather-clad peat deposits which extend for over 50m are located within 10m of the site.

1091	SN2025035003	Round barrow	FRENNI FAWR
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Environmental potential:	High
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Heather clad peat deposits extending for over 50m and sited within 10m.

1092	SN2028134953	Round barrow	FRENNI FAWR
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Environmental potential:	High
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This round barrow is situated within 10m of a heather-clad peat deposit. The deposit extends for over 50m. Sunny weather and good drainage at time of visit made an accurate depth assessment impossible as the ground was too hard.

1093	SN2030134916	Round barrow	FRENNI FAWR
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Environmental potential:	High
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This round barrow is situated within 10m of a heather-clad peat deposit. The deposit extends for over 50m. Sunny weather and good drainage at time of visit made an accurate depth assessment impossible as the ground was too hard.

1561	SN0658332076	Round barrow	FOEL ERYR
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Environmental potential:	Medium
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Within 100m - possible peaty deposits on slopes up to Foel Eryr, but the ground was too hard to probe their depth.

1568	SN0803433950	Standing stone	WAUN MAWN
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Environmental potential:	High
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Waun Mawn means "wetland peat" and peat deposits are clearly visible.

1569	SN0813733703	Standing stone pair	TAFARN Y BWLCH
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Environmental potential:	High
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In the same area as Waun Mawn, which means "wetland peat" and peat deposits are clearly visible in the immediate area surrounding the site.

1572	SN0949931488	Round barrow	FOEL CWMCERWYN I
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Environmental potential:	High
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Upland raised peat deposits surrounding site. Ideal for sampling.

1573	SN0941631160	Round barrow	FOELCWMCERWYNII
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Environmental potential:	High
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Upland raised peat deposits surrounding site. Ideal for sampling.

1574	SN0943331174	Round barrow	FOELCWMCERWYNIII
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Environmental potential:	High
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Within 10m - ideal for sampling - upland raised peat deposits.

1575	SN0944631223	Round barrow	FOELCWMCERWYNIV
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Environmental potential:	High
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Raised bog in whole area between here and PRN 1572.

11129	SN0665232282	Standing stone pair	CERRIG LLADRON
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Environmental potential:	High
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Peaty deposits on slopes up to Cerrig Lladron, but the ground was too hard to probe their depth.

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scale 1: 250,000

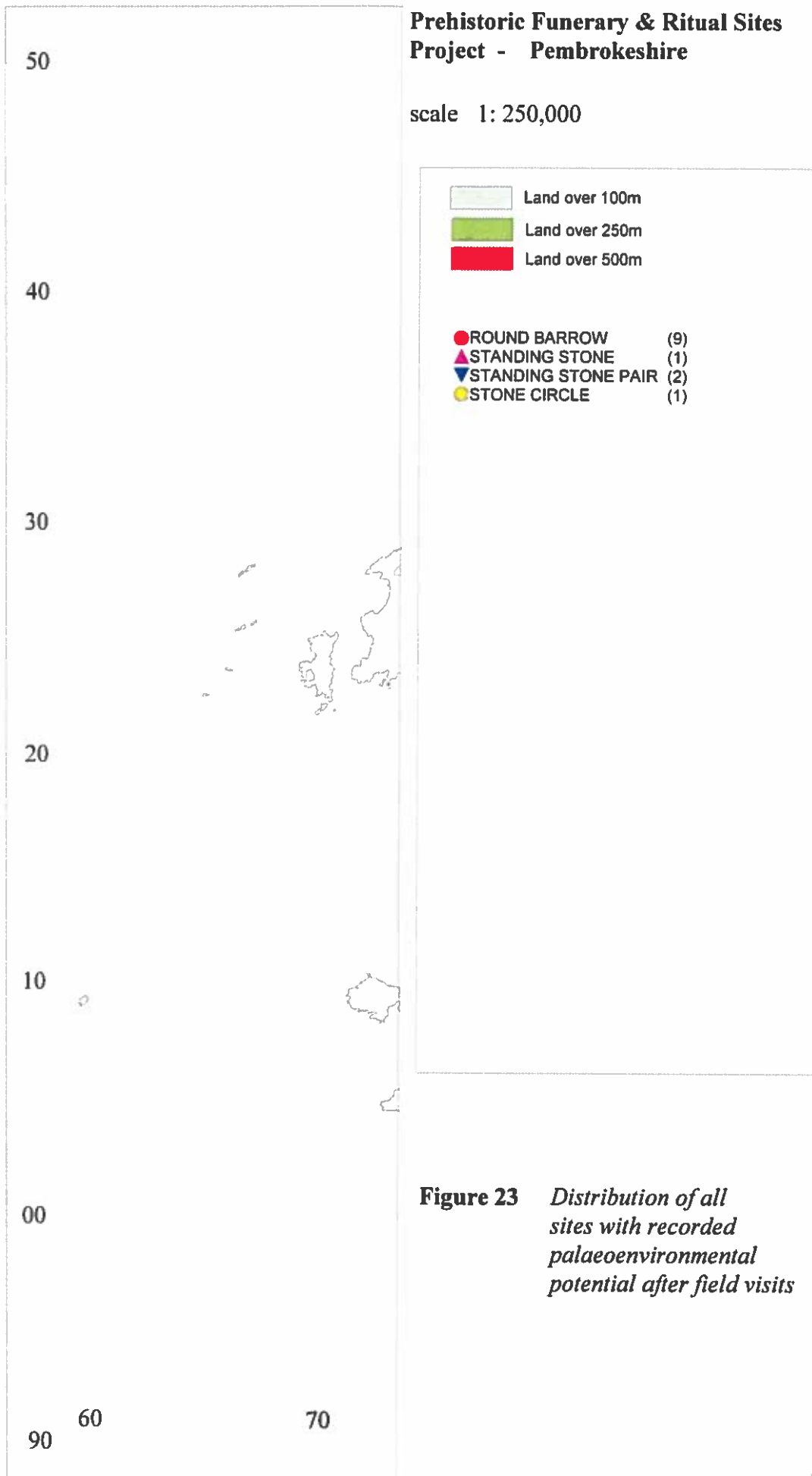


Figure 23 *Distribution of all sites with recorded palaeoenvironmental potential after field visits*

Appendix 5: SAM and PRN comparison tables

Table 5a: SAM vs PRN

SAM No	PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
CM094	1070	MAENGWYN-HIR	STANDING STONE
PE008	1471	PENTRE IFAN	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE010	1009	FOEL DRYGARN	ROUND BARROW
PE010	1206	FOELDRYGARN III	ROUND BARROW
PE010	1207	FOEL DRYGARN	ROUND BARROW
PE010	48364	FOEL DRYGARN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY
PE020	3071	DEVILS QUOIT;NEWTON CROMLECH	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE022	2443	HAYSCASTLE TUMP	ROUND BARROW
PE025	2412	COLSTON;ALTAR THE	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE026	3424	PEN-LAN FARM	CHAMBERED TOMB CEMETERY
PE026	3771	PARC Y GARREG;LLAN	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE026	3772	LLAN;PARC Y GARREG	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE026	3773	PARC Y GARREG;LLAN	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE027	2768	TREFFYNNON;LLANREITHAN	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE028	2747	LECHA FARM	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE030	2501	CARREG SAMSON;GARN WEN;	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE030	2502	GARN WEN	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE030	2503	GARN WEN	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE030	2908	GARN WEN	CHAMBERED TOMB CEMETERY
PE030	48330	GARN WEN	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE032	2493	GARN GILFACH	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE033	2499	PEN-RHIW;PARC Y CROMLECH	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE035	4213	KINGS QUOIT	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE036	2845	LONGHOUSE;CARREG SAMSON;TREVINE	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE037	2859	TRE WALLTER LLWYD;PARC Y GARN	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE039	947	MOUNTAIN;CRUG YR HWCH I	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE041	1593	TRELLYFFAINT	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE041	1611	TRELLYFFAINT STONE	STANDING STONE
PE042	2626	CARN LLIDI	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE042	2627	CARN LLIDI	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE043	2792	ST ELVIS FARM	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE044	2578	FFYST SAMSON;TRELLYS;ST NICHOLAS	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE045	2506	RHOS Y CLEGYRN	STANDING STONE
PE045	2507	RHOS Y CLEGYRN	STONE CIRCLE?
PE049	1121	LLECH Y TRYBEDD;LLECH Y DRIBEDD	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE050	1433	CERRIG Y GOF;CERRIG ATGOF	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE054	2623	COETAN ARTHUR;ST DAVID'S HEAD	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE056	1462	CARREG COETAN; COETAN ARTHUR	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE059	541	CORSTON BEACON	ROUND BARROW
PE060	540	DRY BURROWS;ORIELTON	BARROW CEMETERY
PE060	1244	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
PE060	1245	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
PE060	1246	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
PE060	1247	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
PE060	12789	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
PE060	12790	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
PE060	12791	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
PE060	12792	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
PE061	2409	GARN TURNE;OLD COLDSTONE	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE062	2381	LETTERSTON III;PENDRE TUMULI	ROUND BARROW
PE063	4289	TRE HOWELL	CHAMBERED TOMB?
PE064	3245	WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS	ROUND BARROW

SAM No	PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
PE064	3246	WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS	ROUND BARROW
PE064	3247	WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS	ROUND BARROW
PE064	3248	WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS	ROUND BARROW
PE064	47442	WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY
PE066	3205	HANGING STONE	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE082	2581	CASTLES;JORDANSTON HILL	ROUND BARROW
PE111	7512	LOVESTONE THE	STANDING STONE?
PE113	2998	LONGSTONE	STANDING STONE
PE114	2457	TUMPS THE	ROUND BARROW
PE116	942	WAUN LWYD STONES;CARN MEINI	STANDING STONE PAIR
PE117	922	GORS FAWR	STONE CIRCLE
PE118	1337	PRYSG FARM STONE	STANDING STONE
PE118	48355	PRISK	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX
PE119	2875	EITHBED WEST (NORTH)	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE119	2876	EITHBED WEST (CENTRAL)	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE119	2877	EITHBED WEST (SOUTH)	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE119	48356	EITHBED WEST	CHAMBERED TOMB CEMETERY
PE120	1307	GARN OCHR;DYFFRYN STONES	STONE CIRCLE
PE121	1014	CERRIG MEIBION ARTHUR;CWM GARW I	STANDING STONE PAIR
PE122	1032	BEDD YR AFANC	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE124	1567	WAUN MAWN	STONE CIRCLE?
PE124	1568	WAUN MAWN	STANDING STONE
PE126	2551	PARC Y MEIRW	STONE ROW
PE128	2629	MAEN SIGL	CHAMBERED TOMB?
PE130	2757	TRE-MAENHIR	STANDING STONE
PE130	2759	TRE-MAENHIR	STANDING STONE
PE131	4286	PEN-LAN-MABWS-UCHAF;PEN-Y-BANC	CHAMBERED TOMB?
PE132	4291	CLYN-FFWRN	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE133	2416	PARC Y LLYN;CARN TARN;FFYNNONAU	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE134	3159	CLIFF COTTAGE CIRCLE	STONE CIRCLE
PE135	3033	LONGSTONE	CHAMBERED TOMB?
PE153	2424	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	ROUND BARROW
PE154	3717	REDSTONE CROSS	ROUND BARROW
PE154	3718	REDSTONE CROSS	ROUND BARROW
PE154	47437	REDSTONE CROSS BARROW PAIR	ROUND BARROW PAIR
PE157	584	KINGSTON	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE158	3150	WOODLAND ROUND BARROW	ROUND BARROW
PE168	1044	CRUGIAU MAENSAESON;PANT-Y-GROES	ROUND BARROW
PE168	1045	PANT-Y-GROES;CRUGIAU MAENSAESON	ROUND BARROW
PE168	48362	PANT-Y-GROES	ROUND BARROW PAIR
PE178	3792	NEWHOUSE (WEST);NEWHOUSE "A"	ROUND BARROW
PE178	3793	NEWHOUSE (EAST);NEWHOUSE "B"	ROUND BARROW
PE178	47435	NEWHOUSE ROUND BARROW GROUP	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY
PE178	47436	NEWHOUSE PREHISTORIC MONUMENT	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX
PE181	2918	SKOMER ISLAND NO.25 AREA III	ROUND BARROW?
PE197	1141	CRUGIAU CEMAES;CARNAU PENCRUGIAU	BARROW CEMETERY
PE197	1142	CRUGIAU CEMAES;CARNAU PENCRUGIAU	ROUND BARROW
PE197	1143	CRUGIAU CEMAES;CARNAU PENCRUGIAU	ROUND BARROW
PE197	1231	CRUGIAU CEMAES;CARNAU PENCRUGIAU	ROUND BARROW
PE198	1146	PANT Y GROES BARROW	ROUND BARROW
PE199	1422	PARC CERRIG HIRION;LADY STONE	STANDING STONE
PE200	2546	TY-MEINI;LADY STONE THE	STANDING STONE
PE202	1474	GARREG HIR Y;TRE-FACH STONE	STANDING STONE
PE202	1475	TREFACH	CHAMBERED TOMB?
PE204	1096	FRENNI FACH	ROUND BARROW
PE206	1115	CRUG BACH	ROUND BARROW
PE207	1102	CASTELL Y BLAIDD	ROUND BARROW

SAM No	PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
PE219	2427	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	ROUND BARROW
PE219	2428	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	ROUND BARROW
PE219	48332	PLUMSTONE ROCK	ROUND BARROW PAIR
PE259	2512	FFYNNON DRUIDION	STANDING STONE
PE260	2838	BICKNEY;BEACON THE	ROUND BARROW
PE266	4301	RHYNDASTON-FAWR	STANDING STONE
PE279	3303	HANTON ROUND BARROWS	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?
PE279	3360	HANTON	ROUND BARROW
PE279	3361	HANTON	ROUND BARROW
PE286	1332	CORNEL BACH STONE	STANDING STONE
PE286	1333	CORNEL BACH STONE	STANDING STONE
PE287	1327	PARC Y TYWOD MAENHIR;	STANDING STONE
PE288	1003	MAEN Y PARC	STANDING STONE
PE290	1094	FRENNI FAWR, Y	ROUND BARROW
PE291	1091	FRENNI FAWR, Y	ROUND BARROW
PE291	1092	FRENNI FAWR, Y	ROUND BARROW
PE291	1093	FRENNI FAWR, Y	ROUND BARROW
PE292	1001	FRENNI FAWR, Y	ROUND BARROW
PE293	1540	MYNYDD KILKIFFETH (WEST);	ROUND BARROW
PE293	1541	MYNYDD KILKIFFETH (CENTRAL);	RING BARROW
PE293	1542	MYNYDD KILKIFFETH (EAST);	ROUND BARROW
PE293	11359	MYNYDD KILKIFFETH TUMULI;	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY
PE297	2006	TY-NEWYDD-GRUG	STANDING STONE
PE297	48334	TY-NEWYDD	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX
PE298	1561	FOEL ERYR	ROUND BARROW
PE300	1572	FOEL CWMCERWYN I	ROUND BARROW
PE300	1573	FOEL CWMCERWYN II	ROUND BARROW
PE300	1574	FOEL CWMCERWYN III	ROUND BARROW
PE300	1575	FOEL CWMCERWYN IV	ROUND BARROW
PE301	1006	MOEL FEDDAU CAIRN	ROUND BARROW
PE309	1495	CARN EDWARD II	RING BARROW?
PE309	1496	CARN LLWYD	BARROW CEMETERY?
PE309	48366	CARN LLWYD	RING BARROW?
PE309	48367	CARN LLWYD	RING BARROW?
PE309	48368	CARN LLWYD	RING BARROW?
PE311	3501	HAYS;CAREW BEACON	ROUND BARROW
PE311	3503	HODGESTON HILL TUMULUS	ROUND BARROW
PE311	47444	CAREW-HODGESTON HILL	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY
PE312	1446	GLYN GATH	RING BARROW?
PE313	1120	TREFAEL	STANDING STONE
PE315	542	BROWNSLADE	ROUND BARROW
PE324	1030	RHOS GOCH	ROUND BARROW
PE325	966	CRUG BACH	ROUND BARROW
PE326	1108	FOXHILL	ROUND BARROW
PE327	7649	LLAN-MARLAIS	ROUND BARROW
PE328	3451	WILLIAMSTON MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW
PE329	3452	WILLIAMSTON MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW
PE330	3334	GOOD HOOK	ROUND BARROW
PE331	3359	UZMASTON	ROUND BARROW
PE340	1528	FAGWR FRAN	STANDING STONE
PE341	1549	MARSH;PARC LAN CAIRN	ROUND BARROW
PE342	1330	BUDLOY STONE	STANDING STONE
PE343	1583	CNWC II	ROUND BARROW
PE343	1584	CNWC III	ROUND BARROW
PE344	7654	RHIWAU BARROW	ROUND BARROW
PE345	579	DEVILS QUOIT;SAMPSON'S FARM	STANDING STONE
PE346	587	HAROLDSTONE;DEVILS QUOIT;	STANDING STONE

SAM No	PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
PE348	3163	LAMBER ROUND BARROW	ROUND BARROW
PE351	1072	MOOR FARM	STANDING STONE PAIR
PE351	1073	MOOR FARM	STANDING STONE PAIR
PE351	1074	PARC Y MAEN	STANDING STONE
PE352	1569	TAFARN Y BWLCH	STANDING STONE PAIR
PE355	2410	LOWER BROAD MOOR STONE	STANDING STONE
PE356	3314	LEECH POOL ROUND BARROW	ROUND BARROW
PE358	3005	LONGSTONE FIELD	STANDING STONE
PE361	1435	BEDD MORRIS;BEDD MORUS	STANDING STONE?
PE362	3158	HAROLD STONE	STANDING STONE
PE364	3799	CRUG SWLLT	ROUND BARROW
PE365	601	DEVILS QUOIT	STANDING STONE
PE365	47447	STACKPOLE	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX
PE371	1516	PENLAN STONES;PARC LAN STONES	STANDING STONE PAIR
PE372	1515	PENLAN TREHAIDD	STANDING STONE
PE386	1159	PENRALLT YR ESGOB CAIRN	ROUND BARROW
PE390	8868	PENGAWSE CAIRN	ROUND BARROW
PE406	12030	PARC MAEN	STANDING STONE
PE406	48360	PARC MAEN	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX
PE409	11922	PRYSG FARM III	STANDING STONE
PE414	2689	TRECENNY STONE	STANDING STONE
PE421	263	LOWER TREGINNIS	CHAMBERED TOMB
PE453	14827	HOYLES	ROUND BARROW
PE462	14378	COTTESMORE	PIT CIRCLE
PE464	1021	BEDD ARTHUR;CARN ARTHUR	STONE CIRCLE
PE467	536	CROW BACK TUMULUS;FREYNESLAKE	ROUND BARROW
PE468	511	LINNEY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
PE470	3532	NORCHARD BEACON;ST FLORENCE	ROUND BARROW
PE470	3533	BIER HILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW
PE470	3534	BIER HILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW
PE470	3535	BIER HILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW
PE470	47439	BIER HILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW
PE470	47443	BIER HILL BARROW CEMETERY	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

Table 5b: PRN vs. SAM

PRN	SAM No	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
263	PE421	LOWER TREGINNIS	CHAMBERED TOMB
511	PE468	LINNEY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
536	PE467	CROW BACK TUMULUS;FREYNESLAKE	ROUND BARROW
540	PE060	DRY BURROWS;ORIELTON	BARROW CEMETERY
541	PE059	CORSTON BEACON	ROUND BARROW
542	PE315	CHURCH WAYS;CHURCHWAYS;BROWNSLADE	ROUND BARROW
579	PE345	DEVILS QUOIT; SAMSON CROSS	STANDING STONE
584	PE157	KINGSTON	CHAMBERED TOMB
587	PE346	HAROLDSTONE;DEVILS QUOIT	STANDING STONE
601	PE365	DEVILS QUOIT	STANDING STONE
922	PE117	GORS FAWR	STONE CIRCLE
942	PE116	WAUN LWYD STONES;CARN MEINI	STANDING STONE PAIR
947	PE039	MOUNTAIN;CRUG YR HWCH I	CHAMBERED TOMB
966	PE325	CRUG BACH	ROUND BARROW
1001	PE292	FRENNI FAWR	ROUND BARROW
1003	PE288	MAEN Y PARC	STANDING STONE
1006	PE301	MOEL FEDDAU CAIRN	ROUND BARROW
1009	PE010	FOEL DRYGARN	ROUND BARROW
1014	PE121	CERRIG MEIBION ARTHUR;CWM GARW I	STANDING STONE PAIR
1021	PE464	BEDD ARTHUR;CARN ARTHUR	STONE CIRCLE
1030	PE324	RHOS GOCH	ROUND BARROW
1032	PE122	BEDD YR AFANC	CHAMBERED TOMB
1044	PE168	CRUGIAU MAENSAESON;PANT-Y-GROES	ROUND BARROW
1045	PE168	PANT-Y-GROES;CRUGIAU MAENSAESON	ROUND BARROW
1070	CM094	MAENGWYN-HIR	STANDING STONE
1072	PE351	MOOR FARM	STANDING STONE PAIR
1073	PE351	MOOR FARM	STANDING STONE PAIR
1074	PE351	PARC Y MAEN	STANDING STONE
1091	PE291	FRENNI FAWR Y	ROUND BARROW
1092	PE291	FRENNI FAWR Y	ROUND BARROW
1093	PE291	Y FRENNI FAWR	ROUND BARROW
1094	PE290	FRENNI FAWR Y	ROUND BARROW
1096	PE204	FRENNI FACH	ROUND BARROW
1102	PE207	CASTELL Y BLAIDD	ROUND BARROW
1108	PE326	FOXHILL	ROUND BARROW
1115	PE206	CRUG BACH	ROUND BARROW
1120	PE313	TREFAEL	STANDING STONE
1121	PE049	LLECH Y TRYBEDD;LLECH Y DRIBEDD	CHAMBERED TOMB
1141	PE197	CRUGIAU CEMAES;CARNAU PENCRUGIAU	BARROW CEMETERY
1142	PE197	CRUGIAU CEMAES;CARNAU PENCRUGIAU	ROUND BARROW
1143	PE197	CRUGIAU CEMAES;CARNAU PENCRUGIAU	ROUND BARROW
1146	PE198	PANT Y GROES BARROW	ROUND BARROW
1159	PE386	PENRALLT YR ESGOB CAIRN	ROUND BARROW
1206	PE010	FOELDRYGARN III	ROUND BARROW
1207	PE010	FOEL DRYGARN	ROUND BARROW
1231	PE197	CRUGIAU CEMAES;CARNAU PENCRUGIAU	ROUND BARROW
1244	PE060	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
1245	PE060	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
1246	PE060	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
1247	PE060	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
1307	PE120	GARN OCHR;DYFFRYN STONES	STONE CIRCLE
1327	PE287	PARC Y TYWOD MAENHIR;GALCHEN FACH	STANDING STONE
1330	PE342	BUDLOY STONE	STANDING STONE
1332	PE286	CORNEL BACH STONE	STANDING STONE
1333	PE286	CORNEL BACH STONE	STANDING STONE
1337	PE118	PRYSG FARM STONE	STANDING STONE
1422	PE199	PARC CERRIG HIRION;LADY STONE	STANDING STONE

1433	PE050	CERRIG Y GOF;CERRIG ATGOF	CHAMBERED TOMB
1435	PE361	BEDD MORRIS;BEDD MORUS	STANDING STONE?
1446	PE312	GLYN GATH	RING BARROW?
1462	PE056	CARREG COETAN; COETAN ARTHUR	CHAMBERED TOMB
1471	PE008	PENTRE IFAN	CHAMBERED TOMB
1474	PE202	GARREG HIR Y;TRE-FACH STONE	STANDING STONE
1475	PE202	TREFACH	CHAMBERED TOMB?
1495	PE309	CARN EDWARD II	RING BARROW?
1496	PE309	CARN LLWYD	BARROW CEMETERY?
1515	PE372	PENLAN TREHAIDD	STANDING STONE
1516	PE371	PENLAN STONES;PARC LAN STONES	STANDING STONE PAIR
1528	PE340	FAGWR FRAN	STANDING STONE
1540	PE293	MYNYDD KILKIFFETH (WEST)	ROUND BARROW
1541	PE293	MYNYDD KILKIFFETH (CENTRAL)	RING BARROW
1542	PE293	MYNYDD KILKIFFETH (EAST)	ROUND BARROW
1549	PE341	MARSH;PARC LAN CAIRN	ROUND BARROW
1561	PE298	FOEL ERYR	ROUND BARROW
1567	PE124	WAUN MAWN	STONE CIRCLE?
1568	PE124	WAUN MAWN	STANDING STONE
1569	PE352	TAFARN Y BWLCH	STANDING STONE PAIR
1572	PE300	FOEL CWM CERWYN I	ROUND BARROW
1573	PE300	FOEL CWM CERWYN II	ROUND BARROW
1574	PE300	FOEL CWM CERWYN III	ROUND BARROW
1575	PE300	FOEL CWM CERWYN IV	ROUND BARROW
1583	PE343	CNWC II	ROUND BARROW
1584	PE343	CNWC III	ROUND BARROW
1593	PE041	TRELLYFFAINT	CHAMBERED TOMB
1611	PE041	TRELLYFFAINT STONE	STANDING STONE
2006	PE297	TY-NEWYDD-GRUG	STANDING STONE
2381	PE062	LETTERSTON III;PENDRE TUMULI	ROUND BARROW
2409	PE061	GARN TURNE;OLD COLDSTONE	CHAMBERED TOMB
2410	PE355	LOWER BROAD MOOR STONE	STANDING STONE
2412	PE025	COLSTON;ALTAR THE	CHAMBERED TOMB
2416	PE133	PARC Y LLYN;CARN TARN;FFYNNONAU	CHAMBERED TOMB
2424	PE153	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	ROUND BARROW
2427	PE219	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	ROUND BARROW
2428	PE219	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	ROUND BARROW
2443	PE022	HAYSCASTLE TUMP	ROUND BARROW
2457	PE114	TUMPS THE	ROUND BARROW
2493	PE032	GARN GILFACH	CHAMBERED TOMB
2499	PE033	PEN-RHIW;PARC Y CROMLECH	CHAMBERED TOMB
2501	PE030	CARREG SAMSON;GARN WEN	CHAMBERED TOMB
2502	PE030	GARN WEN	CHAMBERED TOMB
2503	PE030	GARN WEN	CHAMBERED TOMB
2506	PE045	RHOS Y CLEGYRN	STANDING STONE
2507	PE045	RHOS Y CLEGYRN	STONE CIRCLE?
2512	PE259	FFYNNON DRUIDION	STANDING STONE
2546	PE200	TY-MEINI;LADY STONE THE	STANDING STONE
2551	PE126	PARC Y MEIRW	STONE ROW
2578	PE044	FFYST SAMSON;TRELLYS;ST NICHOLAS	CHAMBERED TOMB
2581	PE082	CASTLES;JORDANSTON HILL	ROUND BARROW
2623	PE054	COETAN ARTHUR;ST DAVID'S HEAD	CHAMBERED TOMB
2626	PE042	CARN LLIDI	CHAMBERED TOMB
2627	PE042	CARN LLIDI	CHAMBERED TOMB
2629	PE128	MAEN SIGL	CHAMBERED TOMB?
2689	PE414	TRECENNY STONE	STANDING STONE
2747	PE028	LECHA FARM	CHAMBERED TOMB
2757	PE130	TRE-MAENHIR	STANDING STONE
2759	PE130	TRE-MAENHIR	STANDING STONE
2768	PE027	TREFFYNNON;LLANREITHAN	CHAMBERED TOMB

2792	PE043	ST ELVIS FARM	CHAMBERED TOMB
2838	PE260	BICKNEY;BEACON THE	ROUND BARROW
2845	PE036	LONGHOUSE;CARREG SAMSON;TREVINE	CHAMBERED TOMB
2859	PE037	TRE WALLTER LLWYD;PARC Y GARN	CHAMBERED TOMB
2875	PE119	EITHBED WEST (NORTH)	CHAMBERED TOMB
2876	PE119	EITHBED WEST (CENTRAL)	CHAMBERED TOMB
2877	PE119	EITHBED WEST (SOUTH)	CHAMBERED TOMB
2908	PE030	GARN WEN	CHAMBERED TOMB CEMETERY
2918	PE181	SKOMER ISLAND NO.25 AREA III	ROUND BARROW?
2998	PE113	LONGSTONE	STANDING STONE
3005	PE358	LONGSTONE FIELD	STANDING STONE
3033	PE135	LONGSTONE	CHAMBERED TOMB?
3071	PE020	DEVILS QUOIT;NEWTON CROMLECH	CHAMBERED TOMB
3150	PE158	WOODLAND ROUND BARROW	ROUND BARROW
3158	PE362	HAROLD STONE	STANDING STONE
3159	PE134	CLIFF COTTAGE CIRCLE	STONE CIRCLE
3163	PE348	LAMBER ROUND BARROW	ROUND BARROW
3205	PE066	HANGING STONE	CHAMBERED TOMB
3245	PE064	WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS	ROUND BARROW
3246	PE064	WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS	ROUND BARROW
3247	PE064	WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS	ROUND BARROW
3248	PE064	WALLASTON ROUND BARROWS	ROUND BARROW
3303	PE279	HANTON ROUND BARROWS	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?
3314	PE356	LEECH POOL ROUND BARROW	ROUND BARROW
3334	PE330	GOOD HOOK	ROUND BARROW
3359	PE331	UZMASTON	ROUND BARROW
3360	PE279	HANTON	ROUND BARROW
3361	PE279	HANTON	ROUND BARROW
3424	PE026	PEN-LAN FARM	CHAMBERED TOMB CEMETERY
3451	PE328	WILLIAMSTON MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW
3452	PE329	WILLIAMSTON MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW
3501	PE311	HAYS;CAREW BEACON	ROUND BARROW
3503	PE311	HODGESTON HILL TUMULUS	ROUND BARROW
3532	PE470	NORCHARD BEACON;ST FLORENCE BEACON	ROUND BARROW
3533	PE470	BIER HILL MOUNDS;WHITEHILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW
3534	PE470	BIER HILL MOUNDS;WHITEHILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW
3535	PE470	BIER HILL MOUNDS;WHITEHILL MOUNDS	ROUND BARROW
3717	PE154	REDSTONE CROSS	ROUND BARROW
3718	PE154	REDSTONE CROSS	ROUND BARROW
3771	PE026	PARC Y GARREG;LLAN	CHAMBERED TOMB
3772	PE026	LLAN;PARC Y GARREG	CHAMBERED TOMB
3773	PE026	PARC Y GARREG;LLAN	CHAMBERED TOMB
3792	PE178	NEWHOUSE (WEST);NEWHOUSE "A"	ROUND BARROW
3793	PE178	NEWHOUSE (EAST);NEWHOUSE "B"	ROUND BARROW
3799	PE364	CRUG SWLLT	ROUND BARROW
4213	PE035	KINGS QUOIT	CHAMBERED TOMB
4286	PE131	PEN-LAN-MABWS-UCHAF;PEN-Y-BANC	CHAMBERED TOMB?
4289	PE063	TRE HOWELL	CHAMBERED TOMB?
4291	PE132	CLYN-FFWRN	CHAMBERED TOMB
4301	PE266	RHYNDASTON-FAWR	STANDING STONE
7512	PE111	LOVESTONE THE	STANDING STONE?
7649	PE327	LLAN-MARLAIS	ROUND BARROW
7654	PE344	RHIWAU BARROW	ROUND BARROW
8868	PE390	PENGAWSE CAIRN	ROUND BARROW
11359	PE293	MYNYDD KILKIFFETH TUMULI	BARROW CEMETERY
11922	PE409	PRYSG FARM III	STANDING STONE
12030	PE406	PARC MAEN	STANDING STONE
12789	PE060	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
12790	PE060	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW
12791	PE060	DRY BURROWS	ROUND BARROW

APPENDIX 6: FAN FOEL EXCAVATION

FAN FOEL ROUND BARROW, MYNYDD DU: INTERIM EXCAVATION REPORT

Gwilym Hughes

SUMMARY

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at an early Bronze Age round barrow at Fan Foel on Mynydd Du in June 2004. The barrow had suffered from significant natural and visitor erosion in recent years. The objective of the excavation was to record and excavate the surviving surface elements of the barrow prior to its conservation and protection. A central burial cist was excavated. This contained a cremation deposit associated with a pottery vessel and several flint artefacts. A secondary cremation deposit was recovered from a band of stone overlying the edge of the barrow material. An extensive programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling was undertaken and work will now begin on the formal analysis of the artefacts and samples that were collected during the excavation.

INTRODUCTION

This report provides an interim statement on the partial excavation of a Bronze Age round barrow on Fan Foel, Mynydd Du (SN 8215 2234). The site is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM number Br275) and it is recorded on the regional Sites and Monuments Record as PRN 32392. The barrow lies on the county boundary between Carmarthenshire and Powys (Fig. 1) and was visited by Cambria Archaeology on 19 June 2002 as part of the Cadw-funded Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Assessment project (Cook 2003). At the time of the visit in 2002 it was noted that the monument was suffering from a considerable amount of ongoing erosion on its western and southwestern sides and this appeared to have been responsible for the exposure of a curvilinear arc of large sandstone blocks. This weathering was of concern and threatened to continue to damage the remaining fabric of the monument. In addition, loose stones had been piled up to form a modern walkers' cairn on the northeast side. There was a clear ongoing threat that the stones from the surrounding 'kerb' would continue to be used to add to this modern cairn.

Following discussions with the Brecon Beacons National Park and the Cadw inspectorate, it was generally agreed that it would be very difficult to protect the monument from further erosion and that rescue excavation ('preservation by record') should be considered as an option. Following an initial field assessment (Hughes 2003), the National Park and Cadw agreed to jointly fund the partial excavation of the monument followed by the implementation of measures to protect the remaining element *in situ*. The excavation was undertaken by Cambria Archaeology in June 2004.

SITE DESCRIPTION (FIGS 2 AND 3)

The cairn is situated on a summit at 781m AOD. The most recent OS 1:25,000 map indicates that the modern county boundary runs through the centre of the monument. The initial assessment had indicated that the core of the barrow was constructed of a peaty-loam soil. This was partly surrounded by a circular stone 'kerb' enclosing an area 11m in diameter.

The modern walkers' cairn was located in the northeastern sector and measured approximately 4m x 2.5m in plan and 1m high. A number of other, smaller stones were set into the surface of the eroding interior of the barrow. There is a reference to finds of flint flakes and a 'string of clay beads' from a cairn on Fan Foel, although the provenance is uncertain (Grimes 1933). However, there were no obvious surface traces of any earlier disturbance to the barrow.

EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

The general objective of the archaeological and conservation work was to ensure the protection and long-term survival of the monument. However, it was recognised that before any remedial work could be undertaken a detailed record would need to be made of the surface archaeological deposits and features associated with the barrow. This would be undertaken in a research context. In particular the evidence for barrow construction and the nature of funerary and ritual activity can be directly compared with the information from the barrows at Pen-y-fan and Corn-du (Gibson 1997).

The excavation involved the recording and removal of the walker's cairn and the remaining turf overlying the kerb and the interior of the barrow. This fully exposed the surrounding stone kerb and a central stone cist. The whole of the interior was then cleaned and recorded prior to the excavation of the kerb and the stone cist. In addition, a single trench, 1m wide and 7m long, was excavated through the surviving barrow mound on the southeastern side of the monument down to the natural bedrock. An extensive programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling was undertaken with the assistance of staff from the University of Lampeter. Finally, the exposed surface of the barrow was then covered with a layer of geo-textile and the site was backfilled with the intention of re-establishing a grass cover.

A SUMMARY OF THE EXCAVATION RESULTS

The trench through the barrow mound – The bedrock was overlain by two thin deposits of silty-clay up to 0.15m thick, possibly the remnants of a buried soil. This was overlain by a group of large stones hinting at an earlier stone kerb defining the edge of the barrow. The surviving barrow material itself was up to 0.3m thick and comprised a very mixed dark brown silty-loam with lenses of yellow silty-clay and dark brown clayey-peat giving a mottled appearance. This deposit was almost entirely stone free. The remains of the later stone kerb overlay the edge of this barrow material. This in turn was overlain by a dark brown peaty turf up to 0.2m thick. Several pollen cores were taken from this sequence of deposits and these now await detailed analysis.

The stone kerb and barrow interior - The scattered stones recorded within the interior of the monument were found to be sitting on top of the barrow material. The stone kerb also overlay the edge of the barrow material and was only really distinct on the southwestern side of the monument. Elsewhere it comprised a band of stone up to 1.5m wide. A cremation deposit was recorded from amongst this stone on the northwestern side of the barrow. This comprised numerous fragments from a crushed pottery vessel (probably a collared urn) and numerous flecks and small fragments of burnt bone. This deposit lay just below the surface and appeared to be considerably disturbed.

The central cist burial (Fig. 4) - The central cist was effectively a stone-box with internal dimensions 2.0m long, 1.1m wide and 0.65m deep. The base of the cist was formed by two stone slabs lying flat and the sides were formed by several upright stones. It was partially sealed by a large, sub-rectangular capstone 1.4m long by 0.8m wide. The primary fill comprised a grey-brown silty-clay up to 0.1-0.15m thick. This overlay a cremation deposit lying on the base of the cist just to the northwest of centre. In the northeast corner of the cist were the remains of a crushed pottery vessel, probably a food vessel, although a formal identification still needs to be undertaken. It seems probable that this pottery vessel originally stood upright in the corner of the cist. Also lying on the stone base of the cist and between the cremation deposit and the pottery vessel was a triangular-shaped flint knife. Several other flint objects (several of which were burnt) were retrieved from the within the cremation deposit. The cremation deposit itself consisted almost entirely of burnt bone with almost no charcoal.

The primary fill was overlain by a series of sandy-silt deposits, 0.65m thick, that were presumably the result of silting into the cavity of the cist from the overlying barrow material. The walker's cairn had been constructed immediately over the capstone of the stone cist. In fact modern debris, including crisp packets and sweet wrappers had found their way into the upper layers of the cist interior itself.

DISCUSSION

The mixed appearance of the barrow material suggests that it derived from material, including turf, peat and soil, scraped from the surrounding area and heaped up over the central cist burial to form a mound. The trench on the southeastern side of the barrow just hinted at the presence of a kerb of stones defining the edge of this barrow. The burial in the stone cist was presumably the primary burial associated with the barrow. The stone kerb and associated stone and cremation deposit overlie the edge of the barrow mound and were presumably the result of later secondary activity. It is noticeable that the stone cist does not lie at the centre of the arc formed by this later stone ring. However, it seems possible that it may have been central to the original barrow and that the later stone kerb respected a slightly different focal point.

Comparable barrows with primary mounds of turf and peat and stone capping have been recorded elsewhere, most notably at both Pen-y-fan and Corn-du on the Brecon Beacons (Gibson 1997). The turf barrow at Corn-du was also associated with a stone kerb. However, the kerbstones at Corn Du appeared to have been set upright into the

mound and this is not obviously the case at Fan Foel. Both the barrows at Pen-y-fan and Corn-du were also associated with central, rectangular stone cists. The stone cist at Pen-y-fan appears to have originally contained a copper-alloy object associated with a cremation deposit although bronze items were also found from secondary contexts.

Although formal identification of the pottery vessels and flint objects from Fan Foel is still to be undertaken, they are clearly of early Bronze Age date. It is hoped that radiocarbon dates will also be obtained from a number of selected contexts. Work will now start on the formal analysis of the artefacts and samples recovered during the excavation. In particular, the samples collected from the possible buried soil at Fan Foel have a significant potential for an understanding of the barrow in its contemporary environment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The fieldwork was undertaken by a core team comprising Gwilym Hughes, Richard Ramsay, Duncan Schlee and Hubert Wilson (all of Cambria Archaeology), Peter Dorling (BBNP) and Louise Mees (Cadw Field Monument Warden). The palaeoenvironmental sampling was supervised by Astrid Caseldine (University of Lampeter). The illustrations in this report are by Hubert Wilson and comments on the report were provided by Ken Murphy.

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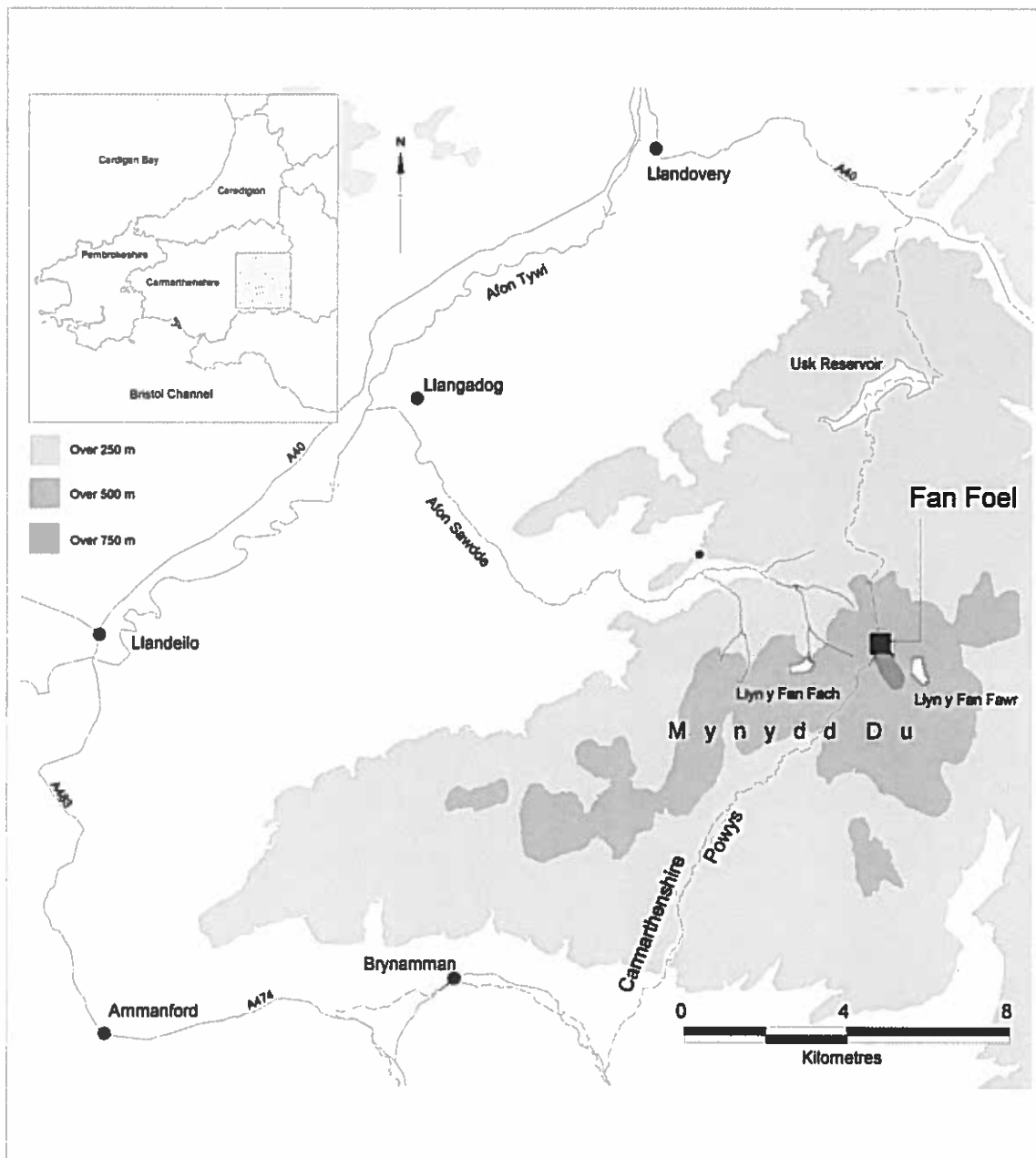


Fig. 1 – Map showing the location of Fan Foel.

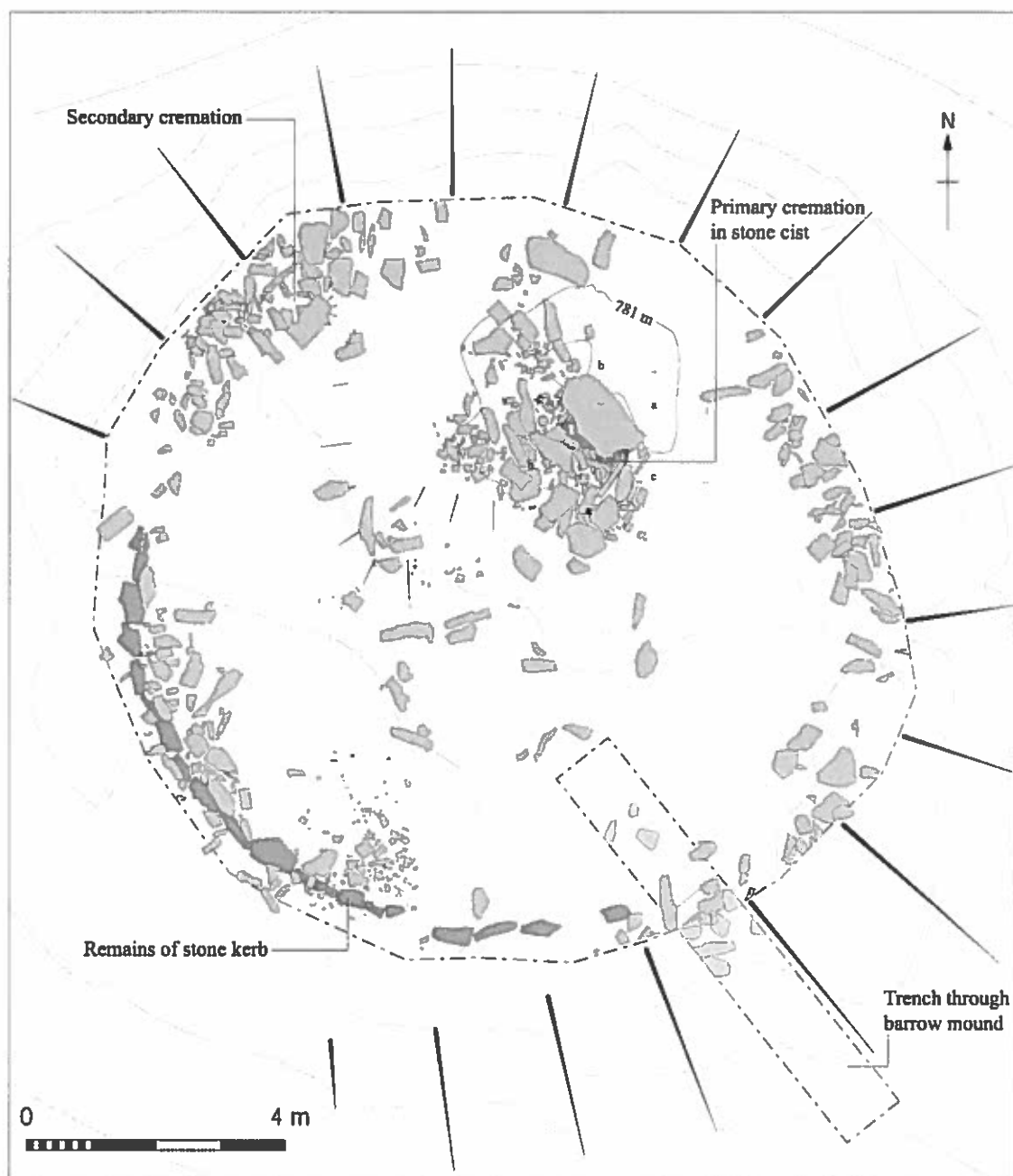


Fig.2 - Plan of the excavation after the removal of the topsoil.



Plate 1 – the walker's cairn prior to excavation



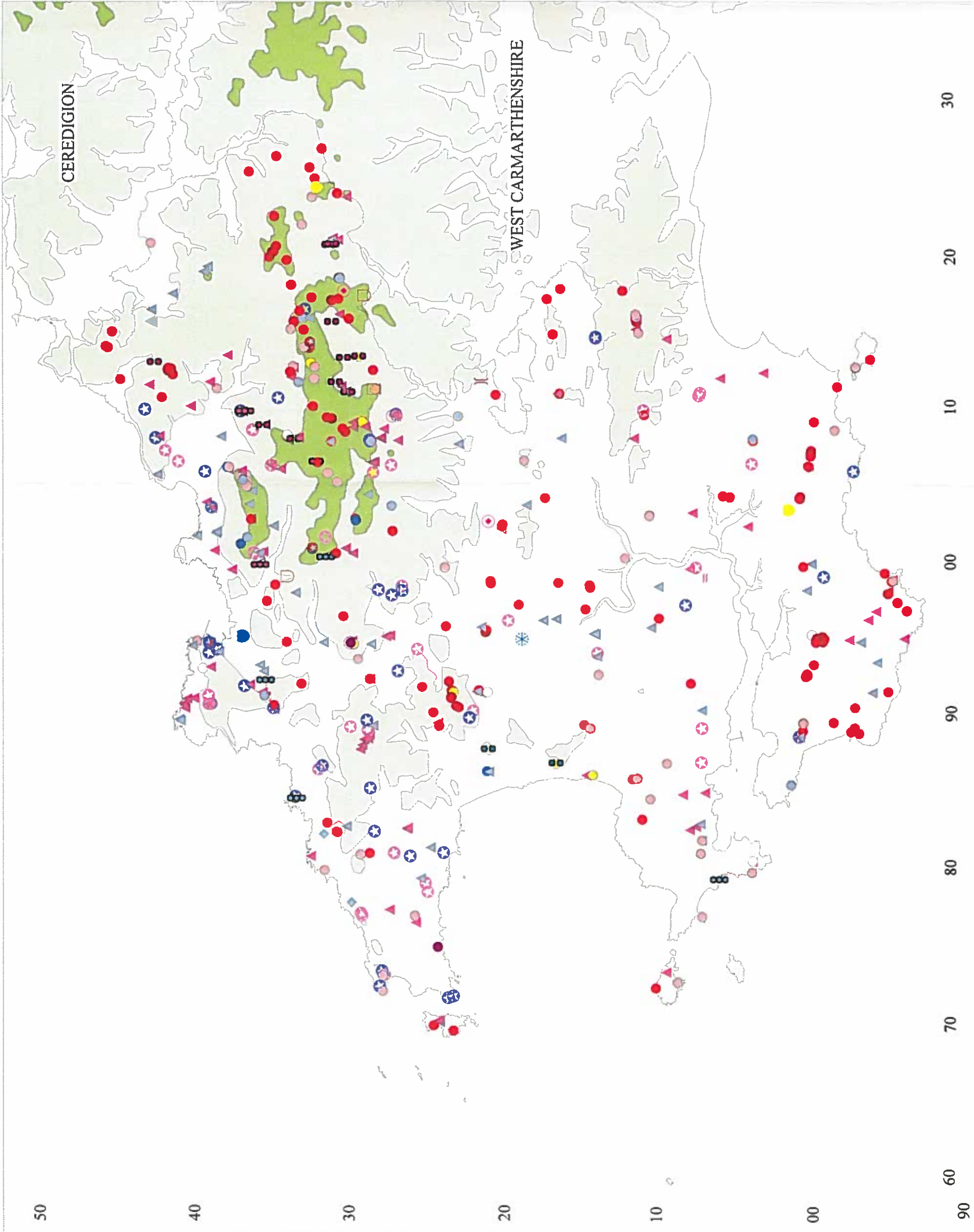
Plate 2 – The stone kerb in the southeast sector of the barrow after cleaning

scale 1: 250,000

Latitude over 500000

- CREMATION (3)
- CREMATION CEMETERY (1)
- CREMATION CEMETERY? (2)
- CHAMBERED TOMB (45)
- CHAMBERED TOMB? (37)
- CIST (3)
- CURSUS? (1)
- HENGES? (4)
- PIT CIRCLE (1)
- RING BARROW (5)
- RING BARROW? (19)
- RITUAL COMPLEX (1)
- ROUND BARROW (162)
- ROUND BARROW? (53)
- STANDING STONE (97)
- STANDING STONE PAIR (11)
- STANDING STONE PAIR? (2)
- STANDING STONE? (62)
- STONE AVENUE? (1)
- STONE CIRCLE (8)
- STONE CIRCLE? (7)
- STONE ROW (2)
- STONE ROW? (4)
- STONE SETTING (2)

Figure 2 Distribution of all
individual monument
types post-survey



scale 1: 250,000

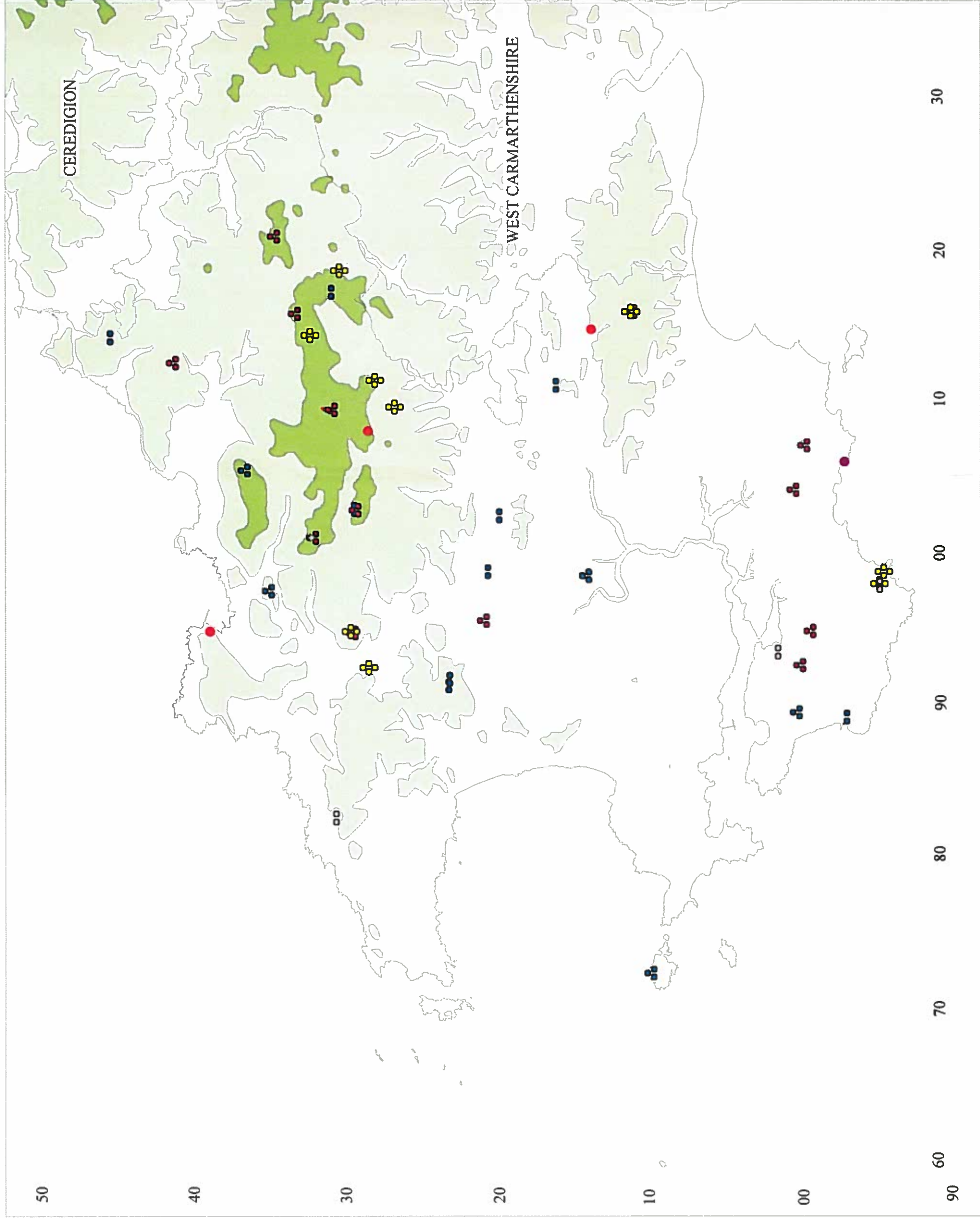


Figure 3 *Distribution of all group monument types post-survey*

scale 1:250,000

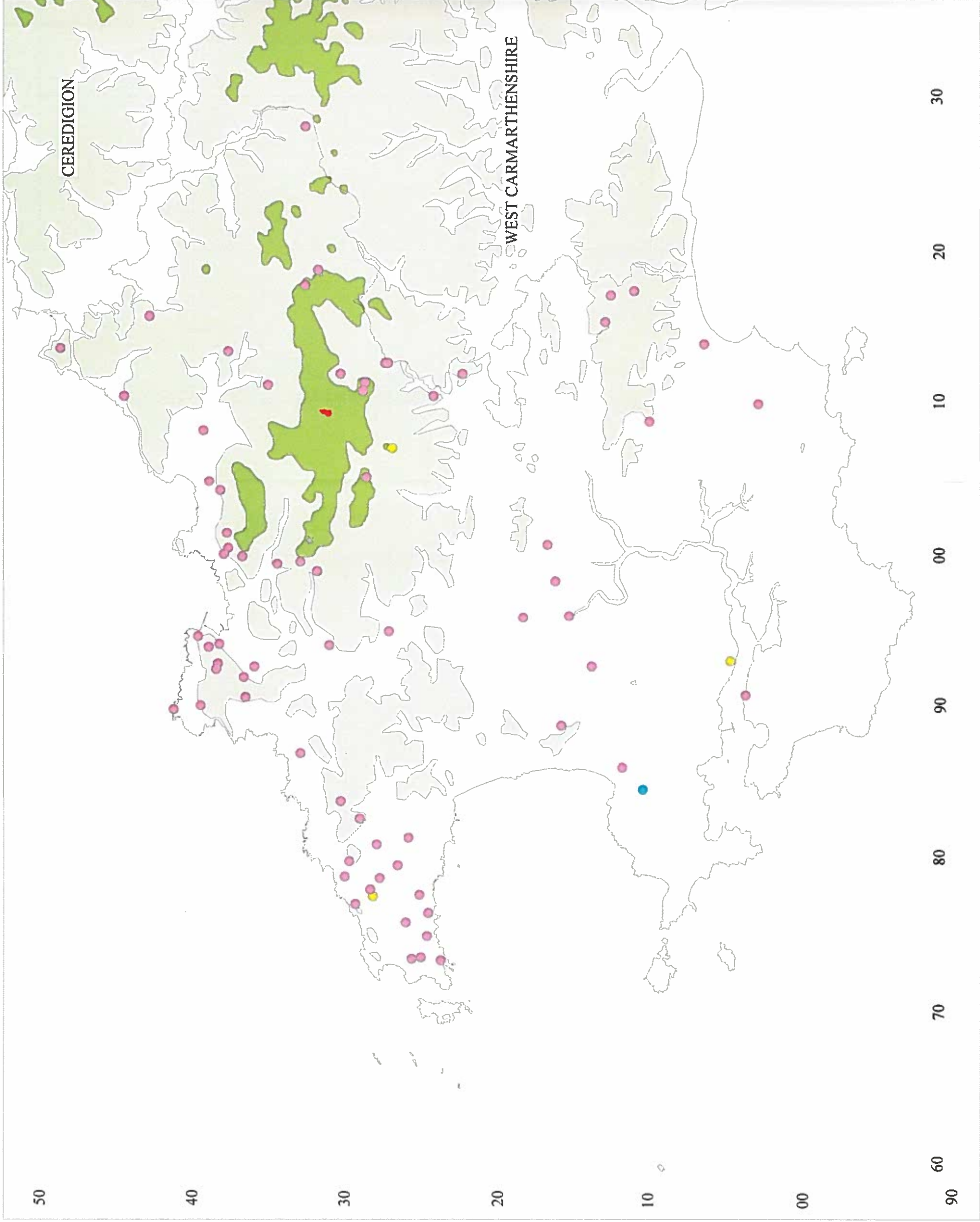


Figure 4 Distribution of all
round barrows from
place-name evidence

scale 1:250,000

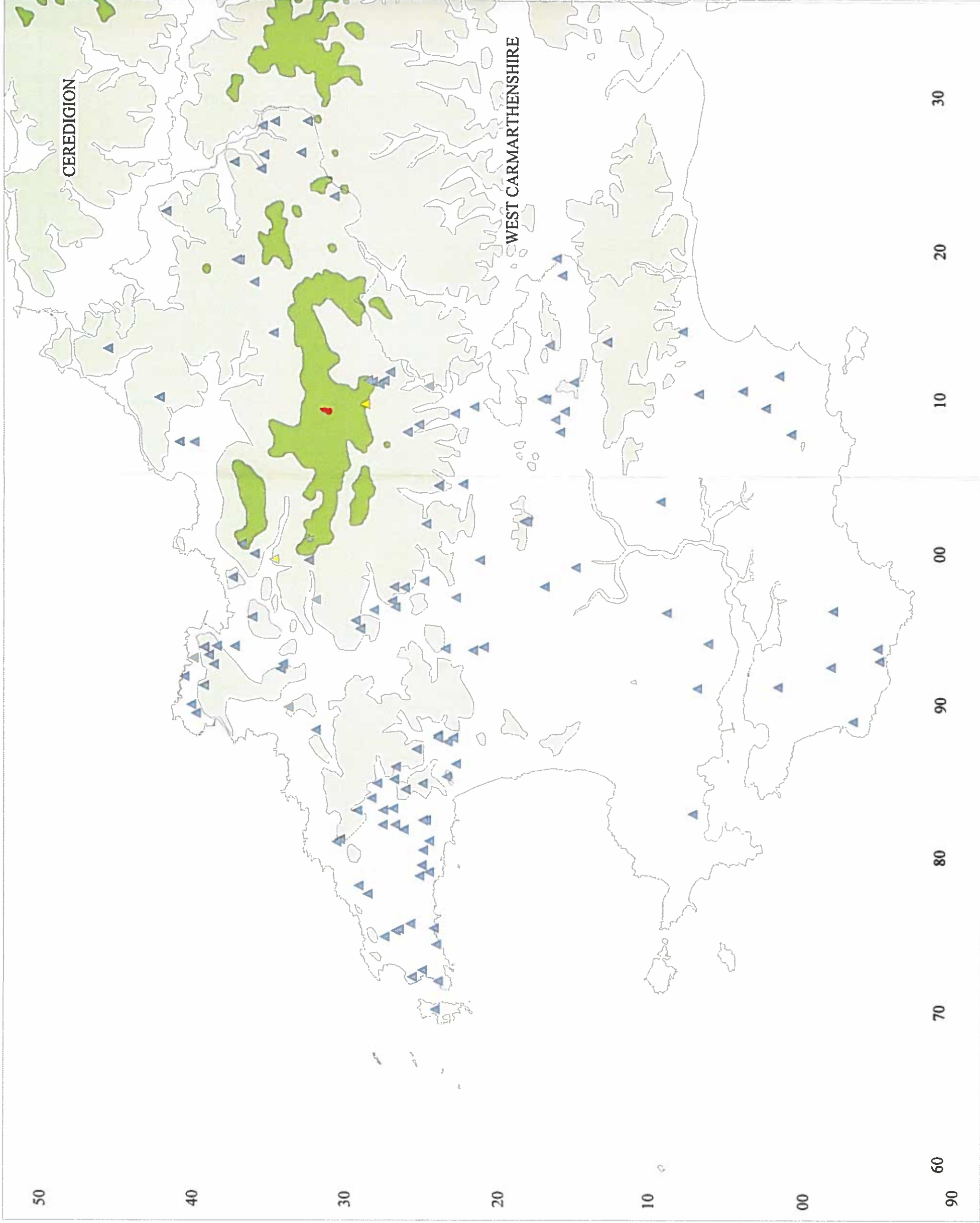
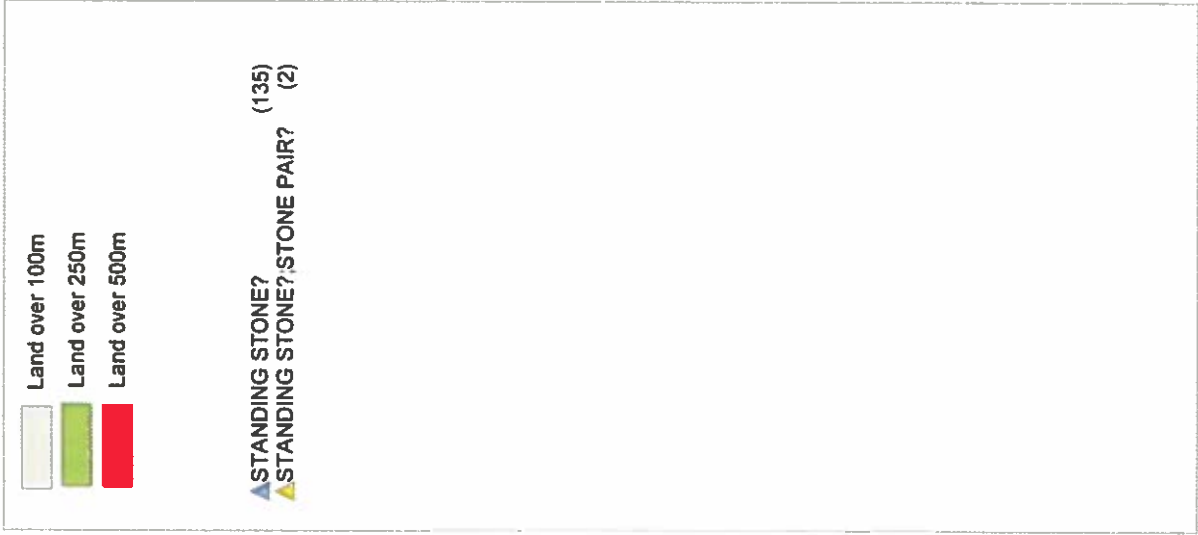


Figure 5 *Distribution of all standing stones from place-name evidence*

scale 1: 250,000

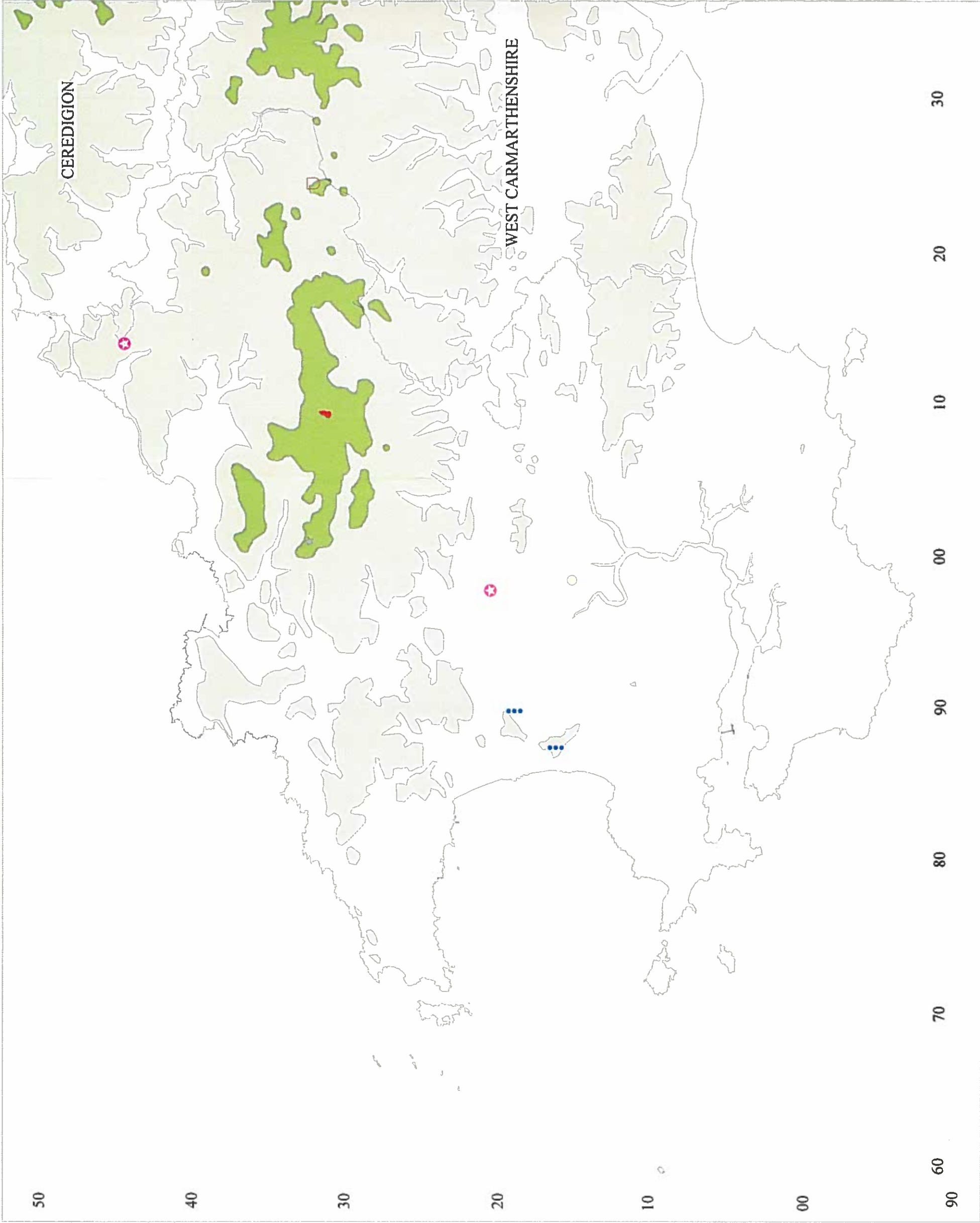


Figure 6 Distribution of all
other site types from
place-name evidence

scale 1: 250,000

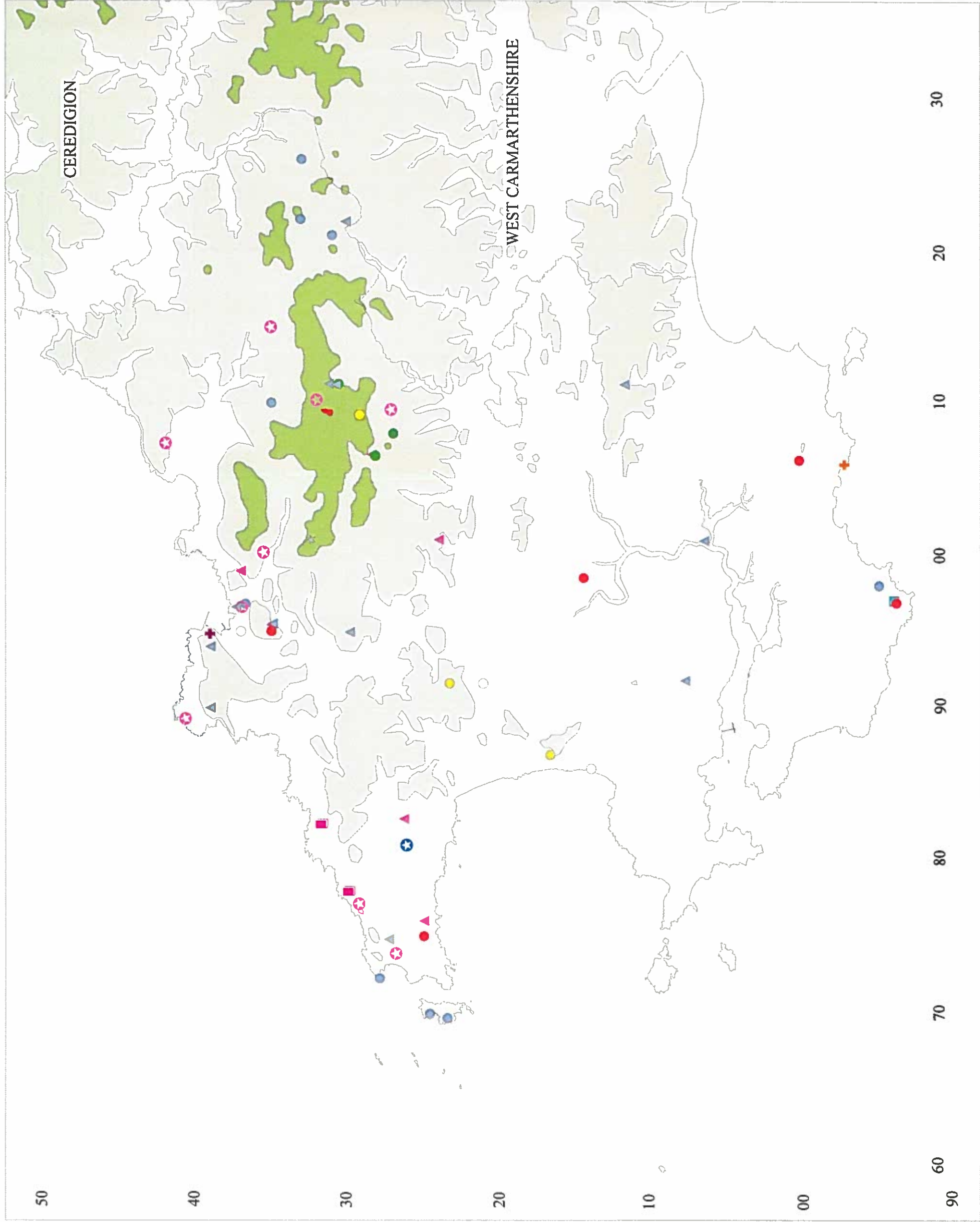


Figure 7 Distribution of all
site types known
from documents

scale 1: 250,000

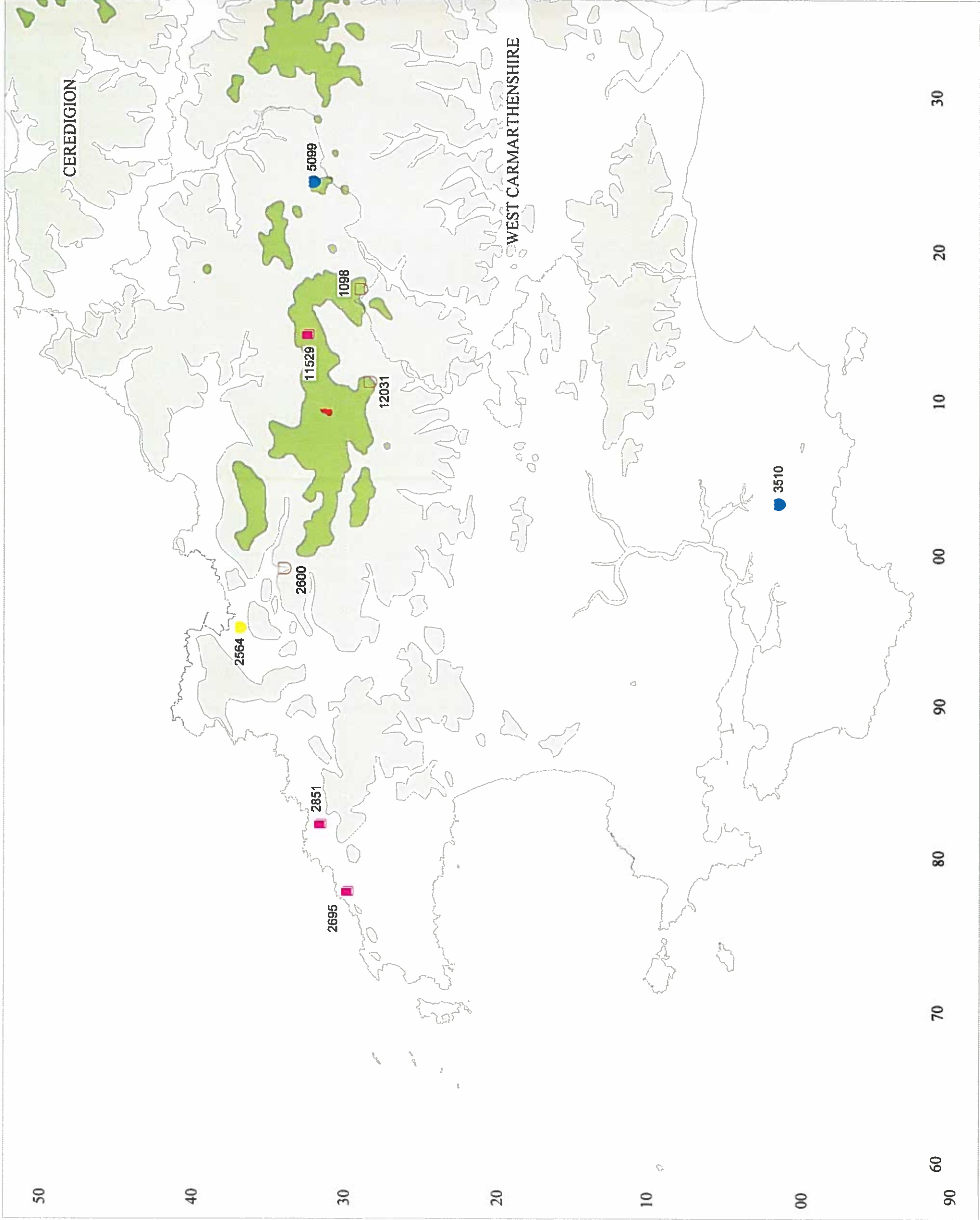
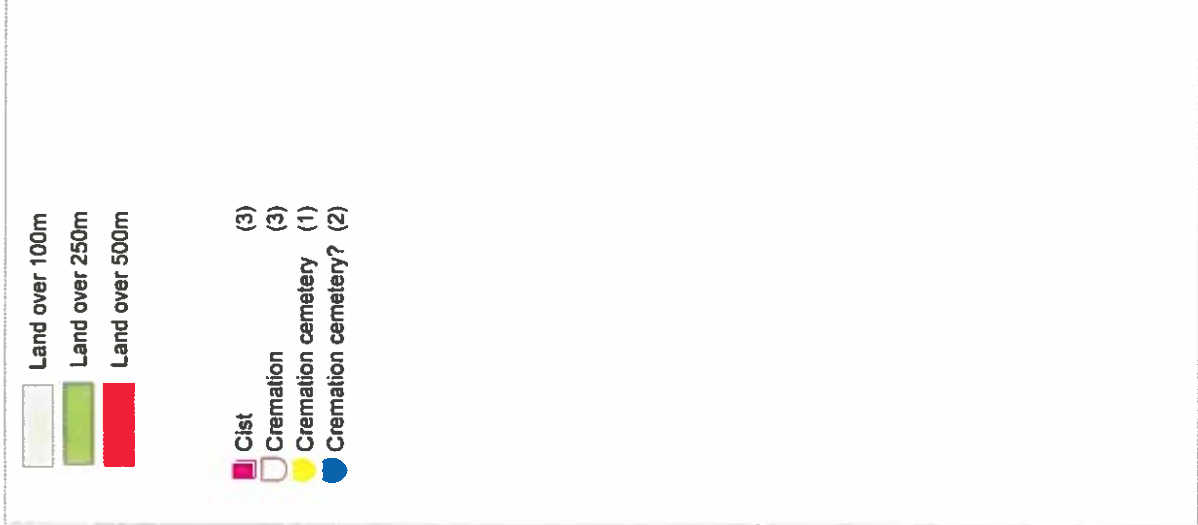


Figure 8 *Distribution of all
cists and cremation
burials*

scale 1:250,000

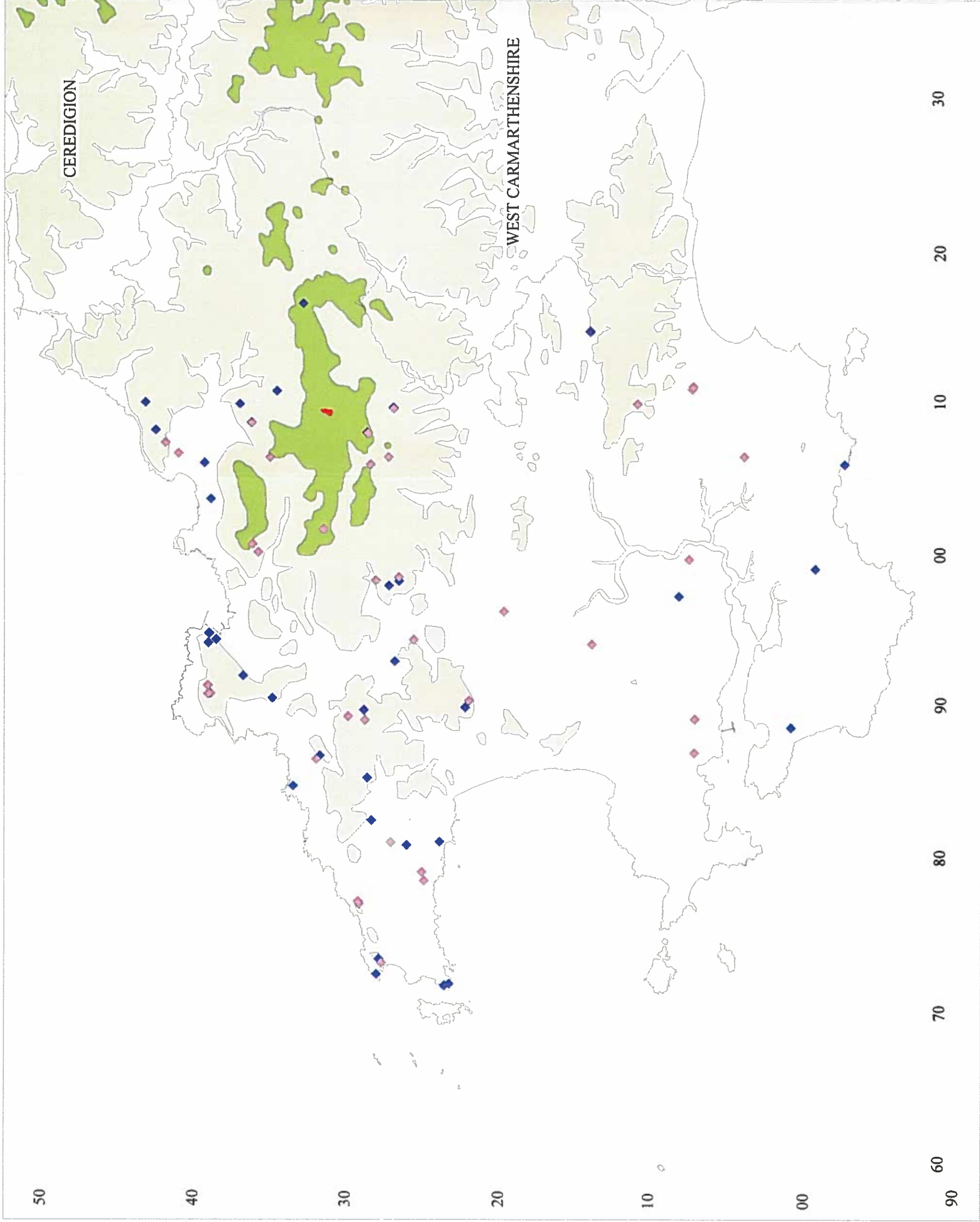


Figure 9 *Distribution of all chambered tombs post-survey*

scale 1:250,000

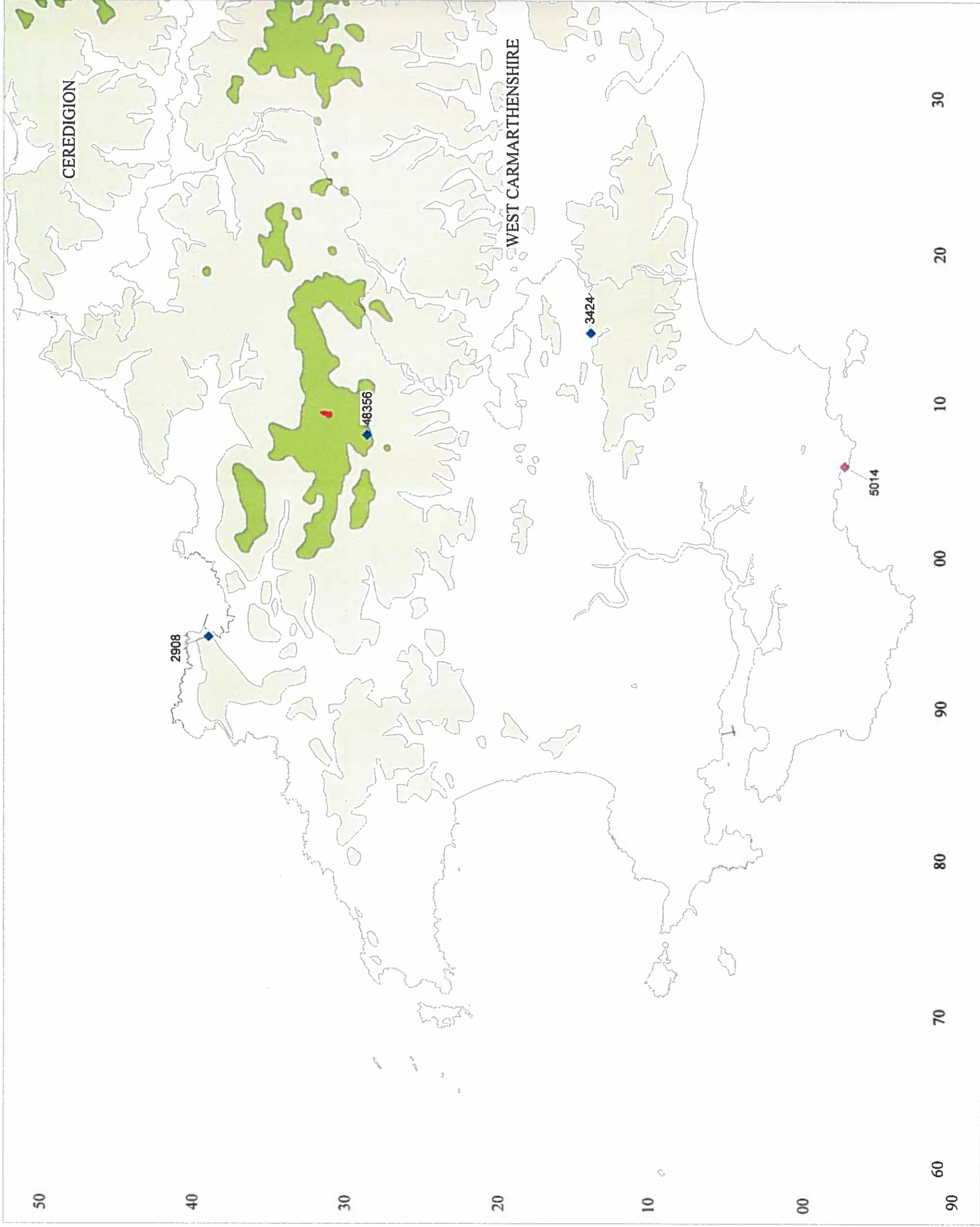


Figure 9a *Distribution of all chambered tomb cemeteries post-survey*

scale 1:250,000

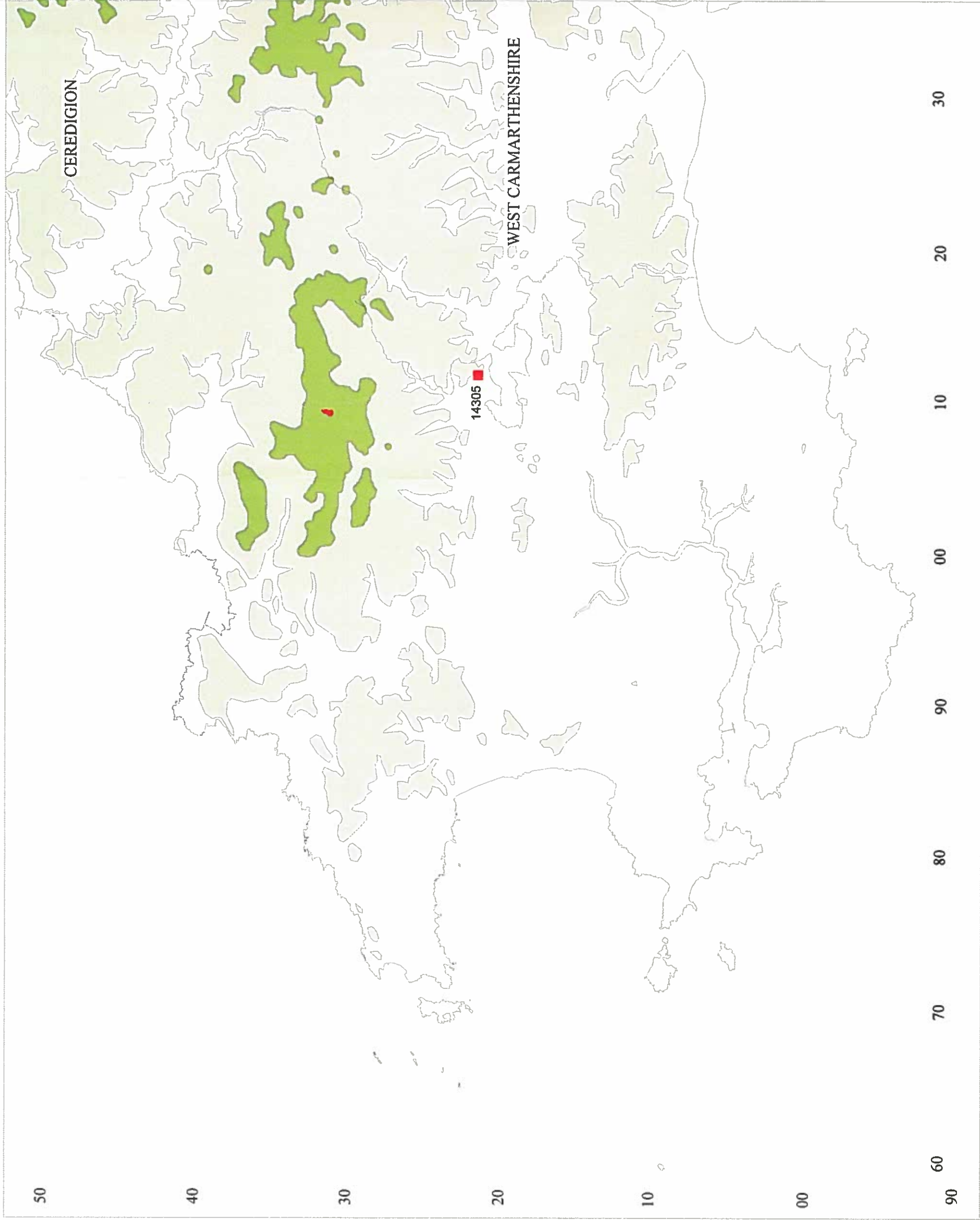


Figure 10 Distribution of all
cursus monuments
post-survey

scale 1: 250,000

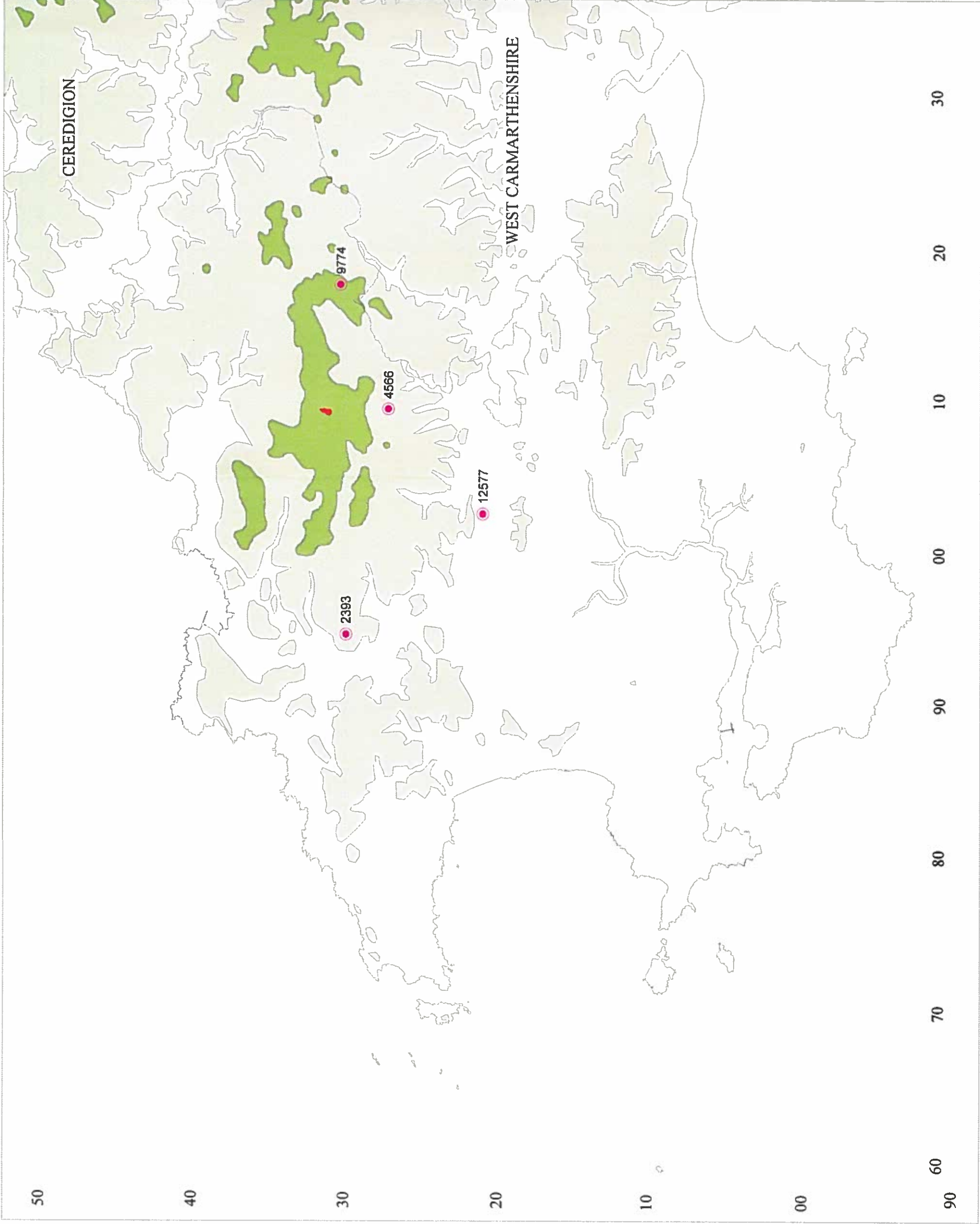
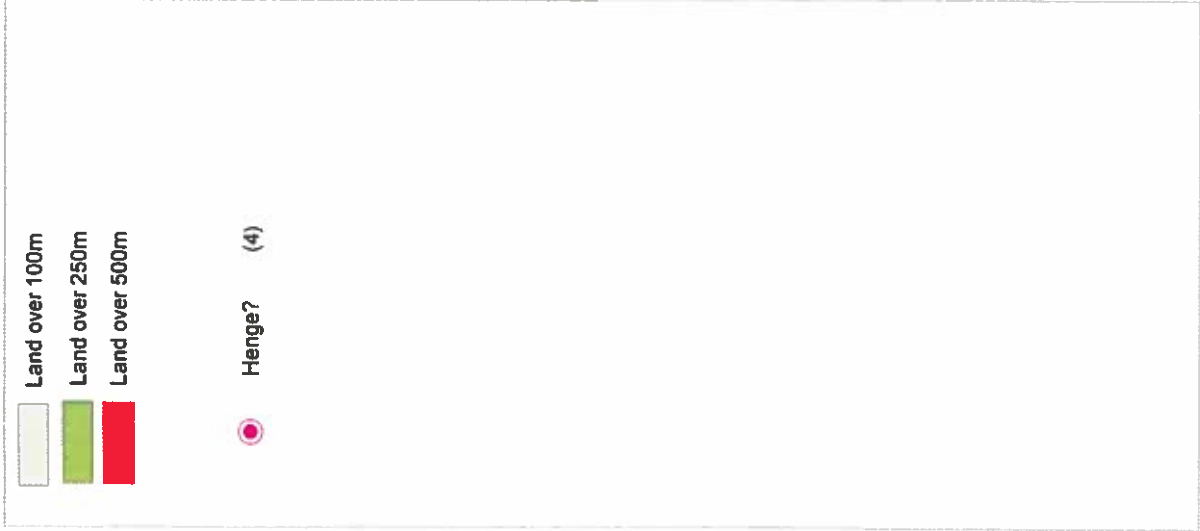


Figure 11 *Distribution of all
henge monuments
post-survey*

scale 1:250,000

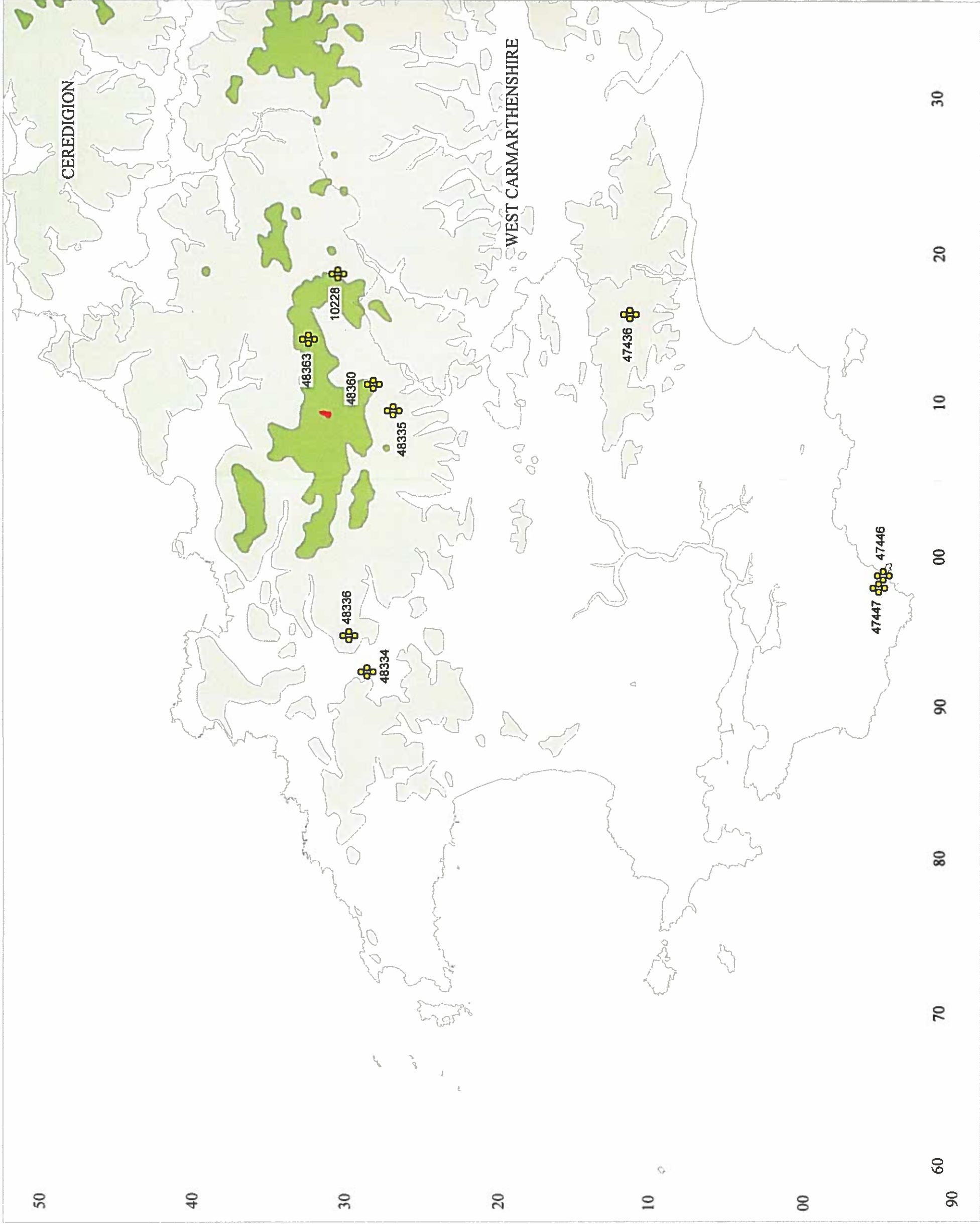


Figure 12 Distribution of all
prehistoric monument
complexes post-survey

scale 1:250,000

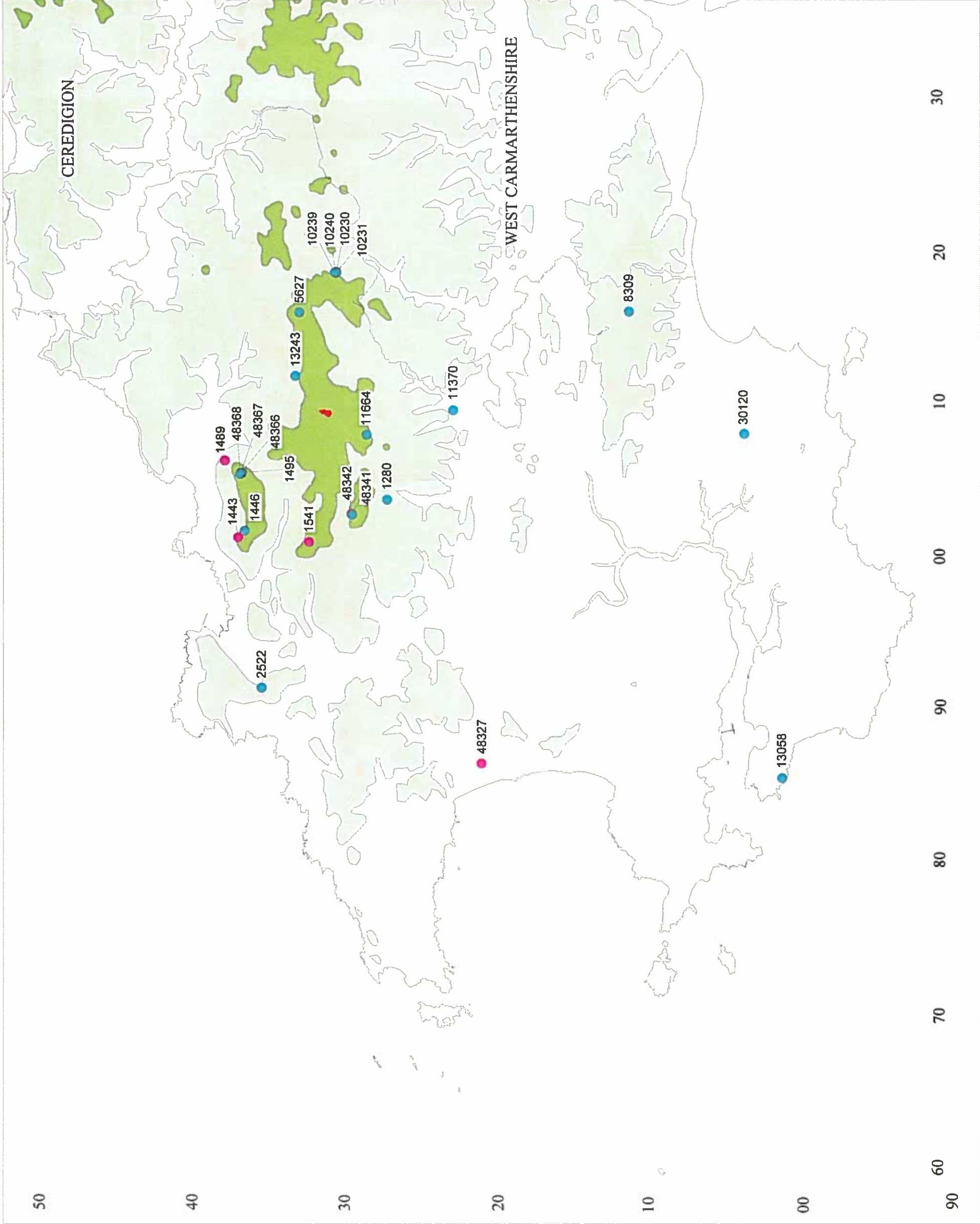
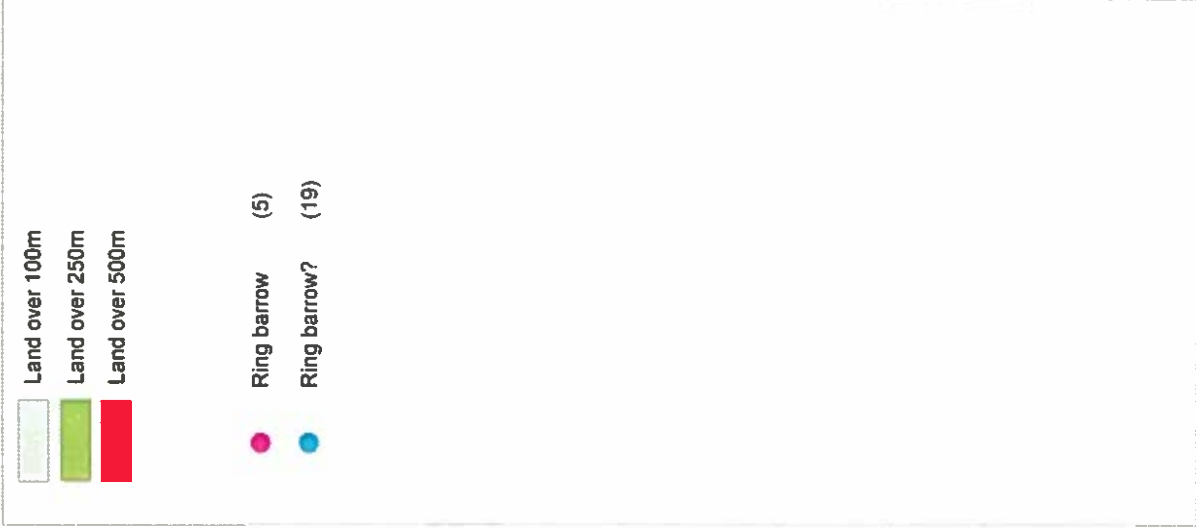


Figure 13 Distribution of all
ring barrows
post-survey

scale 1:250,000

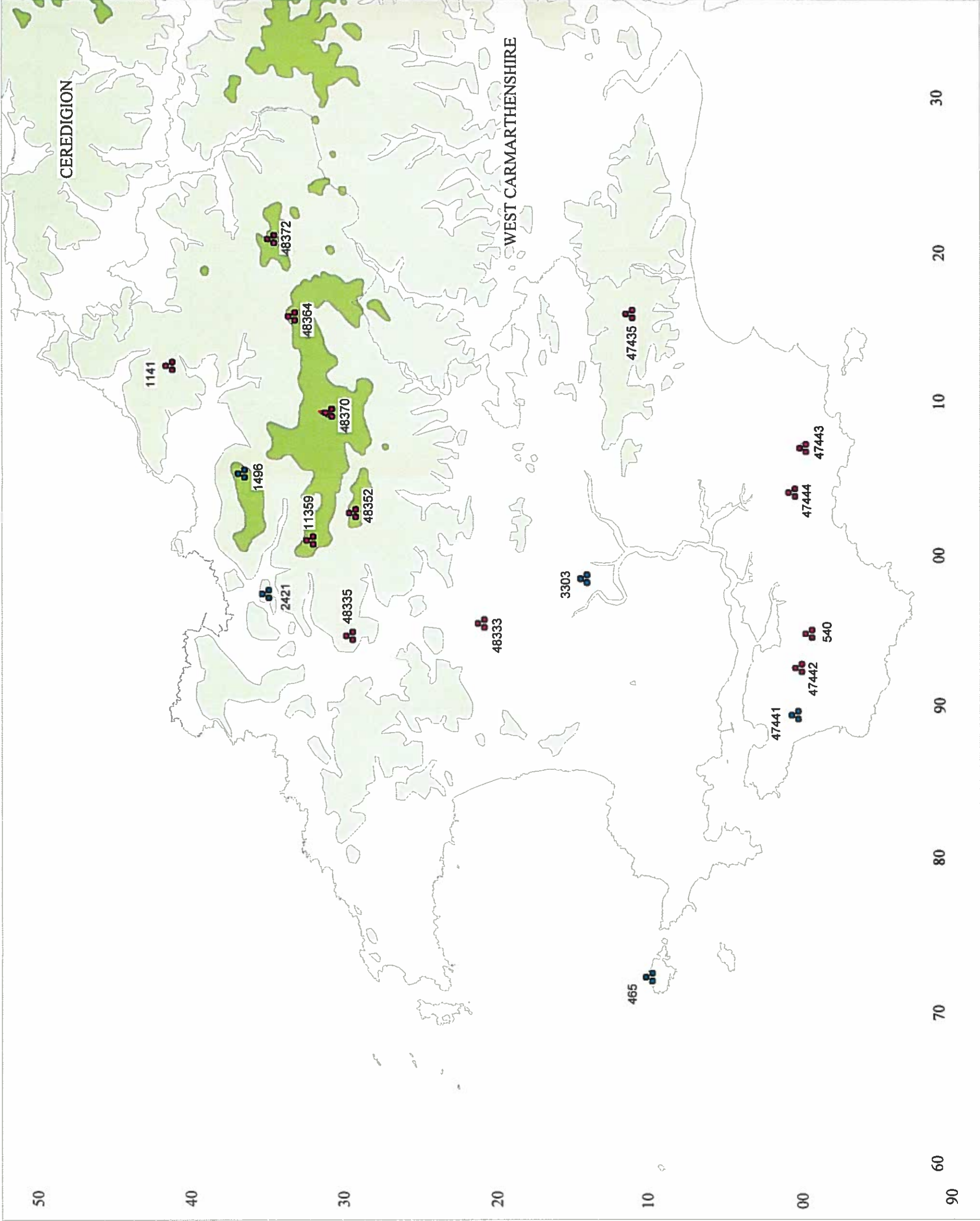
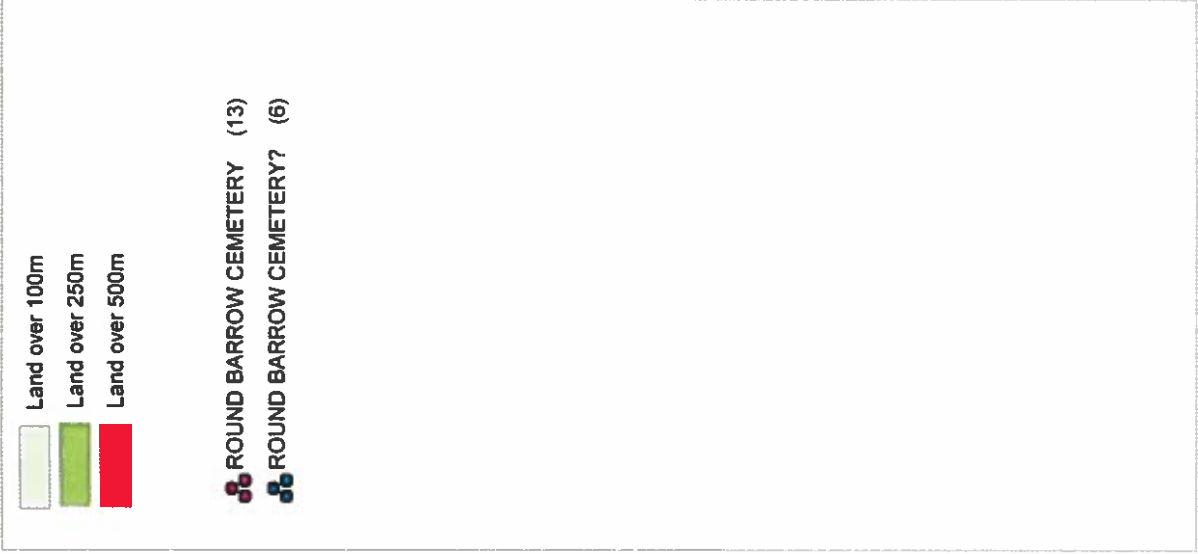


Figure 15 Distribution of all
round barrow cemeteries
post-survey

scale 1:250,000

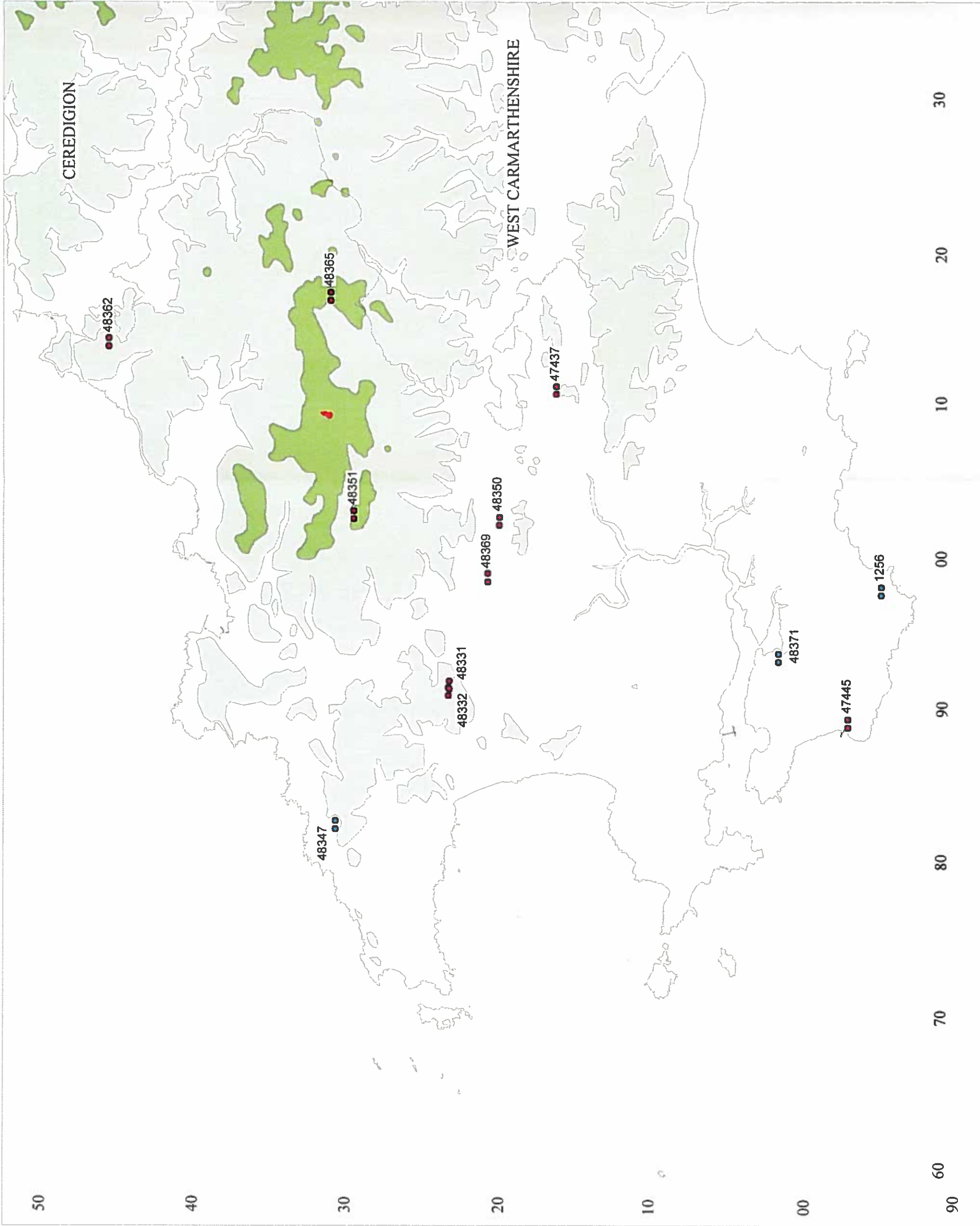


Figure 16 Distribution of all
round barrow pairs
post-survey

scale 1:250,000

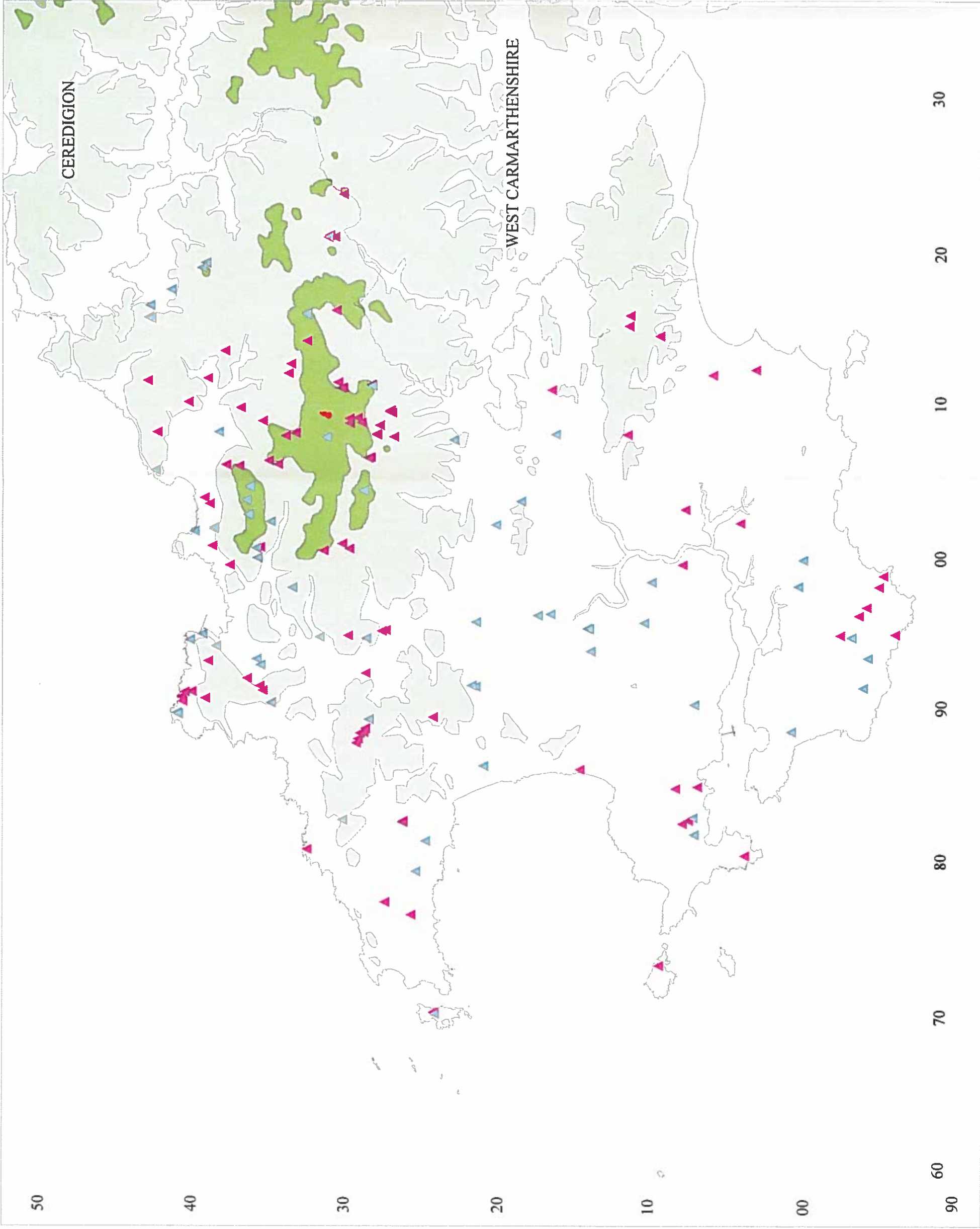
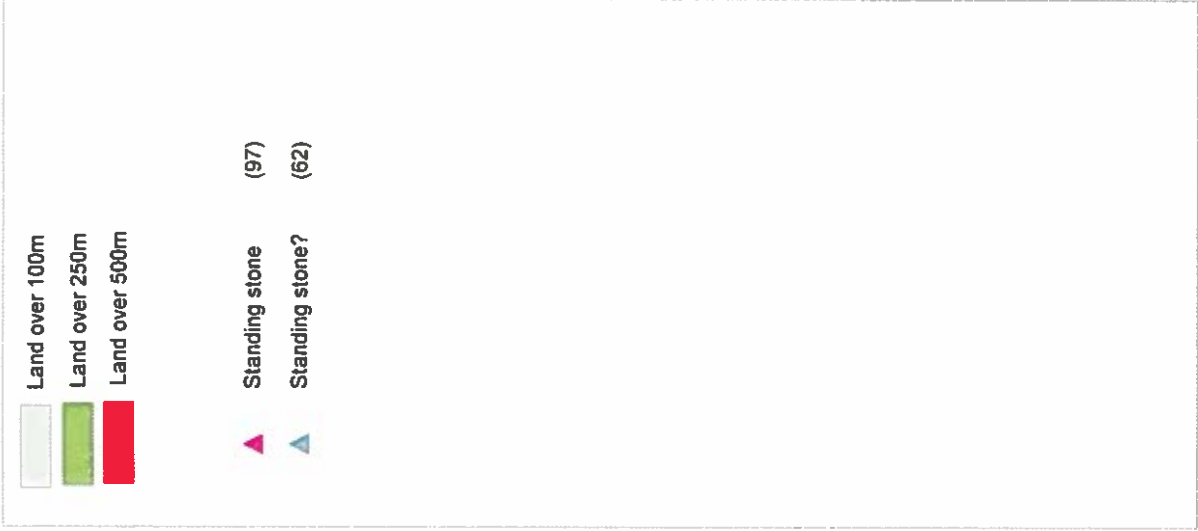


Figure 17 *Distribution of all
standing stones
post-survey*

scale 1:250,000

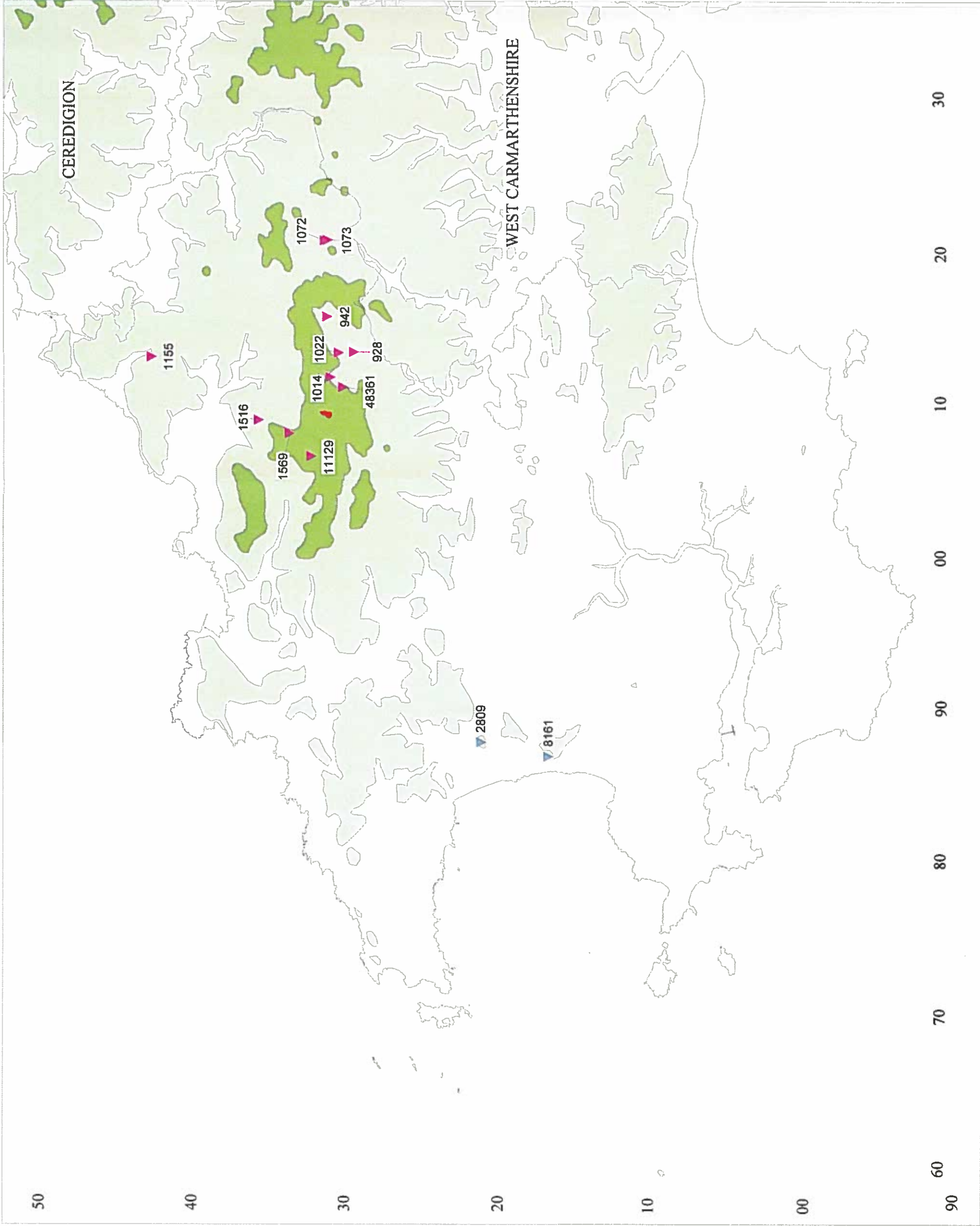


Figure 18 *Distribution of all standing stone pairs post-survey*

scale 1:250,000

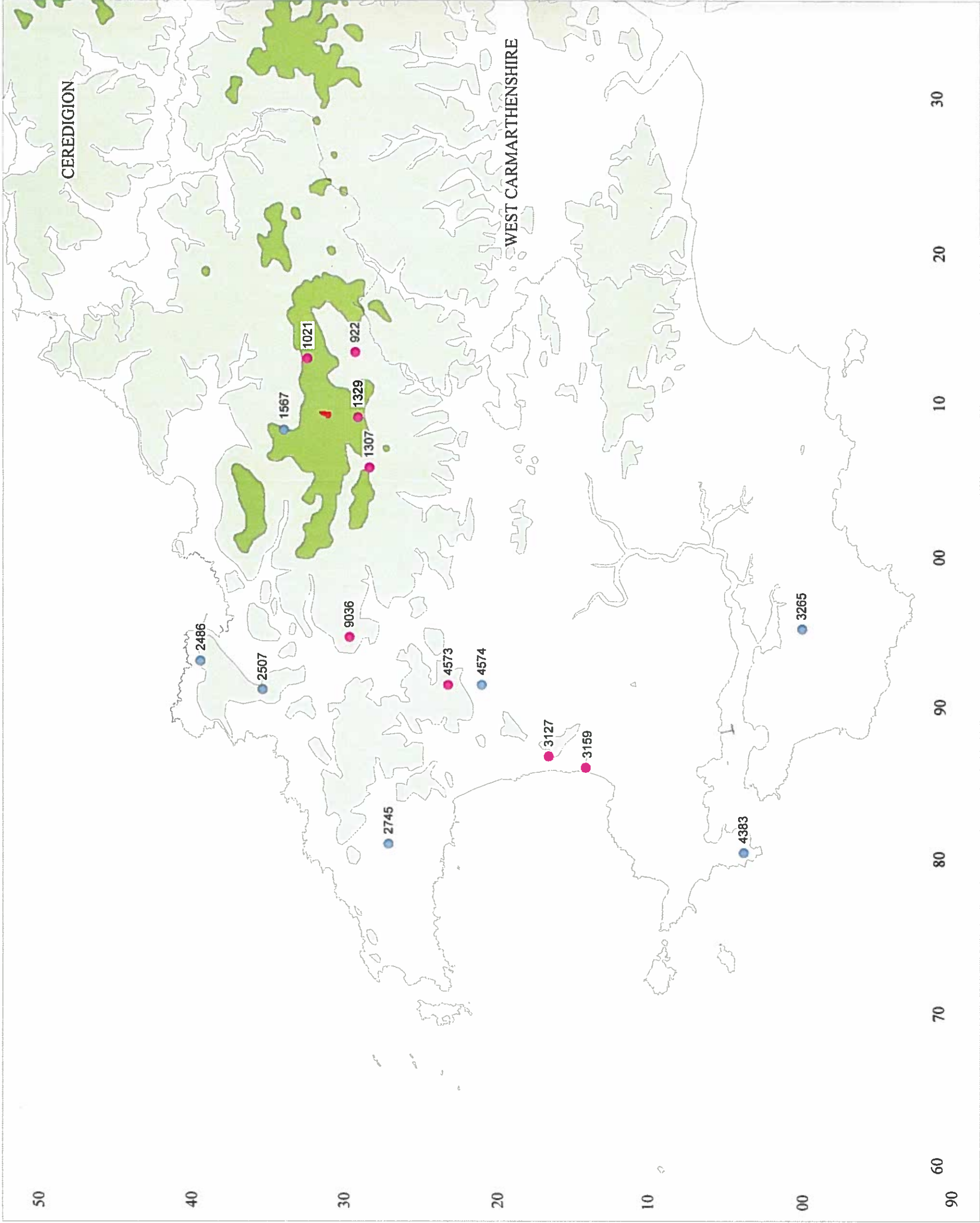


Figure 19 Distribution of all
stone circles
post-survey

scale 1:250,000

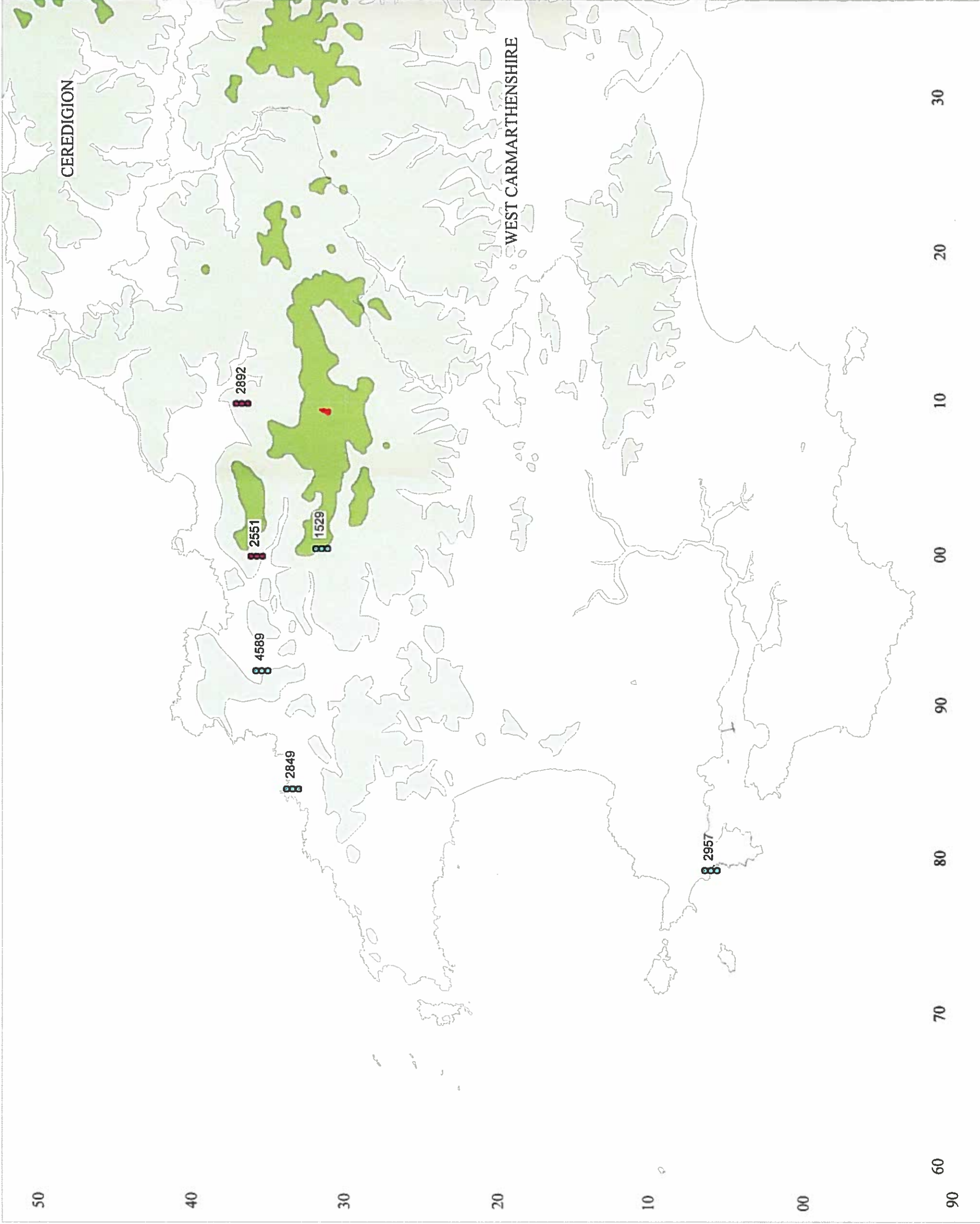


Figure 20 *Distribution of all
stone rows
post-survey*

scale 1:250,000

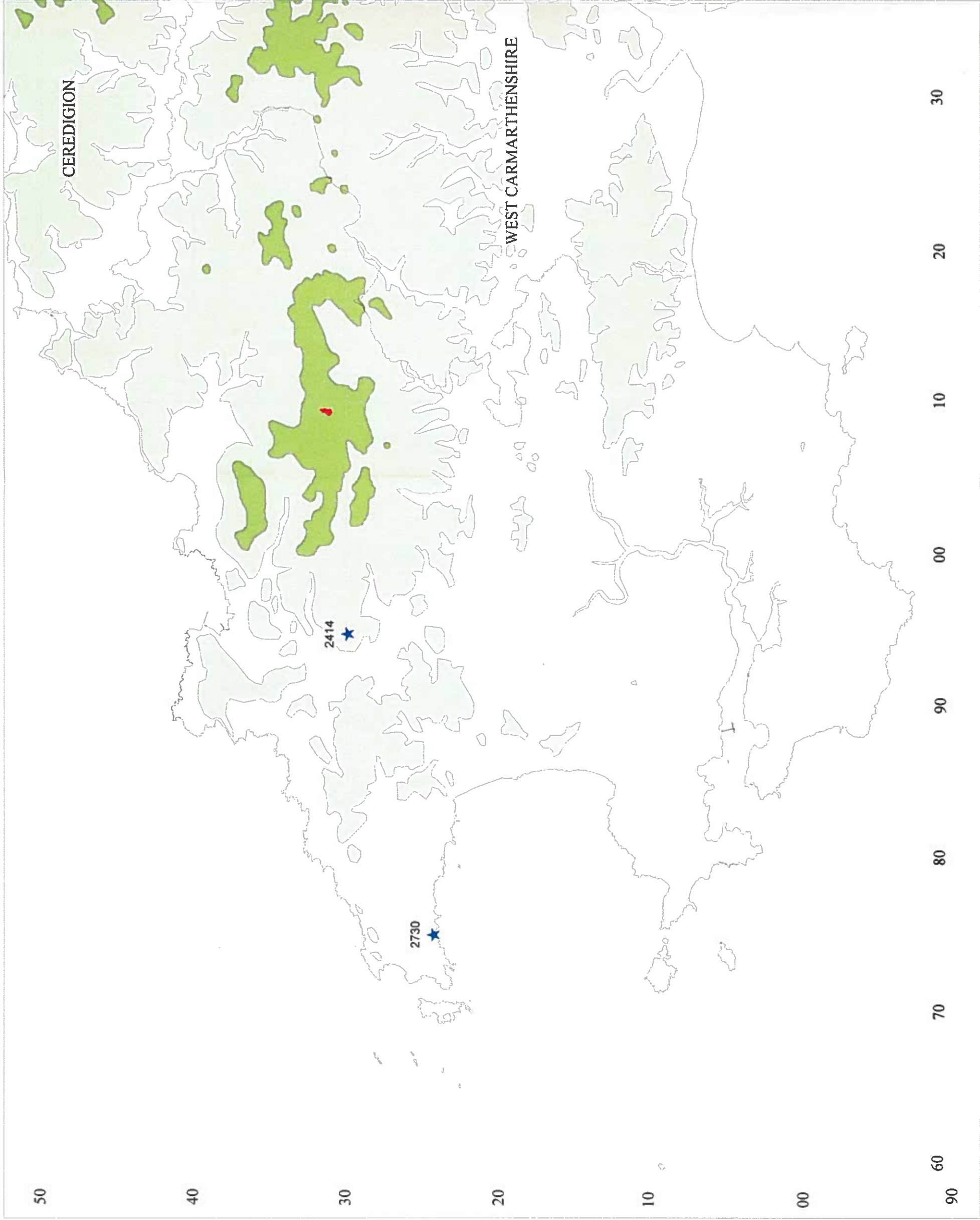


Figure 21 *Distribution of all
stone settings
post-survey*

scale 1: 250,000

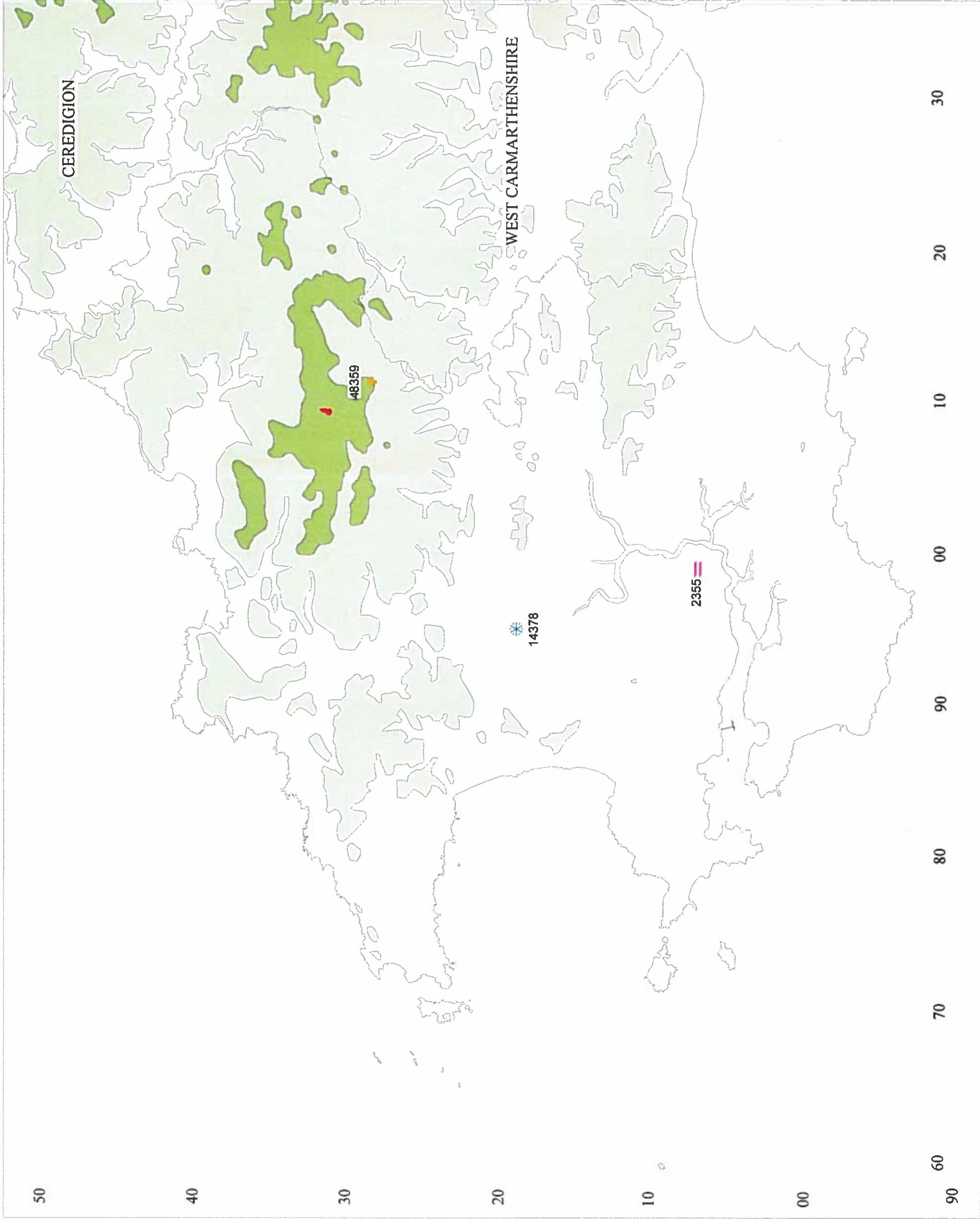


Figure 22 Distribution of
miscellaneous sites
post-survey



Plate 1 – the walker's cairn prior to excavation



Plate 2 – The stone kerb in the southeast sector of the barrow after cleaning



Plate 3 – Cleaning underway in the northern sector of the barrow.



Plate 4 – The trench through the barrow mound during excavation



Plate 5 – detail of the trench illustrating the mottling effect within the barrow mound material



Plate 6 – staff from the University of Lampeter collecting pollen samples



Plate 7 – the secondary cremation during excavation



Plate 8 – The stone cist prior to excavation



Plate 9 – The cremation deposit prior to excavation showing location of pottery vessel and flint knife



Plate 10 – The cremation deposit during excavation

APPENDIX 7: SAMPLE PROFORMA

PFRS PROJECT NORTH PEMBROKESHIRE

Site Visit Record Form
Project Record Number 48095

1. DAT PRN
2. NGR
3. PARISH
4. SITE NAME
5. SITE TYPE
6. QUARTER SHEET
7. DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
8. PERIOD
9. FORM/CONDITION
10. DISTRICT
11. ALTITUDE
13. GEOLOGY
15. LAND USE
55. VEGETATION
16. SITE STATUS
17. AREA STATUS
18. ACCESS

19. OWNERSHIP

landlord:

tenant:

address:

address:

45. ASSOCIATED WITH

24. PART OF

31. CONSISTS OF

46. DIMENSIONS

height:

diameter/width:

length:

47. SITING

48. ORIENTATION

49. ASPECT

50. PROXIMITY TO OTHER NATURAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES

51. VIEWS